"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; moderate west winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,862. * * * NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1912.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

VANDERLIP ATTACKS THE MONEY INQUIRY

Clearing House Members Don't Volunteer as Witnesses Because of Counsel's Attitude.

NOT A GROUP OF BANDITTI

Banks Lose $2,000,000 a Year on Out-of-Town Checks Instead of Making $50,000,000.

Frank A. Vanderlip, Chairman of the committee of the Clearing House Association, sent an open letter last night to Congressman A. P. Pujo, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives. The letter was a reply to an open letter addressed to Mr. Vanderlip by Samuel Untermyer, counsel of the Congressional committee investigating the so-called Money Trust. Mr. Untermyer, acting under Mr. Pujo's instructions, invited members of the Clearing House Committee, quoted anonymously in newspaper interviews, to appear before it to give testimony. Here is Mr. Vanderlip's letter:

New York, June 10, 1912.

My Dear Mr. Pujo: There has been addressed to me by one of the counsel of your committee an open letter in which I am told that you have instructed your counsel to inform me as Chairman of the Clearing House Committee that you will be pleased to hear any member of the Clearing House Committee at your session Tuesday morning. The letter is signed by one of the counsel for your committee, but for obvious reasons, I make reply to you as the responsible head of the Government inquiry, particularly because of reference to anonymous members, &c., which I can hardly believe would form part of a courteous invitation from you or your colleagues to members of the Clearing House Committee.

In my opinion, the reason that responsible gentlemen connected with the Clearing House do not volunteer to appear before your committee is due to an impression that thus far the disposition of the committee, as reflected in the attitude of its counsel, has been not so much to ascertain the actual facts as to limit the evidence so as to support, if possible, a preconceived assumption. Gentlemen position to place themselves in such a position as examinations of this character entail, much as they might like to be of service to a committee of the House of Representatives making a legitimate inquiry into conditions a knowledge of which would be desirable in legislative considerations.

$50,000,000 Profit Really a Loss.

Take, for example, the sensational statement which has been given wide publicity, that the profits of the New York banks on the collection of country checks reached $50,000,000 per annum. This statement, of course, emanates not from a witness but from your counsel, but the press reports of the hearing have undoubtedly left in the minds of many readers the inference that it has been officially brought out at a hearing of your committee that the profits of the New York banks from this source approximate that large figure. As a matter of fact, instead of the banks making a profit of $50,000,000 from the collection of country checks, the work actually entails upon them a loss from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 per annum. I would reach this conclusion from the experience of the National City Bank with which I am familiar. Other bankers tell me that their experience is similar to that of the National City Bank. To quote exactly from the figures of the National City Bank, the excess amount received from the collection of country checks last year was $60,000. That is to say, the amount we received from the depositors of the checks, less the amount charged us by country banks for the service of collection, left an apparent total of $60,000, but during the whole time we were on an average out the use of $7,000,000 of money, as that was the average amount of country checks afloat in process of collection, credit for which had been given to the depositors.

Actual Loss $210,000.

Counting that money worth 4 per cent., it would represent a loss of $280,000, against which we had the income of $60,000, or, roundly, the business of collecting country checks cost this bank $210,000. That being the case, I think it is fair to say that the business of country collections has cost the banks of New York City at least $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 annually. Such profit as has been made in the business of country collections has been made by the country banks. They have received a large gross total. That total, of course, is not by any means all profit to them, but whatever profit there is in the business goes to the country bank, and it is a profit which, under existing conditions, it seems to me they are clearly entitled to for the service they render in collecting these checks and forwarding the proceeds so that it becomes available to the bank which has already credited the original depositor.

It is a fact, I am told, that when the New York Clearing House adopted the practice in vogue in many of the Clearing Houses of the country of fixing the rate for collection of country checks, it was calculated that the rate provided by its regulations would only partially reimburse the bank for the loss in doing the business, and the results have borne out that assumption. I know of no bank which makes a net profit on this business; I believe every bank in the Clearing House sustains a loss.

I note in the newspaper accounts of the recent hearing that the statement is made in some of the newspapers that your counsel brought out the statement that the information obtained by the Clearing House Bank Report in respect to the loans, deposits, collateral, &c., of the various banks examined places the Clearing House Committee in possession of the status of each bank, banker, and depositor, and that this information might be of the utmost value in certain conditions of the stock market. Such statements as this, leaving the unavoidable inference in the reader's mind that a witness testified to such a condition of affairs, illustrates the bad effect produced by innuendoes. No such statement was made by any witness. If any such statement had been made it would not have been true. The Clearing House Committee has no more knowledge of the affairs of a bank after the Clearing House Examiner has completed an examination than has your counsel's office boy; further than that it has the assurance from the Bank Examiner that the bank has been found in solvent condition.

Examiner's Report Back to Bank.

The rules under which the Clearing House examiner works specially provide that such should be the case. The Clearing House Committee, when the plan of Clearing House bank examinations was unanimously agreed to by the members, took great pains to arrange the method of examination so that the members of the committee would have no detailed knowledge whatever in regard to the affairs of solvent banks, and the regulations under which the examiner works provide in the strictest terms that it shall be the case. The Clearing House Committee takes the word of the Bank Examiner and relies on that solely, never having before it the details of the examination. And further, all the facts of the examination and the examiner's report are sealed by the examiner himself and returned to the bank that has been examined, so as to guard against any improper use of that information had it remained in the files of the examiner. If a bank were found by the examiner to be insolvent he would then properly bring its condition to the committee in detail, but so long as the bank is solvent, and in the opinion of the examined properly managed, the committee has absolutely no knowledge of the details of its affairs. This method of examination and report is one that was originally established by the Chicago Clearing House Association at the time of the so-called Welsh bank troubles there, and met with the complete approval of the Chicago banks that it was adopted, practically without change, by the New York Association in order to avoid a repetition of somewhat similar troubles here.

There was apparently an effort to create the impression that the Clearing House Committee from ulterior motives excludes banks from membership in the Clearing House or expels them from such membership. There was nothing brought out from any witness in the examination to warrant such an inference although it was spread broadcast, and certainly nothing exists in the facts to warrant such a suspicion. So far as I have any knowledge of the Clearing House, that, never was excluded any bank

Continued on Page 3.

LUNATIC IN ROYAL HOUSE.

Finds Unoccupied Room and Goes to Bed in Marlborough House.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 10.—There was an almost incredible occurrence early this morning at Marlborough House, Queen Alexandra's residence. A man named William Woodley, 40 years old, an escaped lunatic from Norwich, eluded the special guard of police and soldiers, broke into Marlborough House and roamed about many rooms. Finally he went to sleep in a bed in a room on the first floor.

Queen Alexandra was not in residence at Marlborough House, but the Princess Victoria was, and when the intruder broke in she was sleeping in her apartment.

Exactly how Woodley accomplished his amazing feat is unknown. There are always a number of policemen on duty in the roadway and at the entrance to the gates and courtyard of Marlborough House two sentries pace up and down with fixed bayonets. The lunatic managed to escape the notice of this powerful array of police and soldiers and climbed a ten-foot-high wall. This performance is not yet explained, as he had no rope or ladder.

Still unobserved, he walked up to the house, smashed a window in the equerry's room, and entered through the broken pane. Now he had the run practically of the whole house.

Fortunately his madness did not develop into violence at any time. He roamed about the ground floor of the house very quietly without disturbing any one. Then he went upstairs, and opening one of the bedroom doors, he entered the room. Seeing nobody there, he undressed and got into bed. Not until 7:40 o'clock in the morning was Woodley discovered by a housemaid. The police were immediately called, and Woodley seemed surprised that his presence occasioned so much commotion.

CANINE GERMS TO HALT AGE.

Prof. Metchnikoff Advances a Novel Means to Keep Men Young.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 10.—That the dog may in the near future be called upon to prevent the ravages of senile decay in human beings is the theory advanced by Prof. Metchnikoff in a communication to the Academy of Sciences to-day. He has reached this conclusion as a result of experiments at the Pasteur Institute extending over a number of years.

The most important role of poisons of the intestinal flora, says Prof. Metchnikoff, is the power to deteriorate the organs of the body in such a way as to cause senility. Old age, in fact, is in large measure caused by poisons of the intestinal flora, notably by indols paenols. The question then arises as to whether the formation of these poisons is preventable.

Prof. Metchnikoff found that the foodstuffs which scarcely at all produced these poisons were vegetables rich in sugar, such as dates, beetroot, and carrots. The scientist sought a means of creating sugar in the intestines, and discovered that a microbe exists in the intestinal flora of the dog that is able to fulfill the function of supplying the stomach with sugar. By experimenting with this microbe, which is called glycobacter, he is able to diminish by a perceptible degree the amount of indols paenols.

He has also experimented with men, and obtained most satisfactory results with a mixed diet of about 120 grammes of meat for two meals and 500 to 600 grammes of sour milk, vegetables, fruit, and farinaceous food. The whole was added to the canine bacteria, which produced sugar, and thus reduced the poisons.

ATTERBURY NOT IN JAIL.

Pennsylvania's Vice President Only Under Bail for Auto Killing.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—W. W. Atterbury, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, whose automobile ran down and killed Mrs. Mary E. Madden and injured Hugh Tague at Villa Nova on Sunday night, was released to-day under $1,500 bail.

Justice of the Peace Buckland of Radnor, before whom Mr. Atterbury was given a hearing about 8 o'clock in the morning, said he held the railroad man without bail to await the action of the Coroner, adding:

"I suppose he spent the night at the Wayne lock-up. If he did not, and was released, even for a time, Captain Haskell exceeded his authority."

A sergeant at the Wayne police station said he did not know where Mr. Atterbury had been all night. Coroner Carr, who released Mr. Atterbury in bail, said the railroad man had been permitted to go home after the hearing before Squire Buckland, and appeared before him at 9 o'clock in the morning to give bail.

Mrs. Madden was a widow and the mother of four children, one of them proprietor of a garage at Rosemont. Tague is expected to recover.

MADE GIRLS SWAP STOCKINGS

They Were One White and One Black to Atlantic City's High School.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 10.—Several pretty girl members of the graduating class of the high school created a sensation this morning by appearing in classes with one leg covered with a black silk stocking, while the other was covered with white. It was done to advertise a minstrel show to be given by their fraternity.

Prof. Miller, the Principal, noticed considerable agitation, and it did not take him long to learn the cause. He directed the young ladies to go into an adjoining class room, in company with one of the women teachers, and there they had to change about until each pair of legs was garbed in colors that matched.

After the changes were made, Supt. Boyer made an inspection and was shown just enough hose above the shoe tops to be convinced that the proper exchange had been made.

AN EXCELLENT NIGHT CAP—THE a teaspoonful of Horsford's Acid Phosphate in half a glass of water, taking before a restful sleep.—Adv.

WAITERS RIOT IN VAIN AT WALDORF FEAST

Strong-Arm Squad Makes Scores of Arrests and Downs the Disturbers.

DINNER INSIDE IN PEACE

No Walkout, as Predicted, and German Naval Officers Never Hear of the Fuss Outside.

A demonstration by the striking waiters, who gathered in front of the Waldorf-Astoria, while the dinner to the officers of the German fleet was in progress last night, was put down with ease by Lieut. Becker and a strong-arm squad of sixteen. The patrol automobile was kept in constant motion between the hotel and the Thirtieth Street Station. There were six general engagements between the strong-arm men and the waiters, which resulted in the arrest of strikers in groups ranging from ten to forty-two. Adding to these the stragglers who were arrested in twos and threes throughout the evening, the total was close to 100.

Because of the danger of serious embarrassment to the city, if the strikers should interfere with the dinner to the guests from the German fleet, Commissioner of Police Waldo ordered a strong guard to be maintained at the Waldorf-Astoria all yesterday and last night. During the day forty uniformed police and thirty plain-clothes men under Capt. McElroy of the West Thirtieth Street Station patrolled the hotel. It looked during the day as if these precautions were more than justified. The striking waiters marched by hundreds past the hotel on Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. The men who appeared at strike headquarters at Forty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue were directed by their leaders to join their fellows at the Waldorf. Several times during the afternoon a conflict was expected. The strikers, however, did not make any resistance to the police during the afternoon, and the sidewalks were always quickly cleared at a command from Capt. McElroy or Inspector Lahey.

The first activity of the Strong-Arm Squad was at 6:45, when ten striking hotel workers were arrested for disorderly conduct and advertising a strike. They walked in front of the hotel, wearing the cards in their hat and shouting "Scab!" The demonstrators broke in all directions when they found the strong-arm men upon them.

After this first check the strikers grew angry and began to swarm at the corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Astor Court. Trouble started here, according to Lieut. Becker, when two of the strikers advanced toward the hotel, one carrying half a brick in his hand. The one holding the missile asked the other to throw it through the window to create a panic in one of the parlors of the Waldorf-Astoria, but before it was thrown the Strong-Arm Squad bore down on them. The arrested men shouted for help, and, for the only time during the evening, a rescue was attempted. A crowd of strikers attacked the four policemen, but the other members of the Strong-Arm Squad had arrived by this time, and the struggle was quickly over. Several of the strikers were knocked down and the rescuing party made a rapid retreat, leaving twenty-seven prisoners with the police.

Before the last load of these had been taken in the patrol wagon forty-two more prisoners joined them. The strikers formed on Thirty-fourth Street into a mob under no leadership and without any definite object. Before they had attempted to advance the strong-arm men had mixed with them and suddenly began taking prisoners. Three more raids by the Stron-Arm Squad brought in eighteen, ten, and fourteen prisoners, respectively. By 10 o'clock the street was quiet and no strikers were in sight.

Inside the hotel the dinner to the German naval officers was served without interruption. The strike, which the union leaders promised, did not come to pass. Eighty head waiters from other hotels were all evening at the Astor waiting to be called on to take the place of those who were expected to leave.

Joseph Elster, leader of the strikers, declared yesterday afternoon that the hotel would be unable to serve its dinner, and that New York City would be disgraced all over the world. The union officers stated that they had planted dozens of union waiters in the hotel who would quit and carry the others out with them. The failure of their plans last night is one of the heaviest blows the strikers have received.

The police and Mayor Gaynor were denounced at a meeting of the strikers and their sympathizers at Bryant Hall, following the arrests at the Waldorf. John Clark, a union picket, made a speech, in which he said that over 100 plain-clothes men, reinforced by nearly the same number in uniform, had assailed a handful of union waiters with savage brutality, clubbing them and beating them with their fists. Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes and others attacked the city administration.

John Perris, a waiter, was looked up late last night at the West Thirtieth Street Station on the charge of throwing a rock at a policeman when the arrests were being made at the Waldorf-Astoria.

YALE STUDENTS AS WAITERS.

Sons of Prominent Men Turn New Haven Strike Into a Lark.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 10.—Sixty-seven waiters employed at the Hotel Taft went on a strike to-night at the supper hour because the management had not given in to their demands for certain changes in working conditions. The action of the waiters was expected, and the management had in waiting seventy Yale students who had volunteered their services.

"I told the man," said Mr. Merry, one of the proprietors of the hotel, "that they hadn't a grievance in the world and that I would not recognize the union."

In a few minutes the college men heard of the strike and the graduating class sent word that they would like the jobs of the waiters, so I put them to work. Among them I saw Vanderbilt Webb of New York, Leonard Hanna, grandson of Senator Hanna, John Mitchell, whose father is President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago; Percy Orthwein of St. Louis, Jacob Westerman, Alvin Krech, C. W. Vilas, Harold Hicks, and Richard Merritt of New York."

In a short while the whole town was se fate and the Taft hotel was the centre of great fun.

It was said last night that the story of how the students broke the strike was being flashed all over the country to Yale alumni.

GREAT HEAR SPRING WATER. $5.00 per case of 2 glass-stoppered bottles.—Adv.

Our Last Fight With England 100 Years Ago

Stirring incidents on land and sea that made the war of 1812 memorable. Read about them in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

200,000 CALLED OUT BY BRITISH UNIONS

Transport Workers' Officials Order a National Strike, Affecting Every Port.

MANY WORKERS WON'T OBEY

Shipowners Refused to Consider the Government Plans and a Serious Tie-Up May Result.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 11.—A national strike of transport workers was declared last night as a result of the refusal of London shipowners to accept the Government proposals for ending the Port of London strike, which has been going on for about three weeks.

More than 200,000 dockers, lightermen, firemen, and carters throughout the country are affiliated in the Transport Workers' Federation, but, according to the London morning papers well-informed authorities in the labor world doubt whether the provincial workers will obey the strike order.

The Seamen's and Firemen's Union, with a membership of 60,000 men, is standing aloof, owing to differences between the executives of the two organizations.

The Cabinet will meet to-day to consider the situation, and in some quarters it is suggested that the object of the union leaders in declaring a national strike was chiefly to force the Government into taking measures to compel the Port of London employers to accept the proposals made in behalf of the men, the chief feature of which was that the unions must put up a money bond as a guarantee that they would keep whatever agreements they made.

LONDON, June 10.—The London shipowners to-day decided to reject a compromise with the transport workers, the terms of which the Government has been trying to arrange. The principal points of the Government's proposals were a general organization of the employers to treat with the unions.

When the Federation Council learned of the employers' decision, it sent telegrams broadcast, signed by Rob A. Williams, a Secretary, and Harry Gosling, Chairman, reading:

"The employers point blank refuse to accept the proposals of a settlement. The National Executive recommends a general stoppage at once."

The country has not been thrown into a panic by the serious trouble which threatens, because there is general hope that comparatively few of the men will respond to the leaders' manifesto.

Notes of dissatisfaction are reported in several ports. At Newcastle, Peter Miller, the leader of the Northeast Coast unions, said there will be no strike there.

"We have no quarrel with the employers," he added, "and are bound for two years by certain terms from which we cannot break away."

Manchester, on the other hand, appears to favor a strike.

HAVRE STRIKE IS SPREADING.

About 1,500 Seamen Are Out and the Port Is Almost Tied Up.

HAVRE, June 10.—The strike, which was begun yesterday by the crew of the French liner France, is spreading, and 1,500 men are now out, the port being almost tied up.

The steamship company has informed the passengers of the France that the Government has been asked to provide bluejackets to man the liner, but an answer is still awaited. In any case the France will not sail until Tuesday night, and the company has decided to refund the passage money to all who desire to leave the ship. The emigrants who were aboard the vessel have been placed temporarily in the company's hostelry.

The steamship St. Louis, which is expected to arrive here to-morrow, is bringing some sailors who will be transferred to the France.

The company's steamer Basse-Terre is also without a crew, and the departure of the Quebec for Haiti to-morrow will have to be cancelled unless the Government sends bluejackets.

SUES A GIRL, THEN WEDS HER

Dwyer Had Charged Her with Breach of Promise and Wanted $6,000.

Deserted at the altar by the girl who had promised to wed him, Michael Dwyer, 23 years old, of 165 Chichester Avenue, Jamaica, Queens, brought a suit against her several months ago for $5,000 for breach of promise and $1,000 more which he said he had spent on her wedding outfit and the furniture for his home.

The girl he sued was Miss Catherine Frank, the twenty-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Frank of 1,238 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. A few days ago Dwyer walked into the office of his attorney, Isadore Canner, in Jamaica. Leaning on his arm was Miss Frank.

"Call that breach of promise suit off, Mr. Canner, we've been married," said Dwyer.

Canner was engaged in preparing Dwyer's suit for trial at the time. He tore the papers up and offered his congratulations.

Dwyer and Miss Frank had a dramatic meeting. Both were guests at a wedding. Dwyer heard two men talking disparagingly of Miss Frank. He beat them both. Miss Frank, charmed by his valor, asked for an introduction, and they became engaged.

According to Dwyer's complaint, the wedding guests had assembled at his home, a repast was ready, and the priest was on hand, but the bride did not appear. Instead, she sent a curt note, Dwyer said, saying she had changed her mind and wouldn't marry him. Miss Frank retained an attorney, and denied all the allegations. The other day Dwyer called, and all differences were forgotten.

Latest Shipping News.

BY WIRELESS (Marconi)—SS Olympic, Southampton to New York, 715 miles E. at 9 P. M.; due 18th, 8:00 A. M. (White Star Line.)

Genuine crystal white evaporated ice cold and delivered only. SPRINGS, now 7 Mallon Lane.—Adv.

SENATE JOINS MOVE TO OUST GEN. WOOD

Accepts Army Bill Making Him Ineligible as Chief of Staff of the Army.

OTHER OFFICERS AFFECTED

Funston and Goethals Also Barred from Command—Senator Warren Engineers the Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—By a vote of 27 to 24, the Senate to-day adopted the conference report on the Army Appropriation bill. It modifies radically the law applicable to the army, and is regarded as most obnoxious by the friends of the Administration and the army. The vote was absolutely non-partisan, 14 Republicans and 13 Democrats voting for the report and 11 Republicans and 13 Democrats against it.

The amendments to the conference report, around which gathered the greater part of the discussion, provided that after March 4 next no officer of the army who has not had ten years service in the line before becoming a general officer shall be eligible for designation as Chief of Staff. This is aimed directly at Major Gen. Leonard Wood, now Chief of Staff, and it is the common belief that the idea and even the actual language of the amendment came from Major Gen. Fred C. Ainsworth, who was recently retired by Secretary of War Stimson for using language in his routine work which was held to be objectionable and unbecoming an officer.

This amendment was reported to the Senate and House several weeks ago, and since then Secretary Stimson has labored industriously to obtain a majority against its adoption. Senator Warren, for many years Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, has worked just as hard for it and he has played his cards with a masterly sense of opportunity. He held the conference report back from consideration until the psychological moment, when by the absence of some Senators and the presence of others, pledged to his support, his success was assured. His victory was unexpected, for all along it has been reckoned that legislation, so sharply in opposition to the Administration, could not pass the Senate even with the advantage of Senator Warren's leadership.

His motive was supplied by the inclusion in the list of army posts to be abandoned and sold for what they will bring of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, one of his cherished projects. On Fort Russell $4,000,000 has been expended, mainly through Mr. Warren's influence as Chairman of the Military Committee. Secretary Stimson and the Quartermaster's Department on the other hand, complained that Fort Russell was expensive to maintain, and too far from the lines of communication, and was without an adequate water supply.

The defense of Secretary Stimson and the War Department was made chiefly by Senator Lodge and Senator Root who as an ex-Secretary of War was familiar with the consequences of the proposed legislation. Mr. Lodge urged that the amendment would make Gen. Funston ineligible for the highest post in the army, notwithstanding his brilliant service, and Mr. Root called attention to the bar that the amendment would place against the designation of Col. Goethals as Chief of Staff despite his splendid record as the constructive genius of the Panama Canal.

When the division was taken there was a mix-up of radicals and reactionaries, Democrats and Republicans. The alignment turned perceptibly on Senator Warren's opposition to the War Department. The vote on the conference report was:

Ayes—Bourne, Catron, Chamberlain, Crawford, Culberson, Cullom, Dillingham, Fletcher, Foster, Gronna, Lorimer, McCumber, McLean, Martin, Martine, Myers, Oliver, Overman, Page, Perkins, Shively, Simmons, Swanson, Tillman, Warren, Wetmore, Williams—27.

Nays—Ashurst, Bacon, Bradley, Bristow, Bryan, Burton, Chilton, Cummins, Gore, Hitchcock, Johnson, Johnston, Jones, Lodge, Poindexter, Rayner, Reed, Root, Smith of Georgia, Smoot, Stephenson, Thornton, Works—24.

Secretary Stimson refused to discuss the result of the division.

"I always refrain from squealing when I am hit," he said, "and it doesn't do any good to discuss milk that is out of the pitcher."

"But about the little milk that is left in the pitcher, Mr. Secretary?" he was asked. "You mean the President's veto!" said the Secretary. "Well, that is milk that cannot be discussed either."

There is no reason to expect the President to veto the bill, and it seems certain that the House will adopt the report. The result is regarded as a great victory for Chairman James Hay of the House Military Committee.

The conference amendments did not include the reduction of the cavalry arm of the service by regiments, and a compromise was secured on the term of enlistment, by which it is to be apportioned to four years. Gen. Wood urged a term of two years, with three in the reserves, and Mr. Hay asked for a return to the old term of five years.

The new legislation also consolidates the Quartermaster, Commissary, and Pay departments into one department, to be known as the Supply Department, with a Major General at its head.

LENIENCE TO SUFFRAGETTES.

Mrs. Pankhurst and Companions Are Relieved of Some Prison Hardships.

LONDON, June 10.—The sentences of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, the militant suffragettes and joint editors of Votes for Women, were to-day modified by Reginald McKenna, Home Secretary, and the prisoners will finish as first-class misdemeanants the term of nine months' imprisonment to which they were condemned at the Old Bailey Sessions May 24 instead of serving as ordinary criminals.

Labor members of the House of Commons had been pressing the Home Secretary to grant to the suffragettes the privileges of political prisoners.

The three prisoners have undertaken to drop all attempts to control the suffragette movement while in prison.

Replying to the Home Secretary's request for an assurance that they would not incite to any illegal acts, the prisoners said they thought it too great a responsibility to continue to control the suffragist movement while in prison, and, therefore, they would not direct or control any acts whatever, whether legal or illegal.

REWARD CARPATHIA'S CREW.

White Star Line Makes Gifts—Cunard to Claim No Damages.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 10.—The White Star Line has announced that the Cunard Company has acceded to its request to be permitted to make the following presentations in recognition of the Cunarder Carpathia's rescue work after the wreck of the Titanic: To Capt. Rostron, $500; to Surgeon McGee, Purser Brown, and Chief Steward Hughes, $250 each; to every other member of the crew, a month's pay.

A further offer by the White Star Line to reimburse the Cunard Line for the outlay involved in the Carpathia putting back to New York with the survivors is not accepted. It is intimated that the Cunard Line considers it a privilege that the Carpathia and her crew were the means of picking up the Titanic survivors, and it is not the intention of the company to make any claim in respect to salvage or expenses.

DIES AFTER A TURKEY TROT.

Young Wife Ruptures a Blood Vessel in Dance at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 10.—Over-exertion from dancing the turkey trot with friends in her home caused Mrs. Agnes E. Day's death Saturday night. Mrs. Day was gay and lively. Suddenly she was taken with a severe pain in her right side, which quickly became so intense that it caused her to swoon. Calls were made for several physicians, but before any of them could reach her side the woman was dead.

It was later discovered that she had ruptured a blood vessel in her side, and death was the result of an internal hemorrhage. She was 22 years old, and had been married only a short time.

SUES LANDIS FOR $500,000.

Lawyer Resents Being Called a Coward for Remarks in His Brief.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 10.—angered at having been called a coward in open court this morning, by Judge Kenesaw M. Landis, William J. Ammen, a lawyer, filed suit this afternoon in the Supreme Court for $500,000 damages against the jurist.

He is counsel for George F. Harding in his suit against the Standard Oil Company, which grew out of the control of the Corn Products Refining Company by the Standard Oil Company and has been pending for several years. In his brief filed in the Court of Appeals, Ammen charged Judge Landis with being "influenced by the eminence of Attorney Lery Mayer, representing the Standard Oil Company."

When he appeared in court this morning and attempted to present a motion in writing, Judge Landis refused to listen and called him a coward. He took advantage of his office as a lawyer, the Judge said, to make remarks about the court that he would not dare to make to the Judge's face on the street.

PITT PLEADS GUILTY.

Grain Broker Who Forged Bills of Lading Asks Court's Mercy.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 10.—Pembroke W. Pitt, the Baltimore grain broker, charged with forging bills of lading for more than $200,000 and who, after a long chase, was arrested in Naples, Italy, pleaded guilty to an indictment in the Criminal Court this afternoon. Sentence was suspended by Judge Elliott.

In a statement to the Court, Pitt said that the first making of fraudulent bills was not done merely to obtain money. Trouble arose from unexpected inability to retire perfectly legitimate receipts given in the regular conduct of business and, being unable to retire them, he replaced them with others that were not correct. When the trust receipts became too burdensome, he resorted to fraudulent bills of lading. He asserted that he reaped no financial gain as a result of his wrongdoing, and that he left the country with the idea that he could begin anew and pay back at least a part of his indebtedness. He declared his intention of doing all in his power to reimburse those who have lost through his wrongdoing, after he had paid the penalty exacted by the law.

"I do not ask the mercy of the Court for myself," said Pitt, "but such mercy as there may be let it be on account of my old mother, who still thinks her boy all right; for a true, loyal and devoted wife, and for sisters that also suffer. They are the ones that pray in silence for mercy."

BEST BERLIN-VIENNA FLIGHT.

Hirth, a German Aviator, Made 330 Miles in 395 Minutes.

VIENNA, June 10.—The aeroplane race from Berlin to this city, which started under the auspices of the Imperial Aviation Society and the Austrian Aero Club yesterday, was won by the German aviator, Holmuth Hirth, carrying as a passenger, Lieut. Schoeller of the German Army. Hirth, with his companion, covered the distance from the German capital (330 miles in a direct line) in 395 minutes (6 hours, 35 minutes) actual flying time.

The three Austrian Lieutenants, Blaschka, Miller, (alias Csakay,) and Bergmann, were forced to land on the way here from Breslau.

Csakay was the best performer in the first stage of the contest from Berlin to Breslau, about 300 miles, which he accomplished in 2 hours and 55 minutes.

Hirth, in the course of his flight, flew over the Altvator Mountain range in Moravia, which rises to an altitude of 4,327 feet.

Hirth, who is well known in America as an automobile racer, and he has taken part in several big events there. Since he started aviation he has been a winner in every big flying competition in which he has entered.

NILES IN ENDURANCE FLIGHT.

Remains in Air at Bath, N. Y., for Three and a Half Hours.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 10.—In an endurance flight at Bath to-day Charles Niles remained continuously in the air from 6:30 until 10 o'clock.

Niles operated a headless Thomas biplane, and flew over a course of about fourteen miles.

To Boston; to Maine; to the Maritime Provinces; to nearly all points Down East. Through tickets All-the-Way-by-Water. Metropolitan Line. See adv.—Adv.

ROUT ROOSEVELT ON INDIANA VOTE

Twelve More Delegates Given to Taft—Unanimous Except in One District.

COLONEL'S RANKS WEAKER

Some of His Followers Think Borah, Kellogg, and Other Leaders Will Break Away.

FRAUD CRY NOW REGRETTED

Roosevelt's Managers Think He Made a Mistake in Accusing Taft of Conniving at Political Trickery.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 10.—It has been a very bad day for Col. Roosevelt. If he is at all sensitive he will be nursing bruised feelings to-night.

The Republican National Committee took up the contests brought from Indiana this afternoon, and with the full consent and acquiescence of every Roosevelt member on the committee seated four delegates at large pledged to President Taft. Eight Taft district delegates were then seated by unanimous vote of the committee members present, except in one instance, the Thirteenth District. The Taft delegates won there, too, by a vote of 58 to 14.

President Taft is twelve delegates to the good as the result of the contest hearings to-day. That in itself is regarded as bad enough, for the Colonel needs virtually every contested delegate to make a favorable showing in the convention. But it is not the worst feature of the day's developments from the point of view of Col. Roosevelt and his campaign managers. It is openly admitted that Col. Roosevelt has been more thoroughly repudiated by his own following to-day than at any time since the Republican National Committee began its sittings.

It will be remembered that it was the primaries and subsequent doings at the Indiana State Convention that first caused the Colonel to raise the cry of fraud and denounce President Taft as an accomplice of political tricksters. What the Colonel said on that occasion was too strong to be easily forgotten. It happens to be a matter of indelible record. Yet, when the Indiana contests were brought up to-day it was on the motion of a Roosevelt man that the National Committee voted unanimously to seat the four Taft delegates, at large who, according to the Colonel's version, had been fraudulently elected.

The Taft campaign managers have additional reason to be jubilant to-night for in the course of the discussion before the National Committee in the Indiana cases two of the Colonel's staunchest supporters, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho and former United States Special Deputy Attorney General, Frank B. Kellogg voiced on the floor in the most emphatic manner their conviction that the Taft delegates should be seated.

Fear Break in Colonel's Ranks.

In the Roosevelt headquarters the result of the hearings to-day, as well as the stand taken by the Roosevelt members on the committee, have produced a feeling bordering on panic. Senator Dixon, manager of the Roosevelt forces, said to-night that he was at a loss to explain the findings in the Indiana contests and the attitude taken by Senator Borah and Mr. Kellogg. Senator Dixon and the rest of the Roosevelt leaders still believe that both the adroit and stalwart champions in the Colonel's cause remain loyal, but among the small fry of the Roosevelt following some very suggestive utterances to-night indicated a suspicion in the Roosevelt camp that some of the men who so far have given the Roosevelt movement its real strength were beginning to break away from the Colonel.

To-night every one here, including the Colonel's following, (the latter with regret,) recalls the emphatically warlike and denunciatory note that was sounded by Mr. Roosevelt after the Republican State Convention of Indiana had elected some of the most prominent men in the organization as delegates at large and pledged them to President Taft. As fate would have it, the Colonel did his scolding at the Auditorium in this city, only a few steps away from the hotel which to-night is the scene of all the ante-convention activities, and where the corridors and lobbies are humming with discussion of the Colonel's utterances on March 27, and the action of his own followers on the National Committee to-day.

The Colonel's Fraud Cry.

In his Auditorium speech the Colonel said:

As I have said, such primaries (New York) are not only a farce, but a criminal farce. What was done in New York is substantially what was done in Indiana and Colorado. Against all the money, all the patronage, all the efforts of the Keating machine in Indiana, with nothing but the plain people of the State to rely upon, we carried the State Convention handsomely, and then by fraudulent action, which can only be called brutal in its utter defiance of decency, nearly 200 delegates were thrown out and the will of the people reversed.

The men honestly elected, of course, declined to abide by the result, and held a separate convention. They would have been derelict in their duty had they not done so, for the Keating machine State delegation in Indiana does not represent the people at all, and all its actions are in no shape or manner representative of or binding on the rank and file of the Republican Party in Indiana.

The Colonel followed this speech some weeks later by implicating President Taft in the Indiana result. In a statement issued from Oyster Bay on May 1, the Colonel said:

In Kentucky, in Indiana, in New York and elsewhere Mr. Taft knows well that the delegates elected for him represent here-based fraud. He stands guilty of connivance and condonation of these frauds. He stands guilty of approving and encouraging fraud. He deprives all people of their rights to express their wish as to who shall be nominated.

To all these accusations I have added the

absolute honesty and fair play. Mr. Taft has stood for crooked misrepresentation of the will of the people.

The First Real Contest.

On the strength of the Colonel's utterances, the Roosevelt campaign managers had prepared to make the Indiana contests a real fight to the finish. They realized that a decision in favor of President Taft in these cases would be a severe blow to the Colonel's prestige. The contesting delegation at large, too, was made up of some very radical Republicans. The Roosevelt delegation was headed by ex-Senator Albert J. Beveridge. Former Chairman Edwin M. Lee of the Indiana Central Republican Committee, former Representative Frederick K. Landis, and Charles H. Campbell of Shelbyville were the other Roosevelt delegates at large.

On the Taft delegation were Harry S. New, who has acted as Chairman of the sub-committee of the Republican National Committee which has been making all arrangements for the convention; former Vice President Charles Warren Fairbanks; ex-Congressman James E. Watson, and Joseph D. Oliver.

The motion to seat the Taft delegates was made by Sidney Bieber, the Republican National Committeeman from the District of Columbia, who is enlisted in Col. Roosevelt's ranks. It was seconded by Senator Borah.

Get Borah to Explain.

The Senator from Idaho was selected by the other members of the committee as their spokesman after they had been besieged by demands for an explanation of their votes.

"Speaking for myself," said Senator Borah to-night, "I feel that if all the contests to which there is real merit are decided in the favor of Col. Roosevelt his nomination is assured. From all the evidence I heard I came to the conclusion that President Taft was entitled to all the delegates at large and all the delegates from the contested Indiana districts with exception of the Thirteenth Congressional District. In that contest I and the other members on the committee favoring Col. Roosevelt's nomination voted against seating the Taft delegates, but were outvoted 36 to 14. That is all there is to it."

Senator Borah was asked how he squared the situation as disclosed by the evidence on the contests with the utterances of Col. Roosevelt with reference to the Indiana situation.

"There have been many frauds at the primaries; I don't say that there were not," he replied. "But there was no evidence to that effect presented. The evidence we heard showed that some 6,000 votes had been cast for the Taft delegates to some 1,400 for the Roosevelt delegates at large. Only 200 votes were shown to us to have been fraudulent. Under the circumstances I could not well vote to sustain the Roosevelt delegates. Even if the Colonel's nomination depended upon it, I would not do it."

"What foundation would we lay for honest treatment to ourselves when we reach such States as Washington, for instance, if we had voted against the Taft delegates in this instance?"

McKinley Exultant.

Director William B. McKinley of the Taft Bureau was naturally jubilant at the decision in the Indiana cases.

He said to-night:

"By the unanimous vote of the Republican National Committee to-day, including such well-known supporters of Theodore Roosevelt as Senator W. E. Borah of Idaho, Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota, George A. Knight of California, Cecil A. A. Lyon of Texas, William L. Ward of New York, Pearl Wight of Louisiana, and others, the Taft delegates at large from Indiana were ordered seated in the coming Republican National Convention over the Roosevelt delegates at large, who contested their seats."

Mr. McKinley referred to Col. Roosevelt's cry of fraud in the Indiana cases, and then he continued:

"This is a most apt illustration of the unbridled manner in which Mr. Roosevelt throughout this entire campaign has assaulted the Republican Party, its principles, its President, and its leaders everywhere. If Mr. Roosevelt does not have his way he denounces everybody and everything in sight, regardless of the merits of his cause and in defiance of all square dealing. In this particular case his decision as to the Indiana contests, which he advertised all over the country, has been repudiated by the unanimous vote of the Republican National Committee. The absolute bad faith of Mr. Roosevelt in bringing contests such as these before the Republican National Committee is again emphasized by a unanimous decision against him.

No Roosevelt Victory Yet.

The decisions by the National Committee in the Indiana contests give President Taft a total of eighty-four delegates which Roosevelt contested. So far not a single Roosevelt contestant has been seated by the committee.

The committee began work to-day by taking up the California situation. The question had been raised about the legality of the election of delegates in that State in the recent primaries because these elections did not conform with the rule of the National Committee as set forth in the call to the National Convention. The Roosevelt managers had expressed fear that the National Committee would try to bar out the Roosevelt delegates, but the action of the committee eased such fears. All the Roosevelt delegates from California were seated, with the exception of those from the Fourth Congress District, where there is a contest by the Taft men. Hearing of the contest from the Fourth was laid over until Wednesday.

Vigilance Committee Ready.

Both the Taft and the Roosevelt vigilance committees are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the first delegations to begin their activities. In the meantime their reinforcements are being rushed here from all sections of the country for both forces.

William Barnes, Jr., the New York Republican chieftain, who has been selected to make the fight for President Taft on the floor of the convention, is expected to-morrow. Notable figures in the Taft column who were in evidence here to-day were Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh and Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel.

Secretary Nagel spent part of the day at the Coliseum Annex, where the National Committee is hearing the contests. Mr. Nagel is a National Committeeman from Missouri. He is not attending the hearings, but is represented by proxy. Secretary Nagel has declared that, being involved himself in the contests from Missouri, he was unwilling to sit in judgment.

"There is no doubt in my mind how the contests will terminate, said Secretary Nagel. "They will all be decided in favor of the President. The contests that have gone before have amply shown what merits there are to the Roosevelt contests. The pitiful part of it is that men who have other things to attend to should be compelled to waste their time in listening to proceedings like these for days at a stretch. This whole business should have been decided in a couple of hours."

Secretary Nagel said there was no doubt that President Taft would be nominated on the first ballot. Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh made a similar forecast.

Taft Sure, Says MacVeagh.

"Things are looking better for President Taft every day," said Mr. MacVeagh. "The President's friends believe that he will be nominated on the first ballot. The contests instituted by the Roosevelt faction are not well founded, as the unanimous action of the National Committee in nearly all the cases indicate."

Secretary MacVeagh declared that the campaign had been very hard on the President, who disliked to answer the attacks made by Col. Roosevelt until he was forced to do so.

"President Taft is not a man to harbor resentment," said Secretary MacVeagh, "but I doubt if he and Col. Roosevelt will ever make up their differences. I have never heard the President say a harsh thing about the Colonel, and until a few months ago he spoke of him in most endearing terms. But the President is not the only friend the Colonel has lost. Look at Senator Root and Secretary Knox. They are both strong Taft men now."

"Do you believe the Taft men would support Col. Roosevelt if he were to be nominated?" Mr. MacVeagh was asked.

"Many of them would. What they would do as a faction I do not know."

"Do you regard a deadlock in the convention a possibility?"

"It is possible but not probable. I believe the President will be renominated on the first ballot."

On the other hand, James R. Garfield, who was Secretary of the Interior under the Roosevelt Administration, and Gifford Pinchot, both declared emphatically to-night that Col. Roosevelt would be nominated.

Gov. Johnson of California is on his way to the convention city. He is another Roosevelt man.

Roosevelt Managers at Sea.

To-night the Roosevelt managers seemed to be more at sea than ever. As far as could be learned their plans in case the Colonel is defeated, as the Taft people insist and developments here indicate, that he will be, have not been definitely decided upon.

Bolt talk has almost been abandoned. The fact is that Boss Flinn of Pennsylvania and half a dozen other stanch supporters of the Colonel have put their foot down on that. They insist that the fight must be made on the floor of the convention, and that the Colonel shall accept the decision of the delegates. Gov. Stubbs of Kansas, Senator Borah of Idaho, Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota, and even the loyal Pinchot and Garfield all made it plain that they were not considering the possibility, or as far as that goes the necessity, of a bolt. Neither would follow the Colonel into the wilderness.

As far as the Roosevelt programme has been made it involves taking the contest into the convention where first the committee on contested seats and later the convention itself will sit in judgment. In connection with this it is pointed out, however, that with nearly all the decisions up to the present time at least acquiesced in by the committee members controlled by the Roosevelt forces, the Colonel has laid a very poor foundation for bringing his contests before the convention itself.

There has been some talk here of rough house tactics and two conventions under one roof at the same time, something on the line of the stormy conventions that have been held in various States where contesting delegations to the National Convention have ben selected only on a bigger and more spectacular scale.

"What would be gained by that?" asked one of the Colonel's advisers to-night. "It would mean two Republican parties instead of one, with victory for neither possible."

"Will the Colonel head a third party and run as an independent candidate?" was asked.

Col. Roosevelt's friend shrugged his shoulders.

"That is up to Mr. Roosevelt," he said. "I do not know."

"There seems to be only one other alternative—that the Colonel will take his medicine and lie down after President Taft has been renominated," was suggested.

"The Colonel will never lie down," he said. "That is certain. If he is defeated in the convention it will only be the beginning of the fight. If these people want to elect a Democratic President the easiest way of doing it is by defeating the Colonel for the nomination. Perhaps you would find two sets of Republicans running for Congress in every district in the direct primary States, including New York."

La Follette Won't Help.

Desperate efforts have been made by the Roosevelt managers to persuade Senator La Follette and Senator Cummins of Iowa to turn over their forty delegates to the Colonel. It can be stated positively that these efforts have been in vain. Senator La Follette's representative here told the Roosevelt managers that the Senator would not, if he could, swing his strength to the Colonel, and that he could not if he would. The Wisconsin delegation would sooner go to President Taft than to Col. Roosevelt.

From all appearances, the Roosevelt fortunes in the Republican National Convention hinge on the remote possibility of a stampede. This, of course, depends largely upon whether or not the Colonel comes to the convention to lead his forlorn forces.

A number of the Colonel's leaders maintained that Col. Roosevelt would not be in Chicago at any time prior to the convention, while others stoutly asserted that they had received positive information that he would be here by Wednesday or Thursday at the latest.

Lafayette B. Glenson of Delhi, N. Y., Secretary of the New York State Republican Central Committee, and selected for Temporary Secretary of the convention by the Sub-Committee on Arrangements, declared to-day that he was confident that eighty-five of the ninety New York delegates would vote for Senator Elihu Root for Temporary Chairman.

"I have received telegrams from eighty-five of the New York delegates," said Mr. Glenson, "and they will support Senator Root. I am just as confident that from eighty-one to eighty-five of the delegates will vote for President Taft."

Cummins Boomers Arrive.

The standard of Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa for Republican Presidential nominee was raised to-day by his colleague, Senator W. S. Kenyon, who arrived from Iowa. Senator Cummins now has ten delegates pledged to him. Senator Kenyon said:

"Friends of Senator Cummins believe the rank and file of the Republican Party are tired of the present controversy and tired of personal politics. We present in him a man who can unite the party and lead it to an old-time victory. His candidacy is not for the purpose of injuring any one or punishing any one."

It was expected that the headquarters of Senator Robert M. La Follette would be opened in a downtown hotel to-morrow, with Wisconsin men actively at work for their candidate.

THE FIGHT OVER INDIANA.

Taft Defeats Roosevelt in All His Contests There.

CHICAGO, June 10.—To-day's work of the Republican National Committee added twelve more delegates to the Taft strength on the temporary roll of the National Convention. The much-discussed Indiana contests came before the committee and all were decided in President's Taft's favor.

With the seventy-two delegates in the contests decided last week in the Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, and Georgia cases, to-day's gains make a total of eighty-four delegates added to the Taft forces by the work of the National Committee.

The cases decided to-day were those of the Indiana delegation at large, four in number, and the district delegations of two each from the First, Third, and Thirteenth Districts.

The contest in the Fourth District was withdrawn and the committee confirmed the two Taft delegates.

The Indiana cases had been looked upon as the first real test of strength in the committee.

Several There by Proxy.

Garret P. Diekema held the proxy of Committeeman Blodgett of Michigan when the committee assembled, with forty-four members present or represented by proxy.

A proposal to put at the foot of the calendar all cases passed over met objection from Committeeman Knight of California, who demanded that the California case be taken up this morning. Gov. Pardee and Francis J. Heney were present, he said, and ready to proceed.

"I saw by the morning papers that the California case was not to be taken up this morning," said Mr. Knight. "If it is not, it will confirm an impression that the decisions of this committee are reached somewhere else than in this committee room."

Committeeman New of Indiana and Committeeman Crane of Massachusetts, both known as Taft adherents, supported Mr. Knight's request.

The committee then agreed to take up the contest over the two delegates from the Fourth California District, and set the Arizona cases for Wednesday. But after the attorneys and delegates from both sides had assembled at the tables ex-Senator Dick, the Taft attorney, declared that certain papers had not been received, and again asked for a delay.

Questions California's Law.

"We are inclined to think," said Mr. Dick, "that some of the other California delegates, whose seats have not yet been contested, were not elected in accordance with the National Committee's call. We believe that the California primary law, in its State-wide primary requirements, does not conform with the principles under which the National Committee acts.

"It is a question of whether we will abandon the principle of electing delegates by districts established in 1880, and return to the principle of choosing them by State units."

Committeeman Lyons of Texas asked Mr. Dick how he proposed to institute contests against any of the other California districts.

The committee had already listed the uncontested Roosevelt delegates on the convention's temporary roll before Mr. Dick made his request.

"We only wish to present the case to the committee," said Mr. Dick.

Francis J. Heney of the Roosevelt delegation declared that he was ready to stipulate with the Taft attorneys that any pertinent statements of Gov. Johnson might be submitted to the committee later. Mr. Heney asked Mr. Dick if an effort was being made to "disfranchise the Republican voters of California."

The committee postponed this case Saturday to suit your convenience," replied Mr. Dick, "and now we simply ask the same courtesy."

Senator Crane moved to delay the California case until Wednesday. Senator Borah said there was no reason for that much delay. There was a hurried conference between Senator Crane and Mr. Heney at the Roosevelt table.

Heney Starts Things Going.

Mr. Heney broke into the committee proceedings to say he had heard that there was a "movement on foot to disfranchise all the delegates from the sovereign State of California if those votes were needed."

Members objected to Mr. Heney's remarks and demanded that he restrict himself to argument of the case.

"He is not out of order," shouted Senator Borah.

"He is out of order," retorted Chairman Rosewater.

Senator Borah declared that if Mr. Heney were not allowed to proceed some members of the committee would do the necessary talking.

"As I understand it, Senator," said Mr. Heney, again arising, "if I confine myself to arguments that do not offend any members of the committee I am in order."

Chairman Rosewater's gavel loudly rapped for order.

"The gentleman should not be allowed to come in here and insult the committee on the strength of something he has seen in the newspapers," declared Thomas H. Devine of Colorado.

"All the honesty is not on that side," he added, shaking his fist at Senator Borah.

"Well, all the honesty is not on your side," retorted Borah.

Chairman Rosewater asked Sergeant at Arms Stone to escort the Roosevelt and Taft contestants outside while the committee decided.

On a roll call demanded by Borah, Senator Crane's motion to postpone California until Wednesday was carried, 38 to 18.

Indiana Contests Heard.

The contest against the four Taft delegates at large from Indiana was then called.

Bainbridge Colby of New York appeared as attorney for the Roosevelt delegates. He charged, first, that the attempt to organize the Credentials Committee of the Indiana State Convention on the night before the convention had been unauthorized by the State Committee's official call.

Mr. Colby declared that a rule of procedure had been adopted by the Credentials Committee which gave five Taft members of the committee the chance to choose members from the Third, Sixth, and Seventh Districts, so as to give them control of the full committee.

He declared that the Roosevelt men selected for the Credentials Committee from the Third and Sixth Districts had been unseated by the Taft forces on that committee, which, he said, then took up the contests and made up the temporary roll for the next day's convention.

In the Marion County contest, he said, the committee had not even let the Roosevelt men present their case.

The Taft forces had 646 delegates and the Roosevelt side 667, he declared. The Taft forces had obtained control of the convention through the medium of contested delegates, and of the Credentials Committee by shutting out committee members who were known to be Roosevelt men.

Majority for Taft, Says Colby.

Mr. Colby said the Roosevelt forces actually had seven of the thirteen members of the Credentials Committee, but the rule laid down by the Taft forces allowed the latter to gain control.

Horace G. Stillwell of Anderson, Ind., continued the argument for the Roosevelt contestants. He declared that some unidentified person had posted a notice the night before the convention, postponing the Third District meeting to select a member of the Credentials Committee from 7:30 P. M. to 11:55 P. M., but in the interim a Taft member of the committee was selected and seated.

In the midst of his argument Mr. Stillwell, reading from a manuscript, began to throw some remarks into the debate that again aroused the ire of the Taft members of the committee.

"I ask you to stop the process of your steam roller and give this case a fair consideration," he said.

He also referred to "cheating in the decision from the Southern delegate cases," and added: "Your already weakened candidate cannot stand further action of this kind."

Roosevelt Attorney Rebuked.

Chairman Rosewater's gavel fell with a whack. "The counsel will confine himself to the argument of this case," he said.

"Mr. Chairman," interrupted Mr. Devine of Colorado, "I again object to such insults to this committee, to such a term as 'steam roller.'"

"I did not say you had a steam roller," remarked Mr. Stillwell, suavely. "I simply asked you not to operate one."

"Why does all the objection to the 'steam roller' remarks come from that side?" asked Senator Borah. "You haven't heard any of us refer to it."

"Because you, or at least some people, have been systematically peddling it to the newspapers that there is a 'steam roller.'"

"We don't need to peddle it," said Senator Borah. "No one recognizes it quicker than the newspaper men."

Resuming his argument, Mr. Stillwell said that no opportunity had been given him in the State Convention to nominate ex-Senator Beveridge and the rest of the Roosevelt slate of delegates at large.

"How many uncontested delegates were there?" asked Mr. Kellogg of Minnesota, a Roosevelt man.

"There were 667 Roosevelt delegates and 646 delegates uncontested," Mr. Stillwell replied; "a Roosevelt majority of 19."

"Then did the contested delegates vote on their own cases?"

"They did."

Claims of the Taft Men.

Merrill Moores of Indianapolis began the argument in behalf of the Taft delegation at large. He asserted that the Roosevelt attorneys had not given all the facts to the committee.

He said that the alleged "anonymous notice" postponing the Third District meeting to select a member of the Credentials Committee had been formally posted by order of the State Committee by one John Edwards. The State Committee, by a vote of 11 out of 13, he said, had authorized this action at 6:30 o'clock, after word had been received that the Third District Convention at New Albany, more than 100 miles away, was still in session.

Ormsby McHarg, the chief Roosevelt contest framer, interrupted, saying it was not necessary for the district delegates at New Albany to get to the Indianapolis meeting.

"The reason seemed good to eleven of the thirteen members of the State Committee," rejoined Mr. Moores.

Referring to the question of the control of the Committee on Credentials, he said that ten members had arrived at the committee room at 9 o'clock, when the committee organized.

"There were six Taft and four Roosevelt men present," he said, "and under the authority of a quorum the committee organized and elected John B. Cochrum Chairman."

"Why did this committee meet at 9 o'clock?" asked Senator Borah, "when one member of the committee was not to be elected until 11:55 P. M?"

Mr. Moores insisted that a quorum of the committee was enough to proceed to business, but Senator Borah and Mr. Littauer both questioned the right of the Credentials Committee to meet before the last district meeting had been held. Mr. Kellogg said if it were not unusual to have a Credentials Committee act before the State Convention of which it was a part had even been called to order.

Mr. Moores denied that there had been any fraud in the Indianapolis primaries, as had been alleged. He presented affidavits from public men and city officials to the effect that the primaries had been properly conducted.

Taft's Indianapolis Majority.

Mr. Moores presented figures to show that the vote in the Indianapolis primaries had been over 6,000 for Taft, and something over 1,400 for Roosevelt.

"And yet they are contesting that, are they?" demanded Committeeman Chubb.

"They are," said Mr. Moores.

Senator Borah asked how many uncontested Taft and Roosevelt delegates there were in the State convention. Mr. Moores said the Taft forces were in the minority, unless some of their contested delegates were allowed to vote on the contests.

Senator Borah persisted in a demand for the exact figures.

"I am here to argue, not to repeat facts," said Moores. "We will accept their figures."

Mr. Moores presented an affidavit by William R. Wood of Lafayette to prove that the Roosevelt delegates, headed by ex-Senator Albert J. Beveridge had been nominated at a "rump" State convention, held "without order" in the back of the hall.

In the affidavit Wood swore that he saw Horace G. Stillwell after the convention, and Mr. Stillwell said:

"We were licked, and I am satisfied, and will take off my coat and work for your man."

James A. Hemenway, former United States Senator, took up the Taft delegates' arguments. He said that all delegates in Indianapolis had been elected directly by wards.

A county committee on credentials decided contests in the city, Mr. Hemenway said, and the Roosevelt leader, Linton A. Cox, recognized the authority of that committee by appearing before it to present evidence.

Roosevelt Evidence Lacking.

The Roosevelt forces appeared to contest in the First to Tenth Wards, and in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth. In some cases they alleged that "repeaters" had voted, but they did not present evidence as to the identity of the repeaters. In all the wards, declared Mr. Hemenway, the returns showed Taft majorities.

Mr. Hemenway declared that all the 106 contests carried to the State convention from Marion County, (in which Indianapolis is located,) were taken in by wards. In the case of the fifteen wards of Indianapolis each case was presented separately, the elimination of any contested delegation, therefore, not affecting the Taft control of the convention.

"How any one can come to this committee and talk about road rolling, when our majority is more than six to one, is more than I can see," said Mr. Hemenway.

Mr. Kellogg asked if the Credentials Committee, called to meet "immediately after the holding of the district meetings," at which its members were selected, had not actually met before the third district meeting was held.

"How could this meeting legally take place?" he asked, "before all the members had been elected?"

Mr. Hemenway contended that the only real issue was whether the Indianapolis delegates had been legally elected.

"If they were," he said, "Taft had 105 majority."

"Then you did not base your claim to the four delegates at large on the legality or regularity of that Credentials Committee?"

Stood by Primary Result.

"Why, no," said Hemenway, "when there is a primary so overwhelming in its action, it is a farce to question its result."

Mr. Kellogg asked Mr. Stillwell of the Roosevelt forces whether he admitted that the contests in Indianapolis had been properly heard before the County Credentials Committee.

"No, sir," he said. "Our people did not appear."

The committee debated the question of admitting affidavits by Roosevelt men in Indianapolis, bearing on alleged primary frauds. The Taft attorneys, and several members of the committee, raised the objection that the affidavits had not been filed within the proper time.

Frank O. Lowden of Illinois renewed questions as to the right of delegates from one contested ward of Indianapolis to vote on the seating of delegates from another ward.

Senator Borah was permitted to read from the affidavits, after this observation by Committeeman Chubb of Florida:

Respectability of Contests.

"All the Southern contests have become highly respectable beside this one from a Northern State."

"There is only one thing in this case so far as I am concerned," declared Senator Borah, "and that is whether these primaries in Indianapolis were legally held."

Senator Borah read a "statement," not an affidavit, attributed to Mayor Shank, stating that city employes were discharged, or threatened with discharge, for taking part in the Roosevelt campaign.

Senator Hemenway and others denied these statements.

Other statements and affidavits were read by Mr. Borah, one asserting that the Fourth Ward voting place had been inconveniently located "for the fraudulent purpose of preventing voters from voting."

Col. New and Mr. Hemenway called attention to the vote cast, over 680, which Mr. New said was "the largest cast in years."

In this ward, also, one statement was that voters were not admitted to the voting room, but had to put their ballots "through a hole in the wall."

There was a buzz of conference among committee members as the Indiana contestants retired from the room. A motion to seat the Taft delegates was made by Committeeman Bieber of the District of Columbia.

Senator Borah asked for permission to make a statement.

"I don't want my vote to approve the action of the Credentials Committee," he said, "but they had a primary, and the victory in any event was apparently for Taft."

Frank B. Kellogg also said that while he believed there were frauds, they were not enough to invalidate the Taft victory.

Roosevelt Men All for Taft.

Both Mr. Borah and Mr. Kellogg voted to seat the Taft delegates, as did all the other Roosevelt members of the committee. Col. New refrained from voting. There was a roll call, and the vote resulted 52 to 0.

The case of the First Indiana District was then called. Most of the members had adjourned to the adjoining lunch room and a recess of twenty minutes was taken.

After the recess P. C. Gould of Evansville took up the first Indiana contests for the Roosevelt delegates.

He asserted that the convention which selected the Taft delegates was entirely controlled by men who refused to allow any Roosevelt delegates on the Credentials Committee.

Mr. Hemenway, arguing for the Taft delegates, said that if the statements made by the Roosevelt attorneys were true there would not be any dispute.

"But they are not true," said Mr. Hemenway. "The fact is that the Roosevelt contests were so flimsy they could not stand up.

Seat More Taft Delegates.

The Taft delegates in the First District were seated by a unanimous vote, no roll call being asked for.

The First District delegates thus seated are former United States Senator James A. Hemenway of Boonville and Charles F. Heilman of Evansville.

The case of the Third District delegates was called immediately.

Mr. Stillwell again appeared for the Roosevelt contestants. He said that the Taft forces had obtained a tie in the district convention and the Chairman then cast the deciding vote. He wished to present affidavits to show that one Taft vote was cast by a man illegally holding the proxy of a Roosevelt delegate.

Committeeman Devine declared that the rules of the committee governing evidence and documents should be adhered to. Committeeman New said that he had aided Mr. Stillwell in getting hold of arguments and affidavits a week ago, and he objected to "eleventh-hour evidence."

Other members of the committee objected to introducing new evidence. Senator Borah insisted that the committee wanted the facts and should accept all evidence that would "help purge the convention roll of all those not entitled to seats."

Mr. Borah drew from Mr. Stillwell the fact that his new affidavits would impeach a proxy that had been declared legal by the third district convention.

"When did your convention adjourn?" asked Committeeman Blun.

"March 25," said Mr. Stillwell.

Affidavit Two Months Late.

"What is the date of this affidavit you want to offer?"

"June 8."

"Thank you," said Mr. Blun.

Chairman Rosewater ruled that new evidence could be introduced by a majority vote of the committee. Senator Borah looked the affidavit over, and then said he considered it "immaterial."

"I believe that since the convention passed on this proxy it is beyond our power to question that," said Senator Borah.

Mr. Moores, the Taft attorney, replied to charges that proxies had been obtained "by purchase" in the New Albany district. He presented affidavits from the men involved, denying the whole allegation.

Third District Also Taft's.

The Taft delegates from the third district were declared legal by the committee. No roll call was asked for, but several members voted "no."

Chairman Rosewater then announced that the fourth Indiana district contest had been withdrawn. A motion was made to seat the regular Taft delegates in this district, and the vote was unanimous.

Dispute About Affidavits.

The Thirteenth Indiana District contest was then called. In the Thirteenth the Taft delegates were headed by Clement Studebaker, Jr., of South Bend. Mr. Stillwell, appearing for the Roosevelt delegates, headed by Fred W. Keller of South Bend, again asked permission to introduce new affidavits. He said that the Taft Chairman of the convention had been chosen by a vote of 71½ to 70¾. He declared that he had affidavits from a majority of the delegates in the convention that they had voted for the Roosevelt delegates in the convention.

Mr. Dick declared that the National Committee had already repeatedly refused to admit new affidavits and objected to their introduction. Senator Borah said that he believed the notice of contest filed by the Roosevelt delegates some time ago would entitle Mr. Stillwell to introduce the affidavits.

Mr. Stevenson of Colorado argued that it would be unfair to the Taft forces to admit the new affidavits at this time when the Taft delegates and their attorneys had had no hint of their coming.

"I don't see what more we can do than offer evidence that a majority of the delegates were for us," said Mr. Stillwell.

The Taft attorneys declared they wanted time, if the Roosevelt affidavits were introduced, to get affidavits also.

"I agree that if these affidavits are offered, the Taft delegates ought to have time to answer them," said Senator Borah.

Mr. Stevenson said it would be impossible for the Taft forces to send back to Indiana and get up all the new affidavits and evidence within the short time that remained before the convention.

Hemenway Defends Result.

Mr. Hemenway said that the records of the Thirteenth District Convention showed that Mr. Studebaker and his colleague did get a majority of the votes of the convention.

"If we are going back of the acts of a convention and get affidavits from men who say they did not vote," said Mr. Hemenway, "there will be no end of it. For these same men might make affidavit that they didn't know what they were swearing to."

Senator Borah insisted that the title to the two delegate seats was in doubt and declared the affidavits should be considered.

Mr. Stillwell admitted that he had got the last of the affidavits yesterday.

Senator Borah finally made formal motion to admit the Roosevelt affidavits and that the Taft attorneys have until Saturday to answer them. Senator Hemenway declared that the Roosevelt people had had twenty days to prepare these affidavits.

Borah Pleads for a Good Record.

"I believe we ought to seek here to make a record that no one can challenge," said Senator Borah. "I have no doubt that the majority of this committee favor the nomination of President Taft," he added, "and if so, they are far more concerned to have the world know that he was chosen by men who were not elected by fraud than are the friends of those who will be defeated.

"Every one here knows what my alliances are, but you know the question we will have to meet is, Whether or not the nominee receives the nomination at the hands of honestly named delegates or at the hands of delegates elected in contravention of the wishes of the people who sent them.

"It is in the air that the contest from the time the convention closes until the votes are counted in November will be the most severe and difficult since Lincoln was elected the second time.

"Of what use to go before the country with the results of a questionable convention? It would be better for us to sit here until the dawn to-morrow, and the day after and the day after that, than to cut off the proof that is here offered.

"If you expect to win here and win there make your record so that it cannot be attacked.

"I appeal to you, not as the representative of Col. Roosevelt, but as the representative of the Republican voters of the country.

"You know that we have arrived at a new era in National politics. The people have arrived at the conclusion that they have been lethargic. They will demand the reasons why we have seated certain delegates. Let us admit all the evidence. Otherwise the people will feel their will has been ignored. I appeal to you in the name of the rank and file of the party that these contests be adjudicated upon a fair regard for all the evidence and not merely a part of it."

Affidavits for Sale, Says New.

Committeeman New then said that he agreed with Gen. Clayton that to admit the affidavits would be "to open a door which the committee would wish it had kept closed." He said it would be unfair to the Taft delegates to introduce new evidence which they had not had opportunity to answer. Col. New declared that affidavits would not necessarily be conclusive.

"You can go out," said he, "and get any number of affidavits with a handful of five-dollar bills."

A. H. Stevenson, proxy of Committeeman Barker of Alabama, declared that every member of the committee knew that "affidavits were neither conclusive nor persuasive in a matter of this kind and at this late date. He charged the Roosevelt attorneys with "keeping the affidavits in their pockets until they came before the committee," so that the opposing contestants might have no chance to answer them.

"To go on with such dilatory tactics as have been proposed, would make it impossible for us to conclude our work before the convention met," said Mr. Stevenson.

Senator Sanders, holding the proxy of Mr. Perkins of Washington, urged the committee to look to the future before postponing the Indiana case.

"Our action must be fair to all concerned," he said. "How can we give the same consideration to West Virginia or other cases called at the end of the week?"

30 to 20 Against Borah's Plan.

When the Borah motion to admit the new evidence was finally put to the committee, it was defeated 30 to 20. Chairman Victor Rosewater, Nebraska, and Alvah H. Martin, Virginia, both voted to admit the evidence, but declared they had by no means conceded that it would be conclusive.

The vote was as follows:

For admitting the evidence—Rosewater of Nebraska, Littauer, (for Flanigan of Nevada,) Murphy of New Jersey, Ward of New York, Capers of South Carolina, Thorson of South Dakota, Monday of Tennessee, Lyons of Texas, Loose of Utah, Marsh of Virginia, Shackleford of Alaska, Bieber, District of Columbia, Holstein of Hawaii, Kellogg, (for Knight of California,) du Pont of Delaware, Borah of Idaho, Lowden of Illinois, Burnam of Kentucky, Wight of Louisiana, Purdy, (for Kellogg of Minnesota.)

Against admitting the evidence—Stevenson, (for Barker of Alabama,) Sturgess of Arizona, Clayton of Arkansas, Devine, (for Lavender of Colorado,) Chubb of Florida, Blun of Georgia, New of Indiana, Hart of Idaho, Mulvane of Kansas, Simpson of Maine, Jackson of Maryland, Crane of Massachusetts, Diekema, (for Blodgett of Michigan,) Mosely of Mississippi, Bartholdt, (for Nagel of Missouri,) Marlow of Montana, Estabrook of New Hampshire, Llama of New Mexico, Duncan of North Carolina, Kennedy of North Dakota, Vorys of Ohio, Cade of Oklahoma, Williams of Oregon, Penrose of Pennsylvania, Sheffield of Rhode Island, Brock of Vermont, Sanders, (for Perkins of Washington,) Paxton of Wyoming, McCoy of the Philippines, Todd of Porto Rico.

Contestants Disappointed.

When the Thirteenth District contestants returned to the room they were bitter in their protest against the committee's ruling.

Mr. Stillwell said that he had no apology now to make for his remarks about the "steam roller." He declared his whole case rested on the affidavits that had been ruled out.

Ormsby McHarg followed with a vehement declaration that the committee had acted in an unprecedented manner in ruling out the affidavits. Mr. McHarg's protests were interrupted by a point of order from Mr. Devine, who said he was using unparliamentary language.

"My heart is in my mouth," replied Mr. McHarg.

For the first time during the Thirteenth District controversy the Taft attorneys then took up the presentation of their case.

A. G. Graham of South Bend declared that F. W. Keller, a Roosevelt contesting delegate from the Thirteenth District, was one of the county chairmen who framed the rules under which the district convention was held.

Mr. Graham described how, as Chairman of the district convention, he conducted the proceedings for the selection of the Credentials Committee. He said that the selection of all the committees was regular, and denied the Roosevelt contestants' charges that the handling of the convention was "high handed."

Mr. Graham declared that the Roosevelt forces "thought they had us beaten," until the vote for Temporary Chairman was taken. Then, he said, they did not want another vote taken because they intended to hold a bolting convention.

Mr. Graham declared that the Roosevelt men avoided voting; Roosevelt men were in the hall, and that he "called for fifteen minutes with a megaphone" for other nominations, but none was offered. He then put the names of Mr. Studebaker and Mr. Fox to a vote, and "there was a volume of yeas and no nays."

Mr. Graham said the "bolting convention," as he called it, had only about 35 delegates, but "called in men from the galleries to fill up the hall."

Committeeman New, as Mr. Graham finished, said he would have no objection to admitting the debated affidavits.

"Now we have established the precedent against extending those hearings," he said, "I have no objection to hearing these affidavits offered."

"Why this sudden change of front?" demanded Senator Borah. "Is this committee trying to reverse itself in 20 minutes?"

"This is simply a request for unanimous consent, now that we have decided it shall not be a precedent," said Mr. New.

Borah Twits Colonel New.

"Whence did this revelation come?" demanded Mr. Borah. "What has scared you? What has happened to you?"

"You can't scare us," retorted Stevenson of Colorado. "We are simply trying to get the facts in this case."

"You are scared," stated the Idaho Senator, "you're the worst scared man I ever saw, and I want to know what's happened to you."

"If we admit these affidavits, now, is not the precedent established?" Senator Borah demanded, with emphasis. "I ask again, What is this change of front? What has come over you? I am in favor of admitting these affidavits, but I want the same privilege extended in future cases."

Senator Borah moved that the affidavits be accepted as evidence. Mr. Stevenson offered an amendment that the affidavits be accepted, but that the action be not regarded as a precedent.

The Roosevelt leaders demanded a roll call on the Stevenson substitute, but they could not get twenty members to support the demand. The substitute was adopted with the Roosevelt forces voting "No."

Chairman Rosewater then put the amended resolution to a vote, and again a roll call was refused. The resolution to admit the affidavits, without establishing a precedent was then adopted, the Roosevelt men voting "No."

With the disputed affidavits before it, the committee resumed consideration of the Thirteenth Indiana District. Horace G. Stillwell presented the affidavits, signed by what he said was a majority of the delegates to the District Convention, to show they had not voted for Taft delegates who were declared elected.

Mr. Stillwell said there was a general acquiescence in the selection of Chairman Graham, by the vote of 71½ to 70¾, but he declared three men who voted for Graham would not have voted for the Taft delegates.

Roosevelt Delegates Bolted.

Members of the committee demanded of Mr. Stillwell to know whether the Roosevelt delegates had ever been proposed before the convention. Mr. Stillwell admitted they had not been proposed to the convention while Mr. Graham presided. He said that Graham put on his coat and walked off the stage. They then reorganized the convention, he said, and elected the Roosevelt delegates.

Chairman Graham, when he was recalled, denied he had left the Convention.

"I never walked out of a convention in my life," he declared.

He said that the Roosevelt men crowded down in front of the convention and tried to keep him from doing business.

"They knew mighty well what we were doing and tried to stop us from nominating Studebaker and Fox," declared Mr. Graham. "Now they come in here with affidavits to show the change of just one vote and expect you to believe it. This was all done subsequently."

He declared that he "would make an affidavit as long as from here across the hall" that he occupied the chair for two hours and "tried to get the Roosevelt men to let the convention do business and to have a test vote."

He declared that the Roosevelt attorneys had "gone out into the highways and byways," getting men aside "secretly," where they "shoved the paper under their noses" and got them to sign the affidavits.

Mr. Graham produced an affidavit from a nephew of Congressman Crumpacker stating that the Roosevelt men had said they would "bolt if they couldn't elect their delegates in the regular convention."

The keen interest in the case was shown as the attorneys retired, when members of the committee crowded around the contestants to discuss matters with them.

Committeeman Estabrook, New Hampshire, moved that the Taft delegates be seated. Senator Borah asked for a roll call, which was granted.

The Taft delegates were seated by a vote of 36 to 14. Several members of the committee had left the room.

Those who voted against the seating of the Taft delegates were Kellogg, Minnesota, (voting the proxies of Knight of California and Thorson of South Dakota;) Du Pont of Delaware, Borah of Idaho, Burnam of Kentucky, Thilberger (for Wight of Louisiana,) M. D. Purdy (for Kellogg of Minnesota,) Littauer (for Flanigan of Nevada,) Ward of New York, Capers of South Carolina, Monday of Tennessee, Lyon of Texas, Loose of Utah, and Bieber of the District of Columbia.

The conclusion of the Indiana cases was followed by immediate adjournment of the committee to 10 o'clock to-morrow, when the Kentucky contests will be first on the docket.

CONSPIRACY, SAYS COLONEL.

Interests "

MACK SEES VICTORY FOR 'GOOD DEMOCRAT'

National Chairman Says That All Candidates Are That Kind.

SEES SECRETARY WOODSON

But Declares There Was No Conference and Arrangements Will All Be Made in Baltimore.

A call for a meeting of the Committee on Arrangements in Baltimore on June 20 was sent out yesterday by Norman E. Mack, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee. Mr. Mack stopped over here on his way to Baltimore and had a short talk with Urey Woodson, Secretary, and J. B. Doolin, Assistant Treasurer, of the National Committee. Word had gone out that there was to be a conference of much importance, but Mr. Mack said that there was to be no conference at all and that the presence of Messrs. Woodson and Doolin in the city at the time he arrived was a mere accident.

"All the important business we have to do in connection with the convention," said Mr. Mack, "will be transacted in Baltimore."

The Committee on Arrangements will meet in the Belvedere Hotel to discuss the make-up of the temporary organization of the convention. It is expected that this work will progress smoothly and that a complete slate will be ready by the time the convention meets on June 26. Mr. Mack said there would be no friction of any consequence anywhere.

Mr. Mack declares that there were many men in the Democratic Party eligible, because of mental calibre and training, to act as Chairman of the convention, but he did not know that any one of them was a candidate in the sense that he was inclined to assert his claims to the discomfort of the other eligibles. Among the men mentioned for the place of Temporary Chairman were United States Senators O'Gorman of this city, and John W. Kern of Indiana; Representatives William Sulzer of this city, Ollie M. James of Kentucky, and Robert L. Henry of Texas. There is also Col. James Hamilton Lewis of Chicago.

TO ENJOIN STATE DELEGATES.

H. P. Keith to File Suit to Restrain Them from Voting.

Henry P. Keith, member of the Democratic State Committee from the First Senatorial District, which includes Nassau and Suffolk counties, will file suit in the Supreme Court to-day to restrain the Democratic delegates from New York from voting in the Baltimore National Convention. He hopes to force the Democratic leaders here to call another State convention, on the ground that certain sections of the primary law were violated at the Democratic State Convention held last Spring at Terrace Garden. Mr. Keith frankly admitted last night that the action is brought for the purpose of having the new convention, if it is called, declare for Mayor Gaynor for President.

The suit will be brought by Mr. Keith and others on behalf of Lathrop Brown, leader of the St. James, L. I., Democracy.

Henry Unterhart and John P. Graham have been retained to bring the suit. Mr. Keith, who fought Charles F. Murphy in the convention, has been trying for six weeks to obtain from the Secretary of State the records of the Democratic State Convention, and he obtained these the other day. They show, he says, that Section 114 of the primary law, which provides that on the question of selecting delegates to the National Convention the roll must be called, was not carried out. No roll was called, he says, but the report of the committee selecting the delegates was read and adopted. The suit, it is said, is based on what is known as the Byrnes case, in which the name of Rhinelander Waldo, who was a candidate for Congress, was thrown off the Independence League ballot on the ground that the roll had not been called at the convention, but that an aye and no vote had decided against him. Daniel F. Cohalan, now Supreme Court Justice, argued the case for Tammany Hall, and the Appellate Division sustained the judgment of the lower court.

"This suit is being brought simply to force Leader Murphy to show his hand," said Mr. Keith. "The purpose is to compel the Democratic State Convention to reconvene, and, if it does, a resolution will be offered that the delegates support Mayor Gaynor as the nominee for President."

WEST WANTS GAYNOR.

Sp Says F. Q. Stewart of Iowa, Who Is Here to Sound Leader Murphy.

F. Q. Stewart, a prominent lawyer in Charlton, Iowa, came to town yesterday to see Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, about Tammany throwing its support in the Baltimore Convention to Mayor Gaynor for President. Mr. Stewart said that the Western Democrats looked upon the Mayor as the very best Presidential timber, and with John F. Shafroth of Colorado as a running mate he thought he would sweep the country.

"If Clark fails to secure the nomination, then the naming of the candidate will fall logically to the East," said Mr. Stewart. "Much depends upon New York. What will she do with her ninety uninstructed delegates? If she hands the Democrats a gold brick or a lemon, as she has sometimes done, then good-bye to Democratic hopes for another quarter of a century.

"Fortunately the New York Democracy is so situated and conditioned at the present time that it is able to present to the Democracy of the country probably the greatest and strongest individual Democrat of the Nation, Mr. Bryan excepted—William J. Gaynor. Next, if not fully equal, to Bryan and La Follette, the strongest ticket that the Baltimore convention could possibly name would be William J. Gaynor of New York and John F. Shafroth of Colorado.

"Gaynor and Shafroth would not only hold in line the Democratic voters of the Nation, but they would draw very largely from the Republicans. Both of them have been crucially tested for twenty years and they have at all times come up to the highest standards of simon-pure Democracy and sterling manhood.

"They are as big as the biggest mentally and morally, broad as the broadest in human sympathy and in the grasp of modern issues, true as the truest in loyalty to principle, and both of them are richly endowed with the attributes of leadership and with executive ability of the highest order. Gaynor is bigger in every element of true greatness than Taft, Roosevelt, and Hughes combined.

"New York doubtless has great Democrats other than Gaynor, but their records are not sufficiently well known to justify their nomination at this time. The voters of the country are in no mood to consider unknown quantities or negative characters; and they won't stand for corporation prodigies or ready-made world savers.

"What is New York going to do?"

Mr. Stewart expects to see leader Murphy to-day. Mayor Gaynor's friends were much interested in the Western lawyer's opinions. Murphy, they said, already had made up his mind that the Mayor was the logical candidate, and that the New York delegation would support him.

FARMERS HELD UP SUGAR MEN

Made Them Increase Price of Beets from $4.50 to $5 a Ton, with Extras.

In setting forth yesterday the Sugar Trust's side of the history of the beet sugar industry in the West, Chester S. Morey, President of the Great Western Sugar Company, told at the hearing of the Government suit before Wilson B. Brice in the Federal Building how the farmers had been able to force the sugar manufacturers to meet their demands time and again. On five separate occasions the growers had insisted on the Sugar Trust raising its prices to the figure they asked.

Cross-examined by Charles W. Waterman, counsel for his own company, Mr. Morey told how in 1902, just after H. O. Havemeyer became a factor in the beet sugar trade, the farmers insisted on a uniform price of $5 a ton for their beets. Mr. Havemeyer controlled three factories at Eaton, Loveland, and Greeley, Col. The first was paying $5 a ton, and so the farmers who served the other two insisted that the $4.50 they had been getting should be increased.

Two years later it was found necessary at the three new factories at Longmont, Windsor and Fort Collins to establish loading stations some little distance away, where the beets could be collected. It was the idea of the trust that the farmers should bear the cost of hauling the beets from the loading stations to the factories. The farmers did not see it, and since then deliveries at the factories and at the loading stations have been paid for at the same rate.

In 1906 the beet crop was heavy and the factories could not handle all the beets that were offering. The trust suggested that the farmers put 25 per cent. of their crop in silos to await the next season. Again the farmers were to bear the cost, and again they objected on the ground that the expense of constructing the silos ate up all the profit. The trust gave way once more, and the growers charged an extra 50 cents for their sliced beets.

In 1910 trouble arose through the appearance of the scientific farmer. He asserted that his beets had a higher sugar value than those of the less progressive and demanded extra compensation. The trust agreed to pay 25 cents a ton extra for all beets showing a higher percentage of sugar than 15 per cent. This was not satisfactory, and in 1911 the farmers insisted on a 12½ per cent. bonus on every one-half of 1 per cent. of sugar over 15.

Again this year Mr. Morey said the farmers had increased their demands, and the manufacturers had to meet them. A 25 per cent increase had been made in the minimum of the sliding scale, and the bonus on sliced beets had been increased from 50 to 75 cents.

Mr. Waterman then questioned Mr. Morey as to the advantages of consolidation. The witness explained the benefits of the employment of a highly trained technical staff which individual factories could never have afforded. This had led to an improvement in the quality of the beets and in the number which the factories could handle.

Moreover, the market for beet sugar had been greatly enlarged, and Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia, Virginia, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee now enjoy the blessings of this commodity, which were before consolidation denied to them.

Mr. Morey will continue his explanation of the beet sugar industry at 11 o'clock this morning.

MEXICAN BATTLE AT PEARSON

Federals Encounter Rebels 200 Miles South of Texas Border.

EL PASO, Texas, June 10.—Fighting was in progress between Rebels and Federals at Pearson, about 200 miles south of the International border, according to telegrams received by the Mexico Northwestern Railroad in Juarez to-day.

Dr. F. S. Pearson, of New York, and his London and Montreal associates own a big lumber mill at Pearson, and the majority of inhabitants of the town are Americans. The town is in rebel territory.

GEN. HUERTA'S FEDERAL HEADQUARTERS, SANTA ROSALIA, Mexico, June 10.—The entire division of Federal troops commanded by Gen. Huerta has moved into camp here, though the outposts to-day are within thirty miles of Bachimba Pass, where the Rebel forces of Gen. Orozco are gathered. Government scouting parties have approached to within seventy miles of the city of Chihuahua, the objective point of the present Federal campaign.

Twenty-two bridges destroyed by the rebels on their northward retreat are being repaired by 1,000 workmen under directions of the Government and the Mexican Central Railroad is expected to be in complete operation from Torreon to this place, a distance of nearly 200 miles, within two days. Repair gangs are moving both north and south, with Santa Rosalia as a base.

Gen. Huerta was enthusiastic to-day over the prospects of entering Chihuahua before the end of the month. He expressed satisfaction at the reported rout of the rebel forces of Campa and Argumedo at Nasas, east of Torreon, as this rebel movement aimed at the Federal rear, has threatened to embarrass communication of the Government columns with their base of supplies at Torreon.

Rebel forces in the Torreon District have by no means been dispersed, however, but reports to Gen. Huerta from Gen. Blanquet declare the latter has surrounded the insurrectos and is confident of ultimate success.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, June 10.—José Cordova, Secretary General of the revolution, and other officers of Gen. Orozco's staff, announced to-day that they were preparing a manifesto reiterating that all foreigners, their property and interests in the rebel zone, will be given respectful consideration. Every possible guarantee of safety will be enforced, they declare.

All but four American women have left the city, and there are about fifteen American men left. A few English subjects remain.

SENDS BACK STEEL BILL.

House Refuses to Concur in Repeal of Reciprocity, or in Tariff on Paper.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Under the generalship of Representative Underwood the Democratic House to-day sent the bill for the revision of the steel and metal schedule back to the Republican leaders of the Senate with a flat refusal to concur in its amendment to repeal the Canadian Reciprocity act and impose a world-wide duty of $2 a ton on print paper.

When the Gallinger reciprocity and print paper amendment was attached to the bill by the Senate on May 29 it was part of a clever little plan to have the House shunt the bill into conference to perish in a deadlock between the rival political parties in command at each end of the Capitol. Instead of disagreeing to the Senate amendment and asking for a conference, the Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee decided to refuse to concure in the reciprocity repeal amendment, concur in two minor amendments to the pig iron and ferro silicon items, and send the measure back to the Senate, thereby putting it up to the Senate to ask for the conference.

This plan went through with ease to-day, although action was delayed by an old-time tariff discussion in which there was noisy oratory, political bantering, banging of desks, and intermingled cheers and jeers.

GERMAN OFFICERS DINED BY THE CITY

Their Fatherland Warmly Praised by the Mayor as He Proposes Health to the Kaiser.

ADMIRAL QUOTES COLONEL

Winslow Says He Could Make Guests Cheer "a Great Citizen"—Gaynor "Puts His Foot Into" His Boom.

"They may drink the health of the Kaiser in Berlin and throughout all the States of Germany, but I sincerely believe that, in the great, broad sense, no one in all Germany to-night drinks the health of the German Emperor more heartily than we do." Mayor Gaynor said last night in proposing the health of the German Emperor.

The occasion was the dinner given to the officers of the visiting German squadron at the Waldorf-Astoria, at which more than 700 of the most prominent citizens of New York gathered.

On the Mayor's right sat Rear Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz, on his left the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, to whose left sat Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, U. S. N.; to the right of Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz was ex-Mayor Seth Low, the Chairman of the committee appointed by Mayor Gaynor to arrange the programme for the entertainment of the city's guests. These were the speakers, and each of them had something to say that brought cheers from the diners and a waving of handkerchiefs from the women who thronged the boxes in the galleries.

Count von Bernstorff won cheers when he said that the arriving German and American squadrons on Sunday "looked like one fleet." He added that he hoped they would be to all intents and purposes a single fleet always.

Admiral Winslow referred sadly to the fact that the United States had no ship like the Moltke and he urged the diners to do what they could to persuade their Congressman to vote for an appropriation that would make possible within the next few years a few American battle-cruisers of the Moltke type.

Winslow Quotes the Colonel.

Admiral Winslow also made pointed reference to "a great citizen of New York," who was quoted by him as having said that there was no question too trivial for two countries to go to war about if one of both of those countries was bent upon a conflict, and again that there was no question, however grave, that two countries could not peaceably settle if they so desired.

"The man who said that," Admiral Winslow said, "was a great citizen of New York, one whose name if mentioned to-night would bring you to your feet cheering."

Admiral Winslow was a naval aid to Col. Roosevelt when the Colonel was President, and many among the diners said that it was the Colonel to whom the officer had reference.

It had been rumored that the dinner would be broken up by the leaders of the striking waiters, but nothing of the sort happened. The decorations were the entwined colors of the United States and Germany and the music that was played was typically German and American, with, of course, the National Airs of the two countries.

Besides those named those who sat at Mayor Gaynor's table were Bishop Greer, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U. S. A.; Capt. Albert Gleaves, U. S. N.; Capt. Ritter van Mann Edler von Tischler, the commander of the Moltke; Borough Presidents McAneny, Steers, Cromwell, Miller, and Connolly, President John Purroy Mitchel, Capts. Thomas Snowden, J. A. Hoogewerff, and James H. Oliver of the United States Navy, Commander Seebohm of the cruiser Bremen, Commander von Krosigk of the cruiser Stettin, Collector of the Port William Loeb, Jr., and Dr. Kart Ziegler, the acting Consul General of Germany.

Mayor Gaynor's speech was interrupted by applause time and again. He said that as Mayor of New York he could say that there was no jealousy of Germany's greatness in this city, and then he added:

"And if I could speak for the State or the Nation—"

He did not get any further, for the diners started cheering, and when that was all over the Mayor turned a bit red and said dryly:

"Now I have put my foot in it, as usual."

Mayor Gaynor's Speech.

"You were all enjoying yourselves so much," said Mayor Gaynor, "that I hated to interrupt you. But there comes a time, you know, in everything. New York never did anything more heartily than we are now doing in the welcoming of the officers and men of the German squadron. It is trite to say this country that we claim our lineage of law and of government, and of manner, custom, and usage, from the Anglo-Saxon. In a large degree that is entirely true. So we really have a right to speak of the Anglo-Saxon world as our mother in that sense, authough we are composed of many nationalities. But that being so, we have all the more reason therefor to say that the German is our grandmother, because from there all this civilization came—to England, and, secondly, to this country. So I salute our grandmother to-night.

"I tell you, Count Bernstorff and Admiral, that we do it with a whole heart, too. The people of America cannot help but look with the highest admiration upon the advance of the German Empire, intellectually, socially, economically and last, but not least, of course, commercially, since the formation of the German Empire in 1870. They have set a pace for the whole world. That was true all along and has been especially true since the reign of the present Emperor, because we have always looked upon him, because of his manners and ways and bluntness of speech, as a sort of an American. I think they know that pretty well over in Germany, too.

"Now, I do not know whether I ought to say this or not. (A voice: 'Go ahead.') If there be any—I do not know quite the word to use—any jealousy in any other part of the world on account of this great progress of the German people under the Empire, I am sure I can say absolutely that the like does not exist at all events in the City of New York. If I had a right to speak for the State of New York, for the United States (A voice: 'You will,")—now I see I have put my foot in it as usual—but I would say that I am equally certain that there is no such jealousy anywhere throughout this country. We welcome intelligent rivalry throughout the world.

"We have in the City of New York a very large German population. Formerly it was 29 per cent. of the whole, but things became so prosperous throughout Germany that immigration from that country practically ceased, and now we receive almost nobody as immigrants at our docks here from Germany. They can do too well at home. And that is going to be the case of other nations, my friends. But I cannot stop to talk to you about that. We have a large immigration from countries to-day which will cease inside of fifteen years. Do not be disturbed about it at all, about the Russian or the Italian immigration. But this large percentage of our people here in New York who are Germans—they are among the best of our citizens. And I am bound to say, having been Mayor now two and one-half years, that they are not office seekers.

"Although they have become the second in population here, they have here and throughout the United States so married and intermarried among us that we do not know until we think it over very carefully whether each and every one of us has not some German blood in us. One man says he is one-eighth an Irishman, and another man that he is one-quarter a German; and so it goes. But we are, if I may bestow a compliment on ourselves, with all this good stock from Europe, a pretty good lot ourselves, aren't we?"

There was laughter or applause at the end of nearly every sentence the Mayor uttered.

Count Bernstorff Replies.

Count von Bernstorff followed the Mayor. He expressed his own appreciation of the splendid welcome accorded to the Kaiser's ships, officers, and men in American waters.

"It is with an overflowing heart," he said, "that I express to you the gratitude of your grandmother and I am very sure that my sovereign would join me in these sentiments. I witnessed, as the guest of the President of the United States, the magnificent welcome of the ships under command of my friend Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz, in Hampton Roads, and it was my good fortune to witness the arrival of the combined squadrons in the Hudson from the deck of a friend's yacht, and to me those squadrons looked like one fleet, and I hope that it will always be so. The one ambition of my life is the strengthening of the bonds of friendship between this and my own country. A countryman of mine has referred to the United States as a land of unlimited possibilities, but to me it is also a land of unlimited hospitality.

"There is no doubt about the commercial rivalry of America and Germany, but such competition is a guarantee of peace and amity."

The Ambassador then proposed the health of President Taft, which was followed with the toast to the Emperor by Mayor Gaynor.

Admiral Gives Royal Message.

The next speaker was Rear Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz. The Admiral said that he brought a personal message to New York and the United States from Prince Henry of Prussia, a message of good-will and friendship in which the Emperor had joined. The visit of his ships to New York, he said, would never be forgotten by his officers and men, and the kindness heaped upon them would be talked about in every part of Germany and would still further cement the friendship of the two peoples. In conclusion he proposed the health of Mayor Gaynor and the everlasting prosperity of the City of New York.

Admiral Winslow, the next speaker, made his plea for the navy. He said that navies were the greatest guarantees of peace.

"We have brought some good arguments to New York with us, too," he added, "and I believe that we of the navies of the world contribute as much to the peace of the world as any other organization extant. No nation can be at peace and be sure of peace and be weak, and no nation can be truly great without a great navy."

The Admiral referred to the great changes that have been made and are still taking place in the science of warfare. He referred to great guns that can shoot through armor plate "as thick as a block of houses," of airships that sail the air, and of submarines that navigate beneath the water.

"I believe," he added, "that the consensus of opinion is that a naval war of the future will be a dangerous thing."

Some of the Guests.

Among the guests were Robert Adamson, Col. Daniel P. Appleton, Edward B. Amend, Charles B. Alexander, George B. Agnew, George C. Beldt, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Otto T. Bannard, George C. Batcheller, Edmund L. Baylies, Francis C. Bishop, Irving T. Bush, Samuel J. Bloomingdale, Adolph Bloch, Col. Franklin Q. Brown, Dr. Walter J. Briggs, Gen. Howard Carroll, James J. Coogan, Jacob A. Cantor, Col. Lewis D. Conley, John D. Crimmins, J. Sergeant Cram, Frank R. Chambers, E. R. Carhart, Robert W. de Forest, Gen. George R. Dyer, Charles A. Donohue, Michael J. Drummond, William H. Edwards, Raymond B. Fosdick, August Eimer, W. B. Ellison, and George Ehret.

Simeon Ford, Louis T. Firuski, Charles V. Fornes, Samuel W. Fairchild, Charles J. Gunther, Benedict J. Greenhut, Elbert H. Gary, Charles W. Gehring, Edwin Gould, Albert E. Gallatin, Rudolph Helwig, Alexander C. Humphreys, Dr. Louis Haupt, Col. George T. Harvey, Peter Cooper Hewitt, A. S. Haight, F. W. Harriman, Dr. A. Jacoby, Otto H. Kahn, Chester S. Lord, William Loeb, Jr., Representative Martin W. Littleton, Edward H. Litchfield, Herman C. Kudlich, James Warren Lane, J. P. Morgan, Jr., Ogden L. Mills, Robert C. Morris, Col. William A. Mann, Justice Nathan L. Miller, Thomas M. Mulry, ex-Controller Herman A. Metz, William C. Muschenheim, Walter McCorkle, John J. Murphy, Theodore F. Miller, Col. Stephen C. Mills, Morgan J. O'Brien, Arthur J. O'Keeffe, Gustave Obendorfer, James A. O'Gorman, Lieut. H. W. Osterhaus, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, F. K. Pendleton.

John E. Parsons, Theodore H. Price, William Barclay Parsons, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Herman Ridder, Jacob H. Schiff, R. A. C. Smith, John A. Sleicher, Charles A. Schieren, Lieut. Commander D. F. Sellers, James Speyer, Isaac N. Seligman, Oscar Seberer, John A. Stewart, Commissioner Charles B. Stover, William R. Stewart, Charles R. Spence, Theodore Sutro, Elbridge Snow, Lieut. Commander C. Schackford, Harry P. Stimpson, Commissioner L. S. Thompson, A. H. Thurston, Henry W. Taft, Commissioner Calvin Tomkins, Edward M. Tierney, Henry R. Towne, Samuel Untermyer, Cornelius Vanderbilt, R. B. Van Cortlandt, Bernard von Below, Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo, William R. Willcox, Frank S. Witherbee, Patrick A. Whitney, Robert F. Wagner, J. D. Wedemeyer, Major Gen. Creighton Webb, Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Archibald R. Watson, W. Lanler Washington, and Kurt Ziegler.

BUSY DAY FOR VISITORS.

Mayor and German Admiral Exchange Visits.

Rear Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz, commanding the visiting German squadron now anchored in the Hudson, put in a busy day yesterday. At 9 A. M. he received official calls from Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U. S. A., commanding the Eastern Division of the United States Army on Governors Island; Capt. Albert Gleaves, U. S. N., commandant of the New York Navy Yard, and Herr K. Zeigler, acting Consul General of Germany in New York. Then Admiral Rebeur-Paschwitz and his staff, escorted by representatives of the Mayor's Committee and Admiral Winslow, commanding the Second Division of the Atlantic Fleet, called officially on Mayor Gaynor, and later returned the calls of Brig. Gen. Bliss, Capt. Gleaves, and the acting German Consul General. In the afternoon Mayor Gaynor officially returned the Admiral's call on board the Moltke.

While the commanding and senior officers were busy with the exchange of official courtesies, thirty of the junior officers were taken in automobiles for a sightseeing tour of New York, the tour taking in both the morning and afternoon, with luncheon at the Metropolitan Club.

Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz and his staff, with the Captains of the Moltke, Stettin, and Bremen, were in full dress uniforms when the Moltke's launches landed them at the foot of West Twenty-third Street for their visit to the City Hall. A dozen automobiles and a detachment of thirty mounted policemen under command of Lieuts. Eagan, McCarthy, and Wood awaited them at the landing. The police arrangements were in charge of Inspector McCluskey.

The German Admiral, Capt. Ritter von Mann, of the Moltke; Commander Krosigk of the Stettin, and Commander Seebohm of the Bremen, and the other German officers were greeted there by ex-Mayor Seth Low, Herman Ridder, Dr. George F. Kunz, Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., Dr. Edward Hagaman Hall, Gen. Howard Carroll, and R. A. C. Smith, representing the Mayor's Committee, and by Admiral Winslow, Capt. Oliver of the battleship New Hampshire, Capt. Snowden of the dreadnought South Carolina, Capt. Hoogewerff of the battleship Kansas, Capt. Weller of the flagship Louisiana, and Lieut. Zogbaum, Flag Lieutenant of the Second Division of the Atlantic Fleet, representing the United States Navy.

Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz and Mr. Low headed the column at City Hall through a lane formed by the sub-committee of the Mayor's Committee, and a cheer and a great deal of hand-clapping from the crowd followed as the party of distinguished foreign visitors entered the City Hall.

Mayor Gaynor received them in the City Hall reception room. When the German Admiral responded in perfect English to the introduction to the Mayor, Mr. Gaynor remarked:

"You speak English. You Germans all speak English, and everything else—all the languages. And you know how to keep silence in all the languages."

After the introductions were over, the Mayor said:

"I can only say, Admiral, for a few words have to suffice, that we invited you here to our city with the greatest pleasure. I hope the citizens will not overdo it—the Chairman and members of the committee—and entertain you too much. Sometimes you spoil a thing in that way. But I think we are very hospitable, and we will do the very best we can for you. We are exceedingly glad to have you here."

German Good Will to Us.

Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz responded as follows:

"Permit me to say, Mr. Mayor, that we have come with great pleasure, and thank you for your kind invitation to come to New York. Permit me to say, also, that we bear the good will, expressions of friendship and good feeling of our German brother citizens to the United States, and especially to New York City. We look forward with great pleasure to the days we are to pass here."

From City Hall Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz and his escort went to the German Consulate at 11 Broadway and, after returning Herr Ziegler's call, proceeded to the Battery, where boats were waiting to take them to Governors Island. On Governors Island Brig. Gen. Bliss and the entire division and garrison staff of officers were at the ferry slip to greet them. Behind the officers stood a battalion of the Twenty-ninth United States Infantry at attention, while at the foot of the hill leading from division headquarters, the Twenty-ninth Infantry band was stationed. As the German Admiral came ashore the band played the German national anthem and the Governors Island saluting squad fired thirteen guns in the Admiral's honor.

Battleship New York Inspected.

At the navy yard Capt. Gleaves and his staff received the visitors. This visit was the longest of all, for during it the guests were shown through every part of the great Government plant. Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz saw the great dreadnought New York in process of construction, and expressed his admiration for the mighty ship which is to be launched within the next few weeks. The navy yard was the last official call, and as the navy yard gunners began the salute of thirteen guns the visitors left to return to their ships while the members of the Mayor's Committee went to the Whitehall Club to lunch with Mayor Gaynor.

Mayor Gaynor returned Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz's call at 3:30 P. M. He went up the river on the police steamer Patrol, and was accompanied by the special committee headed by Mr. Low and also Collector of the Port William Loeb, Jr., and William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Public Service Commission. The Mayor went from the Patrol to the Louisiana, and after a few minutes chat with Admiral Winslow he and the members of his committee boarded the Louisiana's steam launches and went to the Moltke. The band of the Moltke played "The Star-Spangled Banner" while the sailors stood at attention as Mayor Gaynor followed Admiral Winslow up the gangplank. On the quarter deck Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz was waiting. Also on the quarter deck was a battery of photographers with their cameras cocked to fire.

Pose for Photographs on the Moltke.

"There they are," the Mayor remarked to the Admiral, just the least sign of a smile showing. "I wonder if you meet them everywhere in Germany, too. Here we meet them everywhere."

The photographers smiled, and the Mayor showed there was no sting to his remarks by posing with the Admiral for two or three pictures.

The Mayor glanced in the direction of the crowd that was on the Moltke, and then turning to ex-Mayor Low said:

"Low, it looks as if half New York is here. I guess we will have to elect the Admiral Mayor."

Mr. Low nodded assent to the suggestion, and everybody laughed.

The Mayor and his escort were with the Admiral for half an hour. As they left the ship the sailors again stood at attention, and the band for a second time played "The Star-Spangled Banner." The Mayor got a salute of seven guns as he left the Louisiana.

This is the programme arranged for the visitors to-day:

1 P. M.—Rear Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz will give an invitation luncheon on board the Moltke.

From 3 to 6 P. M.—The German Admiral will give a reception by invitation on board the Moltke.

8 P. M.—About 500 German sailors and 500 American sailors will embark on two boats at Ninety-sixth Street, and will be taken to Coney Island for the afternoon and evening, returning to their ships about 11:30 P. M.

One hundred German sailors will participate in an entertainment given by the Naval Branch of the Y. M. C. A., in Brooklyn.

1:30 P. M.—The German Admiral and invited officers will land at Eightieth Street, and be taken to the New York Yacht Club, where they will be entertained at a private dinner given by Cornelius Vanderbilt. Following the dinner, about 11 o'clock, Mr. Vanderbilt will give a private reception in honor of the visitors.

The Moltke will not be open to the public during the official functions on board this afternoon.

GREAT CRUSH OF VISITORS.

The Moltke Has to Refuse to Receive Many—Two Overboard.

Another throng visited the German battle-cruiser Moltke yesterday afternoon, and in their eagerness to climb aboard the big ship two of the visitors tumbled into the water. The jam of boats, each laden to its lawful capacity, became so great around the port gangway of the Moltke that finally the Captain at 3:30 o'clock issued orders closing the ship to any more visitors.

When the deck officers called through their megaphones to the boatmen that no more visitors were to be allowed on board the boatmen immediately steamed around to the starboard gangway, hoping to get their passengers on board by the gangplank reserved for the use of officers and official guests. The manoeuvre failed, and a score of boats, crowded with disappointed men, women and children, Germans for the most part, steamed slowly back to the public landing at the foot of Eightieth Street. This put an end to a profitable business that the boat owners had hoped would last until 6 o'clock.

At one time the boats were jammed around the port gangway so tight and in such great number that it seemed that one or more of them must meet with accident. Every few minutes a tug or an excursion vessel would sail by, leaving in its trail swells that caused the launches to rock violently, like so many corks, while several of them crashed broadside into each other.

Only one boat could land passengers at a time, and in their eagerness to get on board the Moltke scores of passengers, among them many women, leaped from one boat to another, with the one idea of getting on the boat that was at the time alongside the gangplank. Both of the men who fell into the water owed their misfortune to their efforts to get from one launch to another. They suffered nothing worse than a wetting.

Another mixup in the launch fleet caused a lot of excitement and brought Prince Henry XXXVII. of Reuss, officer of the deck, to the rescue. A launch carrying about fifteen men, ten women, and several children came alongside. An unexpected swell caught the launch, and her bow took a dip and came up under the gangway. The bow was held down and the water began pouring in. Women and children started to scream and men turned white.

Prince Henry ran down the gangway, shouting to the engineer of the launch to reverse his engine. Then he called to two of the Moltke's seamen, who ran to the foot of the gangway, and with their strong boathooks pushed the launch out from under the gangway. The second time, the launch got alongside instead of under, the foot of the gangway and the passengers scurried on board.

VANDERLIP ATTACKS THE MONEY INQUIRY

Continued from Page 1.

applying for admission if that bank showed a clean bill of health, that is, if it was solvent, if it had the minimum capitalization which the rules of the Clearing House prescribe, and if its management was reputable. Certainly no bank was ever expelled from the Clearing House while it complied with these conditions. The Clearing House is not a group of banditti. It is, I believe, composed of the highest grade bankers in this country, and its history is one of helpfulness and conservation at all times, and in times of panic of the most essential usefulness to the whole Nation. Very truly yours,

F. A. VANDERLIP.
per E. F. CERRIER, Secretary.

Hon. A. P. PUJO, Chairman, Committee on Banking and Currency, House of Representatives, Room 328 Custom House, New York, N. Y.

Mr. Untermyer declined last night to comment on Mr. Vanderlip's letter further than to say that the testimony taken before the committee spoke for itself, and that he did not propose to be drawn into any personal controversy.

Dry Cleaning makes the wardrobe go as far again.

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Linen Suits dyed any color.

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Rock Island

Saks' Clothes for Men
at the Crossroads of Choice

¶ There are considerably more than 3,000 tailors in New York alone. Let us say that twenty, at least, come within your personal knowledge. This means that the chances are nineteen to one against your choosing the best one.

¶ No wonder we dwell so persistently, so insistently, and so consistently upon the need of your making a discriminating selection.

¶ Your predicament may be compared to that of a man confronted with twenty signposts, all pointing in different directions, all bearing different inscriptions, all claiming to be right. Now, though it be possible to reach a place by twenty different routes, perfection in clothes is reached by only one, and Saks productions furnish abundant proof that we have found it.

¶ The superiority of Saks tailoring and the distinctiveness of Saks styles are such that you cannot match them though you follow any or all of the other nineteen signposts at the Crossroads of Choice.

¶ To see the Saks aggregation of Summer garments—the wealth of variety in fabric and color—the diversity of models—the new and original features of treatment—the perfection of workmanship and finish—the charm and individuality of Saks styles—and the uniform reasonableness of Saks prices—is to suspect that we are first in the ready-for-service field. To make comparisons with other productions is to be convinced. 15.00 to 48.00

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Blues and Grays
In Cool Summer Suits
For Men and Young Men
At $15

This Summer's two most popular colors, in the famous Brill Specials---$15 suits which compare favorably with most $20 ones---among them plain Blue and Gray serges---cool, durable, smart; unfading and unshrinking. Fancy Blues and Grays in an almost unlimited variety. They await your inspection TO-DAY.

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Our hobby is not merely the making of hats, but the making of *best* Hats. Young Straws are the aristocrats of Straw hatdom.

Join the charmed circle and buy yours to-day.

$2, $3 and $4.

Panamas and Bangkoks at popular prices.

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NONE BETTER MADE

1358 Broadway, 2 Broadway, Only Store on Manna St., No. 91. Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., Opposite City Hall.

THE TIMES'S WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

HIS DIVORCE RECORD TROUBLES CONDUCTOR

Dean Wells Protests Against Thomas Beecham Having Appeared in Concert.

CLERGY SHOULD OBJECT

Even If Others Take the "Miserable View" That Art Has No Concern with Morals, He Says.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 10.—A sensation was caused at the Hallé Conference at Manchester yesterday when Bishop Welldon, Dean of Manchester, made a protest to the Executive Committee in connection with the appearance of Thomas Beecham as conductor of last season's concerts.

Mr. Beecham in November last was the co-respondent in the divorce suit, Foster vs. Foster, in which George Sherwood Foster, the artist, received a decree nisi against his wife, with costs against Mr. Beecham. Bishop Welldon, who read his remarks from a paper, said:

"We do not like to pry into the lives of artists who come to Manchester. We ask no questions about them. We gladly give them a cordial welcome, but it is impossible that we should shut our eyes to notorious facts, which have been recently exposed in a court of law.

"Even if the committee should take what I can only call the miserable view that art has nothing to do with morals, still there are at least two classes of persons who may not unfairly look for consideration."

The Bishop went on to say that he spoke for such subscribers to the conference as clergy and ministers and ladies of the choirs, some of whom might reasonably object to associating with a man whom they would not wish to meet or know in private.

The Chairman of the conference explained that the engagement of Mr. Beecham had been made a considerable time before the court proceedings, and if it was not carried out the committee might be liable to an action for breach of contract.

MARCONI PROFITS DOUBLED.

Net Income for 1911 Allowed 20 Per Cent. Dividend on Ordinary Shares.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 10.—The annual report of the Marconi Company, which has been awaited with interest, is now out. It shows net profits of £141,717 ($708,585) for 1911, against £61,513 ($307,565) for 1910. The Directors state that but for the fact that business completely outgrew the company's Chelmsfor works the profits would have been larger.

A final dividend of 1 per cent. on both classes of shares was declared, making 17 per cent. for the year on the preference stocks and 20 per cent. on the ordinary. For the current year a first interim dividend of 7 per cent. on the preference shares and 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares is announced.

With reference to the imperial wireless scheme, which was outlined three months ago, the Marconi report states that 10 per cent. of the gross receipts of so important a commercial telegraphic service must represent a very considerable revenue for the company for many years to come. The amount due the company from the Canadian subsidiary company was reduced during 1911 from £163,866 ($819,330) to £78,588, ($392,940,) but this is likely to be increased during the current year, as the Marconi Company is giving the Canadian company financial assistance for further development.

All the stations erected under the Imperial scheme will be fitted with apparatus for the automatic transmission and receipt of messages, guaranteeing a speed of not less than fifty words a minute.

The terms for a further contract with the Canadian Government have been practically agreed to, and a contract is likely to be executed soon.

Arrangements are progressing and the work will be carried out as expeditiously as possible for the construction of stations placing Great Britain in direct communication with New York, instead of having the messages pass through Glace Bay; also for the construction of stations in San Francisco for communication through the Hawaiian Islands with the Philippines, China, and Japan. Arrangements are also being made for stations to send messages from New York south to Cuba, Panama, and subsequently to each South American State.

With reference to the increase in press business, the report mentions the fact that THE NEW YORK TIMES received wireless messages from London within ten minutes of their dispatch. It also says that when the stations near London and New York are completed, the company will be independent of land lines and will provide a service which will not be surpassed for speed and accuracy.

The company has entered into arrangements whereby it will obtain sole world's rights in the wireless compass of Messrs. Bellini and Tosi. This should prove of considerable value when worked in conjunction with existing wireless installations aboard ships, to define the position of an approaching ship or of the land in a dense fog.

$975 for an Old Treatise.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 10.—A copy of the little treatise, "Cosmographiae Introductio," published by Martin Waldseemüller in 1507, and printed on the press of the College of St. Die, founded by the Duke of Lorraine, brought $975 at the sale of the Huth library at Sotheby's to-day.

ALFONSO INTERESTED IN FAIR

Spain's King Receives the Exposition Commission Cordially.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

MADRID, June 10.—The Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission had an audience of forty-five minutes to-day with King Alfonso, and there was a full discussion of all phases of the celebration at San Francisco.

The King was pleased that Californians recognized Spain's influence for good in the civilization of that State. He expressed the wish that President Taft would interest himself in establishing a steamer line from New York to Vigo, which, the King stated, was 200 miles nearer New York than any other European port.

The King was much interested in Gen. Edwards's description of the military features and international character of the exposition, and also in Admiral Staunton's outline of the naval pageant which is proposed.

SEEKS WEAPONS AGAINST US.

The Kaiser's Ambitious to Compel a Square Deal Told in Memoirs.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, June 10.—Some memoirs of Prof. Jacob H. Van't Hoff, the late eminent Dutch chemist of the University of Berlin, have just been published and contain some interesting comment of the Kaiser with reference to the United States.

Dr. Hoff describes an evening which he spent at the Kaiser's palace. When the conversation turned on an invention for producing artificial silk, the Emperor said that such inventions interested him in the highest degree. It was always his ambition, he said, to make Germany as independent as possible of foreign raw materials. He hoped that artificial silk would eventually displace French silk and American wool. If the latter result could be achieved, America might be more willing to give Germany a square deal in regard to a commercial treaty.

MOSCOW ACCLAIMS CZAR.

The Imperial Family Arrive to Unveil Alexander III.'s Statue.

MOSCOW, June 10.—Emperor Nicholas and Empress Alexandra arrived this afternoon from Sebastopol, and soon afterward the Dowager Empress reached here from Copenhagen. They will be present at the unveiling of a statue of Alexander III., and the dedication of a museum bearing his name.

This is the first visit of the imperial family to Moscow since 1903, and from appearances the ceremonies will be the most imposing since the coronation of Nicholas I. There is a larger assemblage of Grand Dukes, Ministers, and military and civil heads than at Kiev last year. The Emperor, Empress, and Dowager are in fine health and spirits, and bronzed from their three months' stay in the Crimea. During a three-mile drive to-day they were acclaimed by 200,000 people.

HAMMERSTEIN SONG LIVENS AN OLD OPERA

He Introduces an Original Waltz Refrain in "The Chimes of Normandy."

HIS OWN DANCE MUSIC, TOO

A "Queen Mary" Gavotte and a "Fisherfolk Dance" Add to Novelty of the Performance.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 10.—Oscar Hammerstein made a fresh deal of the histrionic cards to-night when he inaugurated another season of reduced prices at the London Opera House, with "Les Cloches de Corneville," ("The Bells of Normandy.")

He had introduced a joker into the pack in the shape of three original compositions by himself. The first was a waltz song, "I Have Found a Pearl," which, as sung by Orville Harrold, must have made the purveyors of catchy melodies envious because of the lilt and swing to the air, which promise to make it popular. A gavotte, entitled "Queen Mary," and "A Fisherfolk Dance" were Hammerstein's other compositions, and showed the diversity of his talent, and at the same time provided a double "turn" of undeniable variety.

The slow and measured steps of the gavotte, trod by eighteenth century French courtiers, were followed by the clattering sabot dance of the conventional Dutch fisher lads and lassies of the stage. As interpolations in "Les Cloches de Corneville," they produced a curious effect.

Planquette's ever-delicious music was admirably rendered by the orchestra and chorus, but, with the exception of Orville Harrold as Grenicheux, neither the singing nor the acting principals deserved special commendation. Vinnie Daly, an American, was Serpolette, while Germaine was played by an English recruit.

STEAD'S ESTATE $65,000.

All the Property of the Editor Is Left to His Wife.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 10. — William T. Stead, who went down with the Titanic, left an estate valued at $65,000, all to his wife. She and his daughter are joint executors.

WONDERS AT GARY'S AID.

Ort Wells Thinks It Shows How Wall Street Stands on Roosevelt.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 10.—Ort Wells of Chicago, a former partner of John W. Gates, is spending a few days here before going to the Continent, where he expects George Ade to join him at the end of the month. He discussed the political situation in America with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to-day. He said:

"I am pleased at the news that Roosevelt is losing before the National Committee. It is strange that he is able to get such a following, but there are a great many persons of a certain class in America who will be captured by his flamboyant style.

"I should not be at all surprised if Roosevelt would bolt if he was not nominated, which might be a good thing for the Republican Party in the end, as it would then have a chance to get rid of him for all time.

"I do not think, however, that the Republicans have any chance of electing a President. The partisans of Taft and Roosevelt are too bitter to come together.

"It is hard to tell what the Democrats are going to do. Anything I could say about them would be guesswork, but it looks as if Bryan might get the nomination, despite anything he has said about not being a candidate. If he is nominated, he is very likely to land the job on the fourth time running.

"It is a very strange thing to see E. H. Gary going to Chicago to help the Roosevelt forces. Of course the attitude of Perkins is easily explained by the Harvester Trust, but that would not explain Gary, and when he also went over to Roosevelt it was hard to convince any one that Wall Street was not behind Roosevelt. It looks as if the flaming hero of the people of four years ago had been really only a hero of words.

"To an observer it would seem that Taft had really been in earnest in his attempts to break up the trusts, while Roosevelt was not sincere.

"It was a ridiculous exhibition for Roosevelt to be rushing Flinn to Chicago to lead his fight, and at the same time be declaiming against bosses. Flinn was as much a political boss as Penrose had ever been, but after Flinn turned to Roosevelt he was forthwith proclaimed as a Moses to lead the country out of the wilderness."

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GREAT RUSH FOR WIRELESS.

Hundred Ships Supplied with Relief Operators Since the Titanic Sank.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 10.—The Marconi Company has received during the past few weeks so many applications from shipping companies for additional wireless operators for service on board the principal liners that the present school at Liverpool is unable to keep pace with the demand, and a school is to be opened in London in a few days.

It is estimated that already 100 ships have been supplied with relief operators since the Titanic disaster.

Altogether the merchant ships now fitted with wireless equipment number between 1,300 and 1,400, which is remarkable progress in only ten years of wireless.

GLUCK'S LETTERS SELL HIGH.

Four Bring $2,075, While a Beethoven Score Goes for $187.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, June 10.—High prices were obtained at auction to-day for autograph letters of the composer Gluck. Four letters brought $2,075. An official document, giving notice of Gluck's appointment as German Court composer, brought $125.

The Cologne Museum of Musical History paid $187 for an original autograph Beethoven score. A thirteen-page letter of Beethoven sold for $152. Another brought $137.

Eight letters of the pianist, Hans von Bülow, sold for $55.

Fly time is here! Are you living in a flat that has a Kewanee Garbage Burner in it? No? All right then, remember what we told you before you rented your flat. *Go on and suffer! Go on and swat!* And notice how quickly *ten* flies take the place of every *one* you smash. Great sport, isn't it?

Flies and rats and mice desert a house that has no garbage can. It means starvation for them. The Kewanee Garbage Burner burns *all* the garbage *before it becomes garbage*—burns it while it is still sweet vegetable matter. And the burning vegetable matter is fuel and *heats the hot water tank!*

What more do you want? Is there any argument? The Kewanee Garbage burner prevents flies, rats and mice and saves fuel expense. Do you need anybody to *tell* you that you ought to have it when every ounce of reason you have is *pleading* for it?

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The second week of attractive offerings, presenting still better inducements than heretofore this season—

Millinery—Half Price and Less

Dress Hats trimmed with ostrich, paradise and Paris novelties—
$75 Hats *at $37.50* $40 Hats *at $20*
$50 Hats *at $25.00* $30 Hats *at $15*

Fashionable Semi-dress Hats—Copies of French models, heretofore selling up to $30— *at $7.50*

French Felt Hats for Outing and Sport in white and colors— *$10*

French Mourning Hats—Heretofore sold up to $40— *$7.50*

Tailored Suits at Half Price

Superbly made of the very finest cloth and silk materials—
$50 Suits *at $25.00* $75 Suits *at $37.50*
$65 Suits *at $32.50* $100 Suits *at $50.00*
Higher priced and imported garments **less than half price.**

$12.50 for French Blouses that were $25 & $35

Made up in advance Autumn models heretofore not shown, of fluffy chiffons and nets in all the fashionable new shades.

Clearance of Higher-Priced Blouses, *Half*

Of finest laces, nets, chiffons, etc., including all imported models.

$35 for Dresses that were $65 to $145

For afternoon and formal occasions—of imported novelty nets, chiffon taffetas and charmeuse, in all fashionable shades.

$50 for Evening Gowns that were $110 to $195

For dinner and evening wear—of charmeuse, crepe meteor, Paquin satin and novelty combination laces and chiffons.

Wraps that were $55 to $85 *at $25*
$15 for Silk Coatees to wear over Lingerie Dresses; values to $32.50

$45 & $55 Robespierre Coats *at $25*

Of till till, eponge, cheviot, serge and vicuna—for motoring, traveling and the seashore; also Long Coats of warm English and Scotch mixtures.

"Sport" and Steamer Coats—*Third to Half Off*

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Notable Attractions Added to Our

Great June Sales

Particular attention is directed to a few of today's events:

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150,000 YARDS OF BEAUTIFUL ST. GALL EMBROIDERIES; superb qualities; 17 to 27 inches wide; values 29c. to 75c. a yard; at ..... 17c., 25c. and 29c.
WOMEN'S LINEN SUITS, at ..... $5 to $12.75
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THOUSANDS OF WAISTS SPECIALLY PRICED AT 79c., $1, $1.50 and $1.98
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"MILL-END" SALE OF 100,000 BUSINESS ENVELOPES; regularly priced up to $2 a thousand; today's price 65c
MEN'S $3 to $5 LOW SHOES, at $1.98
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ROUSING SALES IN OUR BARGAIN-BASEMENT TODAY. "FOLLOW THE CROWDS."

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The Largest, Finest and Most Helpful Store in the World Devoted Exclusively to Furniture and Housefurnishings

QUARTERED OAK DINING CHAIRS, reduced from $1.50 to $1.
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CHINA VASES; all imported; today at 75c. to $3.98, and your saving in each instance averages about ½.
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ASSOCIATE SALES OF REFRIGERATORS, WATER-COOLERS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.
The BARGAIN-BASEMENT in this Building heads the list with an offer of BRASS BEDSTEADS at $10.

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock

Join the "Cool Club"

Due for the ***most exclusive*** membership in Greater New York.

Men only.

Every member ***must*** be a ***bully good fellow.***

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Or he must possess the ***willingness*** to have good taste ***thrust upon him.***

This happens at the initiation.

Ceremonies in progress from 8 to 6 every day this week.

The initiation fee is ***$22.50.***

This pays up everything in full for ***two*** seasons.

Dividends of ***happiness*** and ***satisfaction*** payable ***every time*** you wear a ***Smith Gray & Co. COOL Summer Suit.***

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Three hundred exclusive and handsome fabrics—lots of English stuff—every one cool, ***cool, COOL.***

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We close at noon on Saturday—other days at 5 P. M.

HAVANA REASSURED AS WARSHIPS ARRIVE

Cuban Officials Take New Courage from Washington Reports of American Purposes.

LOSE FEAR OF INTERVENTION

Two More Battleships Under Orders at Key West—Wood May Go to Cuba to Mediate the Troubles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, June 10.—In spite of the arrival here this noon of two American warships, the cruiser Washington and the battleship Rhode Island, and the ordering here of two more warships from Key West, a distinct feeling of relief was noticeable in official quarters this afternoon as a result of the day's news from Washington.

The reception given to Dr. Orestes Ferrara, Speaker of the Cuban House, by Secretary Knox, and the latter's repeated assurances that intervention was not intended, and Dr. Ferrara's speech before the American House of Representatives were responsible for this feeling of relief.

Cuban officials feel that they have been misrepresented, but they have every confidence that they have nothing to fear regarding their national independence, if the Washington Government and the American Congress and people learn the true condition of affairs. The Cuban Government feels that no one is better able to present the real conditions in Cuba than Dr. Ferrara, and is confident that he will convince American officials that the stories of Cuba's troubles are greatly exaggerated.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has cited instances where conditions have been grossly misrepresented in stories regarding outrages. Washington has apparently been told of numerous outrages throughout the island, and Cuban officials ask that one single instance be named that has been corroborated. The Cuban Government has investigated every instance where outrages were reported, and not one proved to be a fact. It is admitted that there were three or four attempted outrages, but nothing more, though it is understood that Washington was officially notified through some source that as many as four outrages occurred in one day.

The source of Washington's information regarding Cuban conditions bothers the officials here, because it is not believed that Minister Beaupre would have reported to his Government as facts the unverified reports published in local newspapers, or that Washington would have reached conclusions through sensational news dispatches sent out from Havana.

The Cuban officials do not deny that Saturday's occurrences in Havana had a serious aspect, but they point to the prompt appearance of military to aid police, and the equally swift subsidence of the trouble as soon as the soldiers appeared on the streets. They admit that on Friday and Saturday the condition of the public mind made a race war imminent, but declare that subsequent events have shown that the Cuban people were heartily ashamed of the critical state of affairs. They cite the fact that neither on Sunday nor to-day had one instance of race trouble occurred, and throughout the city whites and blacks were working peaceably together without any symptom of hard feelings, which would be impossible if a real race war existed.

When asked to-day as to the ordering of warships to Havana, the Secretary of the American Legation, Mr. Gibson, said that no marines would be landed here except as a result of the gravest developments.

No resentment toward Washington is expressed or hinted at by Cuban officials, though regret is general that it has been thought necessary to send vessels here.

American sentiment is divided on the subject. Many Americans of large means, who have important interests here, express fear regarding the effect of such action on the part of the United States when, they say, there is no cause. They fear the effect may be that when the United States finds it acted on false alarms it will not send ships another time when they are really needed.

Other Americans, some with property interests, but the majority having nothing to lose but everything to gain by intervention or annexation, applaud the sending of the ships.

Gomez "Resignation" a Yarn.

Cabled reports received in Havana this afternoon stated that it was reported in Washington that President Gomez intended to resign because of the threatened interference of the United States. THE TIMES correspondent asked President Gomez about this, with a view to ending false impressions regarding the sending of warships. Secretary Remirez gave the following statement:

"I suppose that the authorities at Washington must have laughed at the news referring to the resignation of President Gomez. There is no reason for any such thing. The American warships have come here on account of information which has been exaggerated in every way. There have occurred in Havana disturbances such as occur with more or less frequency and much more seriousness in other places. Only a little while ago strikers in the United States committed greater disorder of longer duration.

"President Gomez was elected by the people of Cuba, and he has great duties to perform, and he is performing them, and he will know how to comply with those duties, no matter what danger he will be obliged to run. I can assure you that the idea of resigning has not even crossed the mind of the President.

"The warships of the United States have come here to a friendly Nation, and as friends they are received. It is only to be lamented that their presence is due to false alarms."

Newspaper Blames Gomez.

Few papers have yet commented editorially regarding the coming of the warships. La Prensa (Cuban) to-night lays blame on President Gomez on account of his recent proclamation calling citizens to arms, and holds that this caused the feeling that led to Saturday's disorders. It continues:

"The ordering of two American battleships to Havana is unfortunately due to the disorder of Saturday. Let us do what we can to confine their action to merely being present."

The Post (American) will say to-morrow:

"The attitude of the Washington authorities regarding Cuba is so much at variance with the actual situation here, as far as our information indicates, that we are at a loss to find an adequate explanation. We do not like to believe that the United States representatives have misstated facts or that they have been misled by alarmists who may or may not have been swayed by an ulterior motive. Nor do we care to believe that the fear of what might happen rather than what has actually taken place has been the theme of Washington dispatches."

After a long review of the situation in the field, it continues:

"Washington dispatches indicate that President Taft is hesitating on the verge of declaring for a third intervention because of a negro uprising. In perfect fairness to all the elements involved, we are bound to declare that the uprising does not justify an intervention nor hardly the presence of American ships or forces, unless perhaps they may have a good moral effect."

Secretary Laredo Bru of the Department of Government said to-night:

"The arrival at the Port of Havana of a number of warships of the United States has only been due to a desire to inspire confidence in some of the citizens of that nation who were somewhat alarmed, it appears, by the occurrences of Saturday in this city. Their requests were not compelled by the exigencies of the occasion, because the public authorities were able with little effort to stop the disorders, and they were not repeated.

"The interests of American citizens in Cuba have not suffered appreciable loss, and the Government will not fail to protect them when they require it, nor fail to pay the losses they sustain. The revolution is localized in Oriente, where the Government has accumulated the forces it needs to suppress it in a relatively short time."

Cuban officials are indulging to-night in a little laugh at the expense of Minister Beaupre because it is reported that Rear Admiral Osterhaus, after a ride about the city, wanted to know where the disorders were.

Gen. Monteagudo, commanding in the field, refused to-day the offer of eGn. Menocal of 3,000 volunteers, asserting that he had sufficient forces to put down the uprising.

APATHY AS WARSHIPS ARRIVE.

Few Spectators on the Wharves and City Is Tranquil.

HAVANA, June 10.—Hardly a visible ripple of popular interest marked the arrival soon after noon to-day of the United States armored cruiser Washington, flagship of Rear Admiral Osterhaus, and the battleship Rhode Island, although they are supposed to be freighted with weighty influences on the fate of the Cuban Republic. Behind this apparent apathy, however, was a popular impression that the coming of the ships portended American intervention, but this feeling is not shared by officials.

Hardly twoscore of loungers gathered on the Malecon witnessed the arrival of the ships, which continued up the harbor, anchoring near the Cuban cruisers Cuba and Patria. Both American ships had the crews and marines paraded on deck, standing at attention during the salute. Afterward pratique was given by the health officer, which was the only Cuban official recognition, except a visit to the flagship of a representative from the Captain of the Port.

Rear Admiral Osterhaus and staff came ashore at Caballeria wharf without ceremony, took cabs, and proceeded to the American Legation to visit Arthur M. Beaupre, the Minister. Later Mr. Beaupre, accompanied by Hugh S. Gibson and Edward Bell, Secretaries of the Legation, visited the Washington.

The American Minister this morning officially notified the Cuban Government that the ships were coming, but did not state the object of their visit. He arranged for a visit of the Admiral to Secretary Sanguilly, which will be paid to-morrow. The Admiral will then proceed to the palace to pay his respects to President Gomez. Admiral Osterhaus remained aboard the flagship to-night. Shore leave was granted to a few officers only.

Officials unanimously scout the idea of intervention, regarding the sending of the warships as a friendly act on the part of the United States. They say they deplore that Washingtont has been misled by exaggerated reports into the belief that a racial war is about to begin and assert that the rioting Saturday night was not significant of race hatred. They do not explain the reason for the extensive military preparations which were taken to prevent a breach of the peace last night.

Absolute tranquility prevailed in Havana to-day. The streets are guarded by strong detachments of police and mounted rurales, armed with carbines, revolvers and machetes. The presence of the American warships is regarded as an effectual deterrent to disorder, but the Government is not neglecting any precautions.

SANTIAGO, June 10.—One hundred marines have been ordered to proceed to San Luis, an important junction of the Cuba Railroad and the Guantanamo & Western, within the lines of the Governmental forces.

A company of marines, commanded by Capt. Edward B. Manwaring, guarding El Cuero mines, was attacked at 1 o'clock this morning by insurgents, who were repulsed after considerable firing. There were no casualties among the marines, and the loss of the insurgents is unknown.

TALK OF WOOD AS MEDIATOR.

Secretary Knox Reassures Ferrara as to Intervention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—This was a day of peace in all the departments concerned with Cuban affairs. Official dispatches indicated that there has been some exaggeration of the disturbances of the past two days, and where burnings and robberies were said to have occurred later reports described quiet and order.

Señor Orestes Ferrara, Speaker of the Cuban House of Representatives, accompanied by Representative Sulzer, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, had a long interview with Secretary Knox. Señor Ferrara told of the extent and causes of the present outbreak, and declared his Government was amply able to suppress the lawless bands of negroes. He asked, however, that there should be fair play and reason in the premises, as no similar outbreak anywhere could be put down in four or five days in such a wild district as Oriente Province. He also urged hesitation to accept all the reports of lawlessness and the inability of the Cuban Government to deal with the situation.

Mr. Knox assured his visitor that the action in sending warships to Havana was not opposed to the policy of non-intervention to which the Administration was committed. He said the vessels were sent because there was need of some refuge for Americans who might feel insecure if disturbances should occur.

Secretary Stimson, discussing to-day the idea of mediation, said that when he was in Cuba last year he everywhere found the name of Gen. Wood was held in high esteem and prominent citizens repeatedly told him that the people of Cuba would always remember with gratitude Gen. Wood's administration following the war for independence.

Prominent army officers here to-day said they believed that Gen. Wood could go to Cuba and settle the trouble without the use of a soldier. Gen. Crowder is under consideration for the errand because he is acquainted with later conditions in the island, having been a member of the Magoon administration. Gen. Crowder has a profound knowledge of Cuban law, having codified the existing laws.

TO DRAIN OLD ST. CLEMENT.

Solemnity Marks the Beginning of Work at Rome.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, June 10.—Solemn exercises marked the inauguration to-day of the monumental work of drainage for the basilica of St. Clement. Those present included the American Ambassador, Mr. O'Brien; Mgr. Stanley, Bishop of Emsus; Mgr. Tampieri, official Secretary of State of the Vatican, and two Engineers, Mills and Leonori. Unfortunately Father Louis Nolan, the Irish Dominican, who has taken particular interest in the work, was unable to assist, owing to illness.

Work will be begun immediately from the lowest end at the foot of the Coliseum, and will be continued constantly day and night.

Cardinal O'Connell of Boston is paying the expense of the work, which is designed to draw off the water that gathers under the basilica.

$10,000,000 TELEPHONE SUIT.

National Company Wants Damages from the British Post Office.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 10.—The National Telephone Company's claim of $10,000,000 from the Postmaster General, whose department has taken over the company's plant and business, came up for a hearing before Justice Lawrence and his colleagues of the Railway and Canal Commission in the King's Bench Court to-day.

Sir Alfred Cripps, leading counsel for the telephone company, said it was the largest claim ever dealt with by an arbitration court.

A brilliant array of counsel on each side are appearing, and the case will probably occupy between 50 and 100 sessions.

JEWISH CHARITY NEEDS AID.

Children's Sanitarium at Rockaway Park Expects Unusual Demands on It.

Requests for admission to the Sanitarium for Jewish Children at Rockaway Park may now be made Mondays at the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street; Tuesdays at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton Street; Wednesdays at United Hebrew Charities Building, 356 Second Avenue; Thursdays at Harlem Federation, 240 East 105th Street, and Fridays at 624 East Fifth Street.

The sanitarium provides medical and nursing care for the sick, ailing and convalescent infants and children of the poor under 12 years of age, and for mothers and sick young ones not taken into the sanitarium outings on steamboats are provided. The demands on the charity of the institution are expected to be heavy this season, and the contributions of charitable persons are solicited. Harry N. Kohn is Treasurer, and remittances may be addressed to him at 356 Second Avenue, New York.

WOMAN ADMITS SHOPLIFTING.

Mrs. Rowe, Wife of Jersey City Real Estate Man, Won't Explain.

Mrs. Christine M. Rowe, 54 years old, of 531 Bramhall Avenue, Jersey City, pleaded guilty before Magistrate Krotel yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court to a charge of shoplifting. The prisoner had the appearance of a respectable matron, and the Magistrate tried gently but in vain to get some explanation from the sobbing woman as to the reason for her act.

Nettie Cinnamon, a detective employed in a Third Avenue store, said she had seen the prisoner, who was fashionably attired, take some underwear valued at fifty cents, a pair of cheap gloves, and an imitation leather handbag worth $2 from different counters. The detective followed her to the street and arrested her. She carried a bank book showing deposits amounting to $6,000.

After she had been held in $300 bail for trial it came out that she was the wife of Garvin Rowe, a real estate broker, and had considerable property in her own right.

Charles W. Morse on His Way Here.

BATH, Me., June 10.—Charles W. Morse, who has been passing the week at his old home here, left to-night for New York. He was accompanied by Mrs. Morse and their son.

A New Novel by the Author of
THE INNER SHRINE

THE STREET CALLED STRAIGHT

THE third success now crowns this fascinating novel—an enthusiastic welcome from readers and critics. Its first success—serially in Harper's Magazine—brought forth an unusual amount of comment. The second was an advance sale eclipsing even the great "The Inner Shrine," or "The Wild Olive." Now, the readers of the book find that its uncommon literary and romantic story make it more than a serial—more than a readable novel. One critic, in fact, goes so far as to say that it "will be the leading summer novel without question." Judging from present indications, it is quite safe to predict that THE STREET CALLED STRAIGHT will be on the tip of every tongue before the summer has fairly begun.

Eight Illustrations by Orson Lowell. Post 8vo, Cloth, $1.35 net

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ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, JUNE 15TH, THE STORE WILL BE CLOSED ON SATURDAYS AT NOON; OTHER BUSINESS DAYS AT 5 P. M.

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FOR THIS DAY (TUESDAY),

AN EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF WOMEN'S LINGERIE WAISTS

COMPRISING SPECIALLY PREPARED STYLES IN THE POPULAR SUMMER FABRICS AT

90c., $1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00
$2.75, 3.50, 4.25, 5.00, 6.00 & 7.50

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ANNOUNCE FOR THIS DAY (TUESDAY),

A SALE OF BLANKETS, BEDSPREADS, COMFORTABLES, SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES

(ESPECIALLY APPROPRIATE FOR CLUBS AND SUMMER HOTELS) AT THE FOLLOWING EXCEPTIONAL PRICES:

WHITE BLANKETS	PER PAIR,	$2.90
SATIN-FINISHED BEDSPREADS	EACH,	2.25
CROCHET BEDSPREADS	EACH,	1.20
COMFORTABLES	EACH,	1.25

MUSLIN SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES, HEMSTITCHED OR PLAIN, AT PRICES CORRESPONDINGLY LOW.

THERE WILL ALSO BE A SPECIAL OFFERING OF MEN'S AND WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS AS FOLLOWS:

WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

SHAMROCK LAWN, INITIALED	PER DOZEN,	95c.
LINEN, HEMSTITCHED	PER DOZEN,	$1.50 & 1.85
WHITE SHAMROCK PLAID	PER DOZEN,	$1.65
LINEN, INITIALED	PER DOZEN,	2.00
LINEN, EMBROIDERED	EACH,	25c.

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

LINEN, INITIALED	PER DOZEN,	$1.85
LINEN, HEMSTITCHED	PER DOZEN,	$2.00 & 3.00

A SPECIAL SALE OF LEATHER GOODS HAS BEEN PREPARED, CONSISTING OF

LEATHER HAND BAGS . . . AT $2.50
ACTUAL VALUES $5.00

RATTAN SUIT CASES, LEATHER BOUND, SIZES 24 & 26 INS.
ACTUAL VALUES $5.00 & 5.50 . . AT $3.90

FITTED TRAVELING BAGS OF MOROCCO, WITH EBONY AND NICKEL FITTINGS, ACTUAL VALUE $25.00 AT $18.00

IN THE REGULAR STOCK WILL BE FOUND, AT MODERATE PRICES, FITTED TRAVELING BAGS, DRESSING CASES AND HAMPERS; SUIT CASES AND CARRY-ALLS; FLASKS AND THERMOS BOTTLES; MEN'S HAT-BOXES AND AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF LEATHER NOVELTIES.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Hackett, Carhart & Co. INC. RETAIL

E. E. TURLINGTON, Vice President

Extending the Greatest June Summer Suit Sale Ever Recorded in Clothing History

These are the lowest prices ever known at this time of the year. Adverse weather conditions prompted this sale unusual. Every man and young man within commuting distance of New York City should share this great opportunity. Every new model, English or conservative, full or half lined, with two or three buttons. Serges, Cassimeres, Velours, Cheviots, Unfinished Worsteds and Black Thibets; New Blues, Browns, Tans, Greys, Blue-Greys, Blue-on-Blue, Chalk Mixtures, Pencil Lines, Pin Checks, Herringbones and fancy colors. Every Suit Reduced.

$12.50 For Suits Made to Sell Up to $20

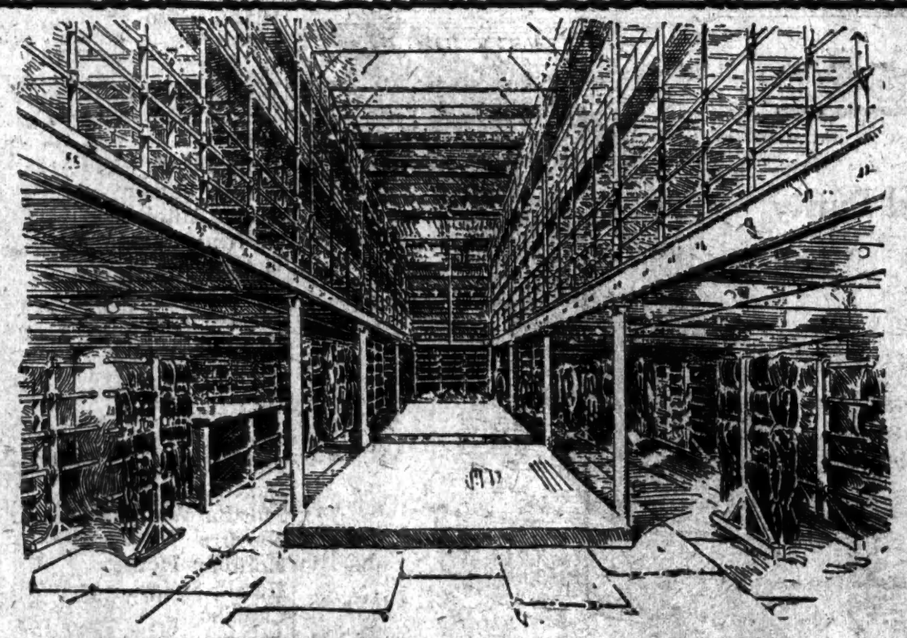
$16.50 For Suits Made to Sell Up to $30

$19.50 For Suits Made to Sell Up to $37.50

Suits $15 to $45

265 Broadway, Near Chambers St. | 841 Broadway, Cor. 13th St. | 119 West 42d St., Near Broadway | 125th St., Near 3d Av.

Harlem and 42d St. Stores Open Evenings.



The GIMBEL Freezing Vault
Is New York's Finest and Most Perfect
SUMMER HOME for Your FURS

The Moths are Flying Thick Right Now. Their work of destruction is going on in thousands of homes. Your Furs should be sent to a place of protection AT ONCE.

The Gimbel freezing room for Fur Storage is one of the most modernly appointed vaults in New York City, devoted exclusively to the proper keeping of furs during the Summer.

The cold storage system is the only perfect preventive of the destructive work of the moths. While it conserves the natural oils of the pelt it vastly improves the brilliancy of the fur, bringing back the original luster of life which dressed skins so often lose after a period of wear.

Each garment when received is ticketed, numbered and registered, closely examined and then hung in our freezing room where the frigid air circulates freely around each garment.

We accept all responsibility against damage by moths, fire or burglary.

The garments are always ready for immediate use. If you wish to use a wrap or coat for a single day or night, or to take away to the mountains on a special trip, it can be gotten at once and returned to storage after the special occasion is over. This can be repeated as often as the owner desires during the storage season, without any extra cost.

The Best Possible Service at Moderate Charges.

Visitors are invited to go through our Cold Storage Vault at their convenience and see for themselves just how fine are all its appointments and how perfect is the Gimbel system of cold storage. Telephone **Madison Square 8200**, and we will call for your furs immediately.

Our Fur Workroom is equipped with the latest devices for making to order new Fur Garments copied from best foreign models, also for making Repairs and Remodeling at special Summer prices.

Fur Storage Desk, Third Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.

CHANGED ESTATE ACCOUNTS.

Surrogate Fowler Lectures Man Who Did It and Disallows Charges.

Surrogate Fowler granted yesterday the application of Mrs. Mary Childs Lewis, widow of Henry A. Childs, the tobacco merchant, to strike $75 from the accounting of Mrs. Harry D. Kingsbury, executrix of the estate. Mrs. Kingsbury was a daughter of Mr. Childs. Thirty-five dollars of the amount stricken from the account was a payment to George D. Graves, an attorney, for services in the guardianship of Helen Kingsbury, daughter of the executrix. It was discovered by Henry Seagrist, attorney for the widow, that the statement of what this money had been paid for had been erased from the accounting after its submission.

Mr. Kingsbury admitted yesterday to Surrogate Fowler that he had made the erasure. The matter was first called to the attention of the Surrogate last week, at which time he said that tampering with accountings filed in his court would not be tolerated. He summoned Mr. Kingsbury to make explanation yesterday. Mr. Kingsbury stated that he believed he had the right to amend the accounting, since he had been authorized by his wife to act for her, and that no harm had been done, since part of Mr. Graves's services had been toward the estate of Mr. Childs, and the guardian services were related.

Surrogate Fowler cautioned hi nto be more careful in the future, and ruled that the attorney's fee was an improper charge. He also disallowed $40 more of charges.

SUES MEN FOR SUING HIM.

Their Bankruptcy Petition, Kassel Says, Cost Him a Valuable Equity.

Alleging that he lost his equity in valuable real estate because unfounded bankruptcy proceedings were begun against him, Abraham Kassel, a wholesale poultry dealer and real estate operator, began suit for $500,000 yesterday in the Supreme Court against those who signed the petition to throw him into bankruptcy. The signers of this petition, named as defendants in Kassel's suit, are Benjamin Kassewitz, Jesse Jedel, Louis Lass, the Germania Exchange Bank, and the German Bank.

The bankruptcy proceedings were begun a year ago and were dismissed after Special Master Peter B. Olney had investigated Kassel's affairs. Olney's report that the petition against Kassel was unfounded was upheld in the United States District Court and the Circuit Court of Appeals.

The cool nights sound a note of warning!

Your first Summer suit should be a regular three-piece suit of moderate weight.

Add a two-piece suit if you can—we've a host of most attractive fabrics made up that way, including some very smart batistes and Scotch flannels.

But to shed a vest is easier than to keep warm without one, ofttimes.

Three-piece suits, $18 to $48.
Two-piece suits, $15 to $32.

Everything men and boys wear, including extra big men and extra small boys.

Sporting Goods.
Motor Wear.
Golf and Tennis Togs.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY;
Three Broadway Stores
at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St.

OLD CROW RYE
"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."
GUARANTEED TO BE
PURE RYE WHISKEY
UNBLENDED, UNADULTERATED.
SOLD EVERYWHERE

BRANDT'S FINAL PLEA IN COURT OF APPEALS

Mirabeau Towns Urges Lack of Jurisdiction in Effort to Free Schiff Burglar.

DEFENDS GERARD DECISION

Attorney General Rests Case on Unanimous Action of Appellate Division Recommitting the Prisoner.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 10.—The Court of Appeals heard arguments to-day on the appeal of Foulke E. Brandt, former valet to Mortimer L. Schiff, from a unanimous decision of the Appellate Division, First Department, ordering his return to Clinton prison at Dannemora.

A decision may be given before the court takes its Summer recess on June 28.

Mirabeau L. Towns, counsel for Brandt, contended that through ignorance his client pleaded guilty to a technical charge of burglary and is denied his day in court because the time in which he could take an appeal had elapsed. He argued that Justice Rosalsky, who sentenced Brandt to serve 30 years in prison was without jurisdiction to impose such a judgment. He also contended that there was no legal appeal from the decision of Justice Gerard, granting the writ of habeas corpus through which Brandt obtained his temporary freedom.

"There is no atmosphere of criminality in this case," said Mr. Towns. "The evidence shows that on the night of the alleged burglary, Brandt sat alongside the master of the house, Mr. Schiff, one of the wealthiest men in the world, and that Mr. Schiff escorted him to the door of his home."

"With such incidents presenting themselves can one seriously urge for a minute that the plea was voluntary and wholly uninfluenced by the flattery of hope or by the impression of fear?"

In his second point Mr. Towns held that the judgment was based on the further erroneous conclusion that even if Judge Rosalsky was without jurisdiction to pronounce judgment, on review that point could not be reviewed by habeas corpus.

"The lack of jurisdiction rendering a judgment null and void is reviewable by writ of habeas corpus," he declared, and gave a long list of citations in support of his contention.

The third point was "that no appeal lies by the people from an order of final discharge upon a writ of habeas corpus from imprisonment by virtue of a judgment conviction." That Justice Gerard having granted the writ, his decision absolutely discharging Brandt from the judgment and sentence was final.

Judge Joseph A. Kellogg, Deputy Attorney General, arguing in support of the order of the Appellate Division, stated that the sole inquiry under a writ of habeas corpus is into the jurisdiction of the court issuing the process under which the prisoner is detained in custody, and held that if the court had no jurisdiction it matters not how erroneous its proceedings may have been, and jurisdiction once being established, there can be no inquiry into the manner of its exercise.

The Attorney General then cited a number of leading cases showing that the grossest errors do not affect jurisdiction and held that the plea of guilty was equivalent to a verdict of guilty. The Attorney General said that to permit an inquiry into the question "would extend the time to appeal in criminal cases indefinitely, and it would mean that the courts would be called upon over and over again to hold sessions of general jail delivery under this writ and would permit a Judge at chambers to annul for supposed errors a judgment of a co-ordinate tribunal."

Howard S. Gans, counsel for Mr. Schiff, asked permission to file an affidavit in answer to one made by Carl Fischer Hansen, who represented Brandt at the time he was sentenced, and which is a part of the record in the case. He said certain statements in the Hansen affidavit reflected upon his professional integrity. The court took the request under consideration.

FIGHT POLICE IN MEAT RIOTS.

Women Boycotters of Williamsburg Engaged in Skirmishes.

In the congested section of the Stagg Street and Vernon Avenue police precincts in Williamsburg yesterday, there were several skirmishes between the women who are boycotting the butchers in the hope of getting lower prices, and policemen who were sent out to protect the shops. Nearly all the small dealers shut up shop, afraid of violence at the hands of the angry women, or of having their stock destroyed with oil. The women didn't assemble until the children had been sent to school. Then the boycotters gathered at Manhattan Avenue and Seigel Street and began to parade. In Boerum Street, near Graham Avenue, they snatched from a woman a bag containing meat and soaked it with kerosene. A fight which followed was stopped by the police.

The boycotters went to the big market of Abraham Hartman, 53-55 Moore Street, and after attempting to drive out the women customers, tried to use oil, but the timely appearance of the police prevented it. The police had to fight hard to drive the women into the street.

The explosion of a charge of flashlight powder by a newspaper photographer stampeded an anti-meat mass meeting at Graham Avenue and Moore Street, Williamsburg, last night. The crowd, of 4,000 persons, fled, wildly trampling the fallen. The most seriously injured was Abraham Korniloff, seven years old, of 160 Moore Street. Dr. Weinberg, of St. Catherine's Hospital, who treated his injuries, found that the lad had scalp wounds and internal injuries, and might die. The meeting was under the auspices of the Housewives League of Manhattan. Mrs. Dora Hopkins, of 24 Hopkins Street, Williamsburg, presided. The flashlight was set off as Mrs. Becky Flecker was admonishing the crowd to fry fish, boil vegetables and drink milk during the Summer.

GIFTS TO PHILLIPS FUND.

Wireless Operators Send In Subscriptions from Passengers.

The fund for the erection of a tablet to the memory of Jack Phillips, of the Titanic, and other wireless operators who lost their lives in the performance of duty, and to establish a permanent fund for the benefit of disabled operators or their families, is steadily increasing through the work of the men on the coastwise ships.

Contributions sent in yesterday to C. C. Galbraith, Chairman of the Committee of the Phillips Fund at 42 Broadway, amounted to $30.65, which was contributed by the crews of the Old Dominion, Savannah Line, Quebec Steamship Company, and J. B. Tattersall, publisher of The Telegraph and Telephone Age.

With the $30.65 added, the total subscribed so far amounts to $1,912.55, and the committee hopes to bring it up to $2,000 with to-day's contributions. The names of yesterday's donors were:

Engine Crew S. S. Jefferson, Old Dominion S. S. Co.—	
P. Dandrinos	$ .50
Benito Garcia	.25
Daniel Alargo	.25
P. Fernandez	.25
Rogelio Ramos	.25
Felipe Cas	.25
Jose Sanchez	.25
Jose Lopez	.25
Jose Savaridis	.25
Juan Fores	.25
Manuel Sore	.25
A. Perez	.25
Antonio Keremido	.25
W. M. Spruill	1.00
H. Miller	.50
C. Berryman	.50
Subscriptions secured from Passengers by Operator Minners, S. S. City of Montgomery, Ocean S. S. Co.—	
J. S. Higgie	.50
A. C. Ely	1.00
C. A. Lewis	1.00
C. B. C.	.25
L. J. Worrell	.50
Joseph S. Owen	1.00
Neal A. McGuire	1.00
C. Henocksberg	1.00
G. P. Hoyt	1.00
J. Wick	.50
J. E. McGuire	.50
H. M. Malone	1.00
R. S. Malone	1.00
Subscriptions secured from Passengers by Operator Quigley, S. S. Bermudian, Quebec S. S. Co.—	
Mrs. George L. Smith	1.00
Miss E. Burgess	1.00
George Foster	.50
Seaman	.50
Secured by Operator Wren from Passengers, S. S. Madison, Old Dominion S. S. Co.—	
Friend	1.00
Friend	.50
R. W. A. Horner, through The Telegraph and Telephone Age	3.15
D. H. Dearborn	5.00
C. L. Bundy	2.00
Previously acknowledged	1,881.90
Total	$1,912.55

GIVE $7,500 MORE TO THE FLOOD FUND

Merchants' Association Turns in a List of Generous Subscriptions.

OTHER CITIES INTERESTED

Mayors Write That They Have Appointed Men to Collect and Receive Money.

Subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers from the Mississippi floods were swelled to the amount of more than $6,400 yesterday by the Mississippi Relief Fund Committee of the Merchants' Association. Money to the Mayor's fund came in slowly, the day's aggregate being little more than $1,000. These are the subscriptions sent to the Merchants' Association Committee:

J. G. White	$1,000
The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co.	1,000
Rogers Peet Co.	500
Fritz Achelis	100
Frederick Butterfield & Co.	100
Paris, Allen & Co.	100
Robert Schwarzenbach	100
The H. B. Claflin Co.	100
The Strobel & Wilken Co.	50
Frederick Victor & Achelis	50
Stewart, Warren & Co.	10
Cohen, Goldman & Co.	25
Cash (H. L. M.)	10
Wright & Graham Co.	100
Adolph T. Albert	1
Southern Cotton Mills & Com. Co.	10
The James McCreery Realty Corporation	25
Herrmann, Aukam & Co.	50
Francis L. Leland	100
Florence and Fred," New Rochelle	5
John C. Rankin Co.	25
Geigy-1er Mesr Co.	25
Walter H. Lichtman	10
Smith, Hogg & Co.	100
D. P. Winne Co., Incorporated	100
American Gem and Pearl Co.	25
M. & L. Hess	10
Edward Frank Allen	1
Dieckerhoff, Ratfiken & Co.	100
Gotthold & Co.	10
F. S. M. Blun & Co.	10
Edward P. Stahel & Co.	100
Clarence Whitman & Co.	100
Philip Hathaway	5
T. W. Stephens & Co.	25
Joseph Jewett	10
L. Loewy & Son	10
The Tablet and Ticket Co.	25
J. & W. Seligman & Co.	100
"Louisianian"	20
Artamas Ward	100
A. F. Young & Co.	25
F. W. Gwinn	25
A. Ludwig	10
Wilkinson Brothers & Co., Incorporated	25
Taylor, Clapp & Co.	100
S. A. & J. Keller	10
H. R. Hillard	5
Henry Heide	250
S. L. Silver & Co.	10
Shirley S. Lloyd	10
R. & G. Corset Co.	50
T. J. Ivans	10
Hodgman Rubber Co.	100
Sidney Blumenthal & Co., Incorporated	25
Helmann & Lichten	25
Potter-Sloan-O'Donohue Co.	25
Charles T. Wills, Incorporated	25
Paul M. Warburg	100
L. F. Dommerich & Co.	200
"W," Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y.	5
William Green	10
Guiterman, Rosenfeld & Co.	10
Reckitts (U. S. A.) Limited	25
Stern Brothers & Co.	25
Church & Dwight Co.	100
Frederick M. Capen	25
Guerin & Fils	20
Alfred Benjamin & Co.	25
C. C. M., Hoes	25
"A. J. V."	12
J. H. Lane & Co.	100
Cash "E. B."	5
Miss H. Maud Henry	10
Miss Florence Henry	10
W. G. Sewall	15
Irene W. Demuth	25
Miss F. N. Rodgers	5
Horace White	10
Benjamin H. Tyrrel	10
Robert C. Ogden	50
Cash "An Anonymous"	5
Harrison Street Cold Storage Co.	100
George A. Kessler & Co.	50
Vought & Williams	50
Florence Tweedy	2
Francis W. Hunnewell	100
E. G. Ward	5
Mrs. Mary S. Studdiford	5
J. H. Killough	100
Mrs. John Erskine	5
Downing, Clark & Co.	50
George Borgfeldt & Co.	100
Total	$6,472

These are yesterday's subscriptions to the Mayor's Fund:

Hill Publishing Company	$100.00
Mrs. James M. Varnum	100.00
Mrs. William H. Bliss	100.00
Mrs. Addie M. Graham, Graham, Texas	50.00
Mrs. Charles Phelps	50.00
John A. McKim	50.00
Mrs. Alexander Henderson, Yonkers, N. Y.	50.00
Miss Anna L. Mumford	25.00
"A. P. P."	25.00
M. H. Cardozo, Jr.	25.00
S. T. De Lee	25.00
Miss Isabel M. Chapman	25.00
John B. Abney	25.00
James F. Reynolds & Co.	25.00
Mrs. C. K. Ogden, Boston, Mass.	25.00
John Fyfe	25.00
George A. Archer	20.00
Patients and nurses of Ramapo Hills Sanitarium	17.00
"A friend"	15.00
Charles F. Garrigues Company	10.00
S. M. Everit	10.00
F. W. Kaiser	10.00
Augustine Davis	10.00
A. Beller	10.00
Knickerbocker Leather and Novelty Co.	10.00
Stevens-Eaton Company	10.00
S. D. Silberstein	10.00
Abe Strauss	10.00
M. F. Rich	10.00
Cornelius Stack	10.00
Charles A. Bryan	10.00
Singer Brothers	10.00
From "a friend"	10.00
Abiel Abbot	10.00
A. L. Ricke, F. Bernet, and L. A. Moritz	5.00
Dr. Reuben Ottenberg	5.00
Bruce Wilson	5.00
Mrs. Marie Schoenmark	5.00
Louis Castagnetta	5.00
Schiller Brothers	5.00
The Rev. and Mrs. Eliot White, Mahway, N. J.	5.00
"J. F. N."	5.00
Carl Lindemann & Co.	5.00
Oscar Lion	5.00
Freirich & Mansell	5.00
Hofer, Bosch & Co.	5.00
Lucella A. Palmer	5.00
Agnes Miller	5.00
"J. M. S."	5.00
"In memory of Dr. Edward J. Hogan"	5.00
Miss Helen S. Irving	5.00
A. C. Wolhaupter, Hempstead, L. I.	5.00
"A friend"	4.00
"M. S."	3.00
L. Rabinowitz	3.00
G. Friedenheit	2.50
Mary Casamajor	2.00
Mrs. Jacob Sobel	2.00
D. Brinkheimer	2.00
"C. M. S."	2.00
Julius Janowitz	2.00
Morris Trachman	2.00
D. E. H.	2.00
F. Y. Tau	2.00
Theodore Hecht	1.75
Lucy A. Gardiner	1.00
"A New York State small farmer"	1.00
A. J. R.	1.00
Total	$1,050.75
Previously acknowledged	34,244.73
Grand total	$35,294.98

The following contributions were received by THE NEW YORK TIMES for the flood sufferers:

Ludwig, L.	$3.00
Logan, C.	15.00
Arthur, H. J.	1.00
M. C. M.	1.00
Total	$20.00

The Mayor's secretary, Robert Adamson, received many letters from Mayors of various cities saying that plans for raising money had been started.

Pure, Sparkling Beer is the Best Dinner Drink!
Ordinary Brews are Good, but—

Imperial Gold Label Beer

Bottled only by the Brewer,
Beadleston & Woerz,
New York.
Order from any Dealer.

will Double Your Enjoyment of the Meal!

Hudson Trust Company
Corner Broadway and 39th Street
General Banking and Trust Business
Safe Deposit Vaults
Letters of Credit—Travellers' Checks
Accounts Solicited

You will enjoy
Leonard Merrick's new volume
"Whispers About Women"

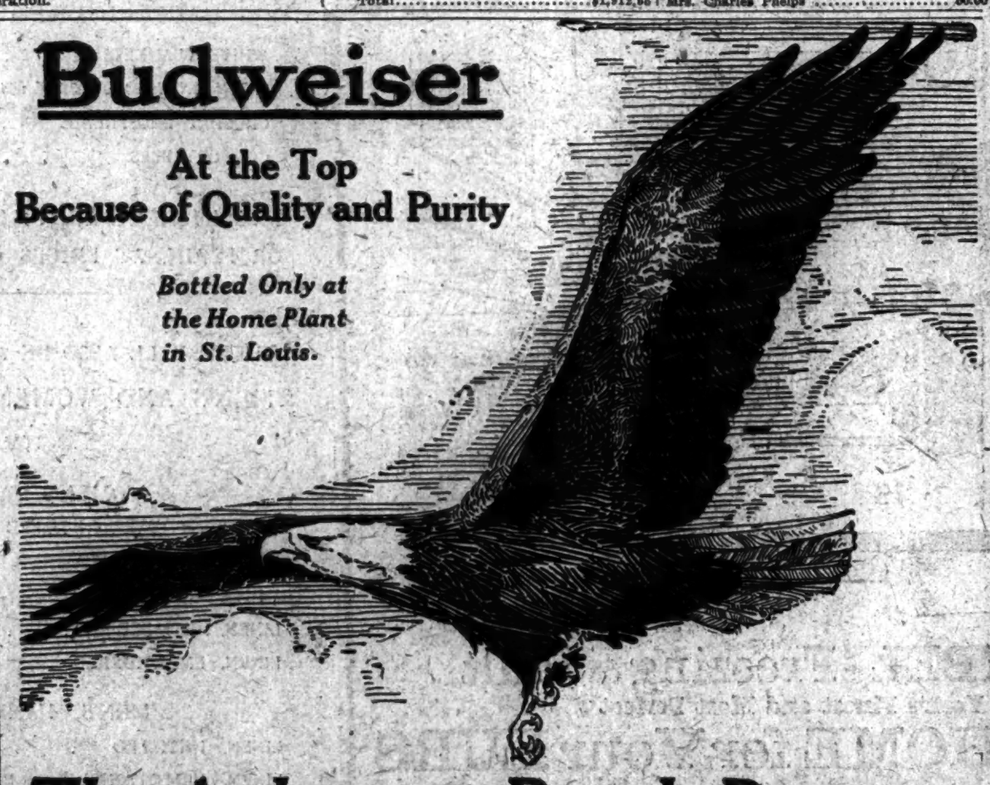
"Many flattering things have been said about Mr. Merrick's work in recent years, and all seem deserved after reading 'Whispers About Women.'"—*The Globe.*

SECOND EDITION at all bookshops MITCHELL KENNERLEY publisher

Budweiser

At the Top
Because of Quality and Purity

Bottled Only at the Home Plant in St. Louis.



The Anheuser-Busch Brewery

Covers an area of 140 acres of ground, equal to 70 city blocks, upon which are located 110 individual buildings.

CAPACITY

Brewing Capacity	2,500,000 barrels per year
Malting Capacity	2,000,000 bushels per year
Bottling Works	1,000,000 bottles daily
Grain Storage Elevators	1,750,000 bushels
Stockhouses (for lagering)	600,000 barrels
Steam Power Plant	12,000 horse power
Electric Power Plant	4,000 horse power
Refrigerator Plant	4,000 tons per day
Ice Plants	1,200 tons per day
Coal Used	325 tons per day

FREIGHT

Inbound and Outbound	50,000 cars per year

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

Refrigerator freight cars	1,500
Horses at home plant	143
Wagons at home plant	78
Auto Trucks at home plant	74
Horses at Branches	483
Wagons at Branches	430
Auto Trucks at Branches	47

EMPLOYES

At St. Louis Plant	6,000 people
At 36 Branches	1,500 people

Total Sales, 1911—1,527,832 Barrels
Budweiser Bottled Beer Sales, 1911—173,184,600 Bottles

ANHEUSER-BUSCH BRANCH
F. ALFRED PIEPER, Mgr., New York City

POSTUM

Now Served Instantly

At the following

NEW YORK

Hotels, Restaurants, Cafes,
Lunch Rooms and Tea Rooms:

Hotels	Restaurants	Lunch Rooms
Plaza	Martin's	Codington's 8
Ritz-Carlton	Sherry's	Belmore 5
Astor	Shanley's	Capitol 4
St. Regis	Delmonico's	Waldorf 4
Waldorf-Astoria	Haan's	Ideal Hudson 4
Vanderbilt	Davidson's (Est. 1836)	Fisher-Thompson 3
Breslin	Fifth Avenue	Liberty 3
Belmont	Maxim's	W. & G. 2
Knickerbocker	Fleischmann's	Mink's 2
Marie Antoinette	Murray's	Rossen's Buffet 2
Martinique	Lorber's	Bristol's
Gotham	Folies Bergere	Ideal
Buckingham	Riggs'	White's
Murray Hill	Healy's	Bowling Green
Rector's	Madison Square (Dorland's)	Sixth Avenue
Imperial	Tavern Louis	Stevens House
Sherman Square	Hoffman Cafe	Charter Oak
Algonquin	Farrish's Chop House (2)	Morris
Gerard	Beekman's Cafe	Yale
Holland House	Drake's	Paris
Park Avenue	Kuchlin's	Herald
Martha Washington	Kaiserhof	Lakewood
Navarre	Normandie	Brunswick
Hoffman House	College Inn	Western Dairy
Herald Square	Carlos	Americus Dairy
Cadillac	Manhattan	LeGrande
Ansonia	Loeb's	Uwanta
St. Andrew	Hugo's	Gaunn's
Woodstock	Holtz (3)	Schulz
Netherland	Lubold's	Tierney's
Savoy	Kalil's	Collins'
Manhattan	Little Hungary	Union Square
Grand Union	Park Place Cafe	The Rice Kitchen
Loraine	William H. Burke's	Nat'l Dairy Lunch
New Weston	Klein & Mandel's	Eagle Lunch
Victoria	Schultz's	Hudson Lunch
Webster	Grand Hungarian	Hain's Lunch
Seymour	Ranken's Cafe	
New Grand	Walker's Rathskeller	
Empire	Frank W. Weiss (Brooklyn)	
Hermitage		
York		
LeMarquis		
Walcott		
Stratford House		
Latham		
Broztell		
Albemarle		
Albany		
Brooklyn		
St. George		
Standish Arms		
Hotel Bossert		
Clarendon Hotel		

Tea Rooms

Schrafft's 6	Chimney Corner Tea Room
Rip Van Winkle	Sign Of The Green Tea Pot
Mary Elizabeth's	Colonial
Cosey Tea Room	Vanity Fair
	The Garden

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM

Made by Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Pure Food Factories, Battle Creek, Michigan.

Whether stocks go up or down SAFETY remains the prime requisite for investors. The Guaranteed Mortgages of the

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.

are the safest investment in the world

RICHARD M. HURD, President.

Capital & Surplus, $8,500,000

59 Liberty St., Manhattan
184 Montague St., Brooklyn

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions are their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, B'way, 34th to 35th St.

SIX OPEN-STOCK PATTERNS OF SCHWARZBURG CHINA MADE IN MACY'S OWN GERMAN POTTERY REDUCED 25% FROM MACY'S LOWEST-IN-THE-CITY PRICES

Why buy odds and ends when you can get the finest quality china in open-stock patterns at these prices?

This is New York's headquarters for Open-stock Dinner China. Coming directly from our own famous factory abroad, our China is sold regularly far under the prices of equal qualities in other stores.

Broken pieces can be replaced immediately from our stock.

We introduced open-stock china into America, and we still offer the largest choice of patterns of any store in New York. We now carry 157 open-stock patterns. You can replenish any open-stock set as breakage or greater needs make necessary.

Many noted English makers are also represented in our assortments, five being from Wedgwood.

One of these Wedgwood sets, with a neat gold acid-etched border, is priced at *$229.00* for a hundred pieces. Such a set would be priced ½ more in any other store.

But we have splendid open-stock china as low as *$19.75* for a green floral spray design with gold on edge and handles.

Basement, 34th St.

SALE OF SUMMER HOSIERY

FOR MEN & WOMEN HAS JUST BEGUN.

100,000 *Pairs, at Prices Averaging One-Half Macy's Regular Lowest-in-the-City Prices.*

Cotton, Lisle, Pure Thread Silk in all Summer weights are included.

J. Ehrlich & Sons

Oculists' Opticians

Half a Century in Business.

Correct Glasses Help Your Eyes to Do More and Better Work

Don't limit your ability to do things—if your eyes won't stand the steady strain of work multiply their power by wearing correct glasses.

Eyes Examined Without Charge by Registered Physicians.

Perfect Fitting Glasses, $2.50 to $10
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WOMEN'S NATIONAL TENNIS TOURNEY

Thirty-five Contestants Begin Singles Championship Competitions at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 10.—With thirty-five entries in the singles, including two former National champions, the twenty-sixth annual lawn tennis tournament for the women's championship of the United States opened to-day on the courts of the Philadelphia Cricket Club. Both of the former title holders, Mrs. Barger-Wallach of New York, and Mrs. W. H. Pouch of Englewood, N. J., met defeat, the former defaulting in the second round to Miss Mary Brown of California, while Mrs. Pouch was defeated by Miss Adelaide Browning of New York. The other Western entry, Miss Whiting of Chicago, was put out by Miss Dorothy Green of Philadelphia.

Announcement was made that Miss Hazel Hotchkiss of California, the National champion, will not come East this year to defend her title, which will, therefore, go by default to the winner of the tournament. The doubles and mixed doubles will be started to-morrow. Summary:

National Championship Singles.—Preliminary Round—Miss Whiting, Chicago, beat Miss Chester, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—2; Miss Green, Philadelphia, beat Mrs. Concerse, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—0; Miss Eleonora Sears, Boston, beat Miss N. Ostheimer, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—0.

First Round—Miss Adelaide Browning, New York, beat Miss Cresswell, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—2; Mrs. W. H. Pouch, Englewood, N. J., beat Miss E. Katzenberg, Philadelphia, 6—0, 5—7, 6—1; Mrs. Fred Schmitz, Englewood, N. J., beat Miss Hollis, Philadelphia, 6—2, 5—3; Mrs. W. J. Clothier, Philadelphia, beat Mrs. C. C. Walbridge, Philadelphia, by default; Mrs. Barger-Wallach, New York, beat Miss Beede, Philadelphia, 6—1, 7—5; Miss Mary Brown, California, beat Miss Fox, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Marian Fenno, Boston, beat Miss Chase, Philadelphia, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1; Miss Green beat Miss Whiting, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Sears beat Miss Dorothy Disston, Philadelphia, by default; Mrs. C. A. Wainwright, Philadelphia, beat Miss Christine Biddle, Philadelphia, 9—7, 6—3; Miss Alexander, Philadelphia, beat Miss Meehan, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—1; Miss E. G. Ostheimer, Philadelphia, beat Miss May Cayres, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—4; Miss Wheeler, Philadelphia, beat Mrs. C. W. Adams, Philadelphia, 7—5, 0—6, 6—4; Miss Merrick, Philadelphia, beat Miss Marianne Biddle, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—1; Miss Williams, Philadelphia, beat Miss Hensel, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—4.

Second Round—Miss Browning beat Mrs. Pouch, 6—4, 6—3; Mrs. Schmitz beat Mrs. Clothier, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Brown beat Mrs. Barger-Wallach, by default; Miss Merrick beat Miss Williams, 6—4, 6—2.

ON LOCAL TENNIS COURTS.

Women made their appearance in the Eastern New York State lawn tennis championship tournament yesterday on the courts of the Country Tennis Club of Westchester at Hartsdale, N. Y. Miss Gertrude Della Torre of the West Side Club, playing a slashing game, defeated Miss Adele C. Cragin by the score of 6—1, 6—1. Then Mrs. Dudley J. Britton of the Bronxville Athletic Association placed her driving shots so swiftly and accurately through the court of Mrs. George Degeradorf that she scored the match at 6—1, 6—3.

All of the contests in the third round of the men's cup singles went in straight sets. The most spectacular was that in which Wylie C. Grant, the National indoor champion, defeated Ralph L. Bagge at 9—7, 6—2. The summary:

Women's Championship Singles.—First Round—Miss A. Harper defeated Miss Blank, by default; Mrs. Dudley J. Britton defeated Mrs. George Degerardorf, 6—1, 6—3; Miss Gertrude Della Torre defeated Miss Adele C. Cragin, 6—1, 6—1.

Men's Championship Singles.—Third Round—F. P. Fox defeated Clay Brey, by default; Abraham Basford, Jr., defeated P. S. Knapp, 6—1, 6—0; M. S. Clark defeated C. B. Stewart, 6—3, 6—2; Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated J. H. Steinkamp, 6—4, 6—3; W. C. Grant defeated R. L. Bagge, 9—7, 6—2; Ingo Hartman defeated H. J. Fitzpatrick, 6—2, 6—0.

Men's Handicap Singles.—First Round—A. Dusenberry, (scratch,) defeated C. Christie, (minus 15,) by default; O. C. A. Child (minus half 15) defeated D. J. Britton (minus half 30) by default; M. Fox (minus half 15) defeated Count de Perigny, (plus half 15,) 6—3, 9—7; R. Smith, (scratch,) defeated J. C. Fox, (minus half 15,) 6—2, 5—7, 6—1; Abraham Basford 3d (plus 30) defeated J. Dubis, (scratch,) 6—1, 6—1; F. P. Fox (minus half 30) defeated S. Raymond, (scratch,) 7—5, 6—3, 6—3; H. R. Holloway (scratch) defeated D. A. Day, (scratch,) 6—4, 6—3; Lowell Lamb (minus half 15) defeated H. McKay, (scratch,) 6—4, 6—3; F. Knapp (minus half 15) defeated H. Meade (scratch) by default; R. Halter (minus 15) defeated A. Roe, (minus 15,) 8—6, 5—4, 6—0.

Second Round—A. Dusenberry (scratch) defeated O. C. A. Child, (minus half 15,) 6—4, 8—6.

Men's Championship Doubles.—First Round—C. K. F. Andrews and G. S. Greenbeck defeated R. F. White and partner by default; Abraham Basford, Jr., and J. F. Paret defeated D. J. Britton and David Todd, 6—4, 6—3, 7—5; R. L. Bagge and N. Galvez vs. M. S. Clark and J. L. Robertson, 7—9, 5—1, unfinished.

The field of twenty-eight competitors for the Ardsley Singles Cup narrowed down to eleven survivors as the result of the first day's play on the turf of the Ardsley Club yesterday. Six of the men arrived in the round before the semi-finals, and this included F. C. Inman, the former New York State, and metropolitan champion; H. A. Plummer, the former Yale champion; G. C. Shafer, the old Columbia player, and S. C. Millett, a former holder of the metropolitan title. The summary:

Men's Singles.—First Round—Allen Behr defeated A. S. Cragin by default; H. A. Plummer defeated W. L. Pate, 6—1, 6—4; Dr. E. E. Taylor defeated R. C. Gates by default; F. H. Gates defeated J. T. West, 6—1, 6—1; F. C. Inman defeated Robert Le Roy by default; Dr. Alfred Stillman, 2d, defeated C. F. Watson, Jr., 6—3, 6—4; S. C. Millett defeated N. G. Johnson, 6—1, 6—2; C. R. Leonard defeated A. Thurber, 6—2, 7—5; W. H. Y. Hackett defeated C. A. Lindley, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2; E. D. Kirkover defeated E. F. Larned by default; Hugh Tallant defeated M. S. Charlock, 6—1, 7—5.

Second Round—G. M. Bodman defeated G. A. L. Dionne by default; H. A. Plummer defeated Allen Behr, 6—1, 6—1; Dr. Ewing Taylor defeated F. H. Gates, 6—4, 6—2; F. C. Inman defeated Dr. Alfred Stillman, 2d, 7—5, 8—6, 6—4; S. C. Millett defeated C. R. Leonard, 7—5, 7—5; G. C. Shafer defeated G. A. Gordon, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1.

Lyle B. Mahan yesterday defeated Theodore R. Fell at 6—4, 8—4, and thereby coupled in the cup round with Gustave F. Touchard for the Englewood Singles trophy on the courts of the Englewood Field Club at Englewood, N. J.

CHANGE IN YALE BOAT.

Bugbee Displaced by Freeman at No. 2 Oar in 'Varsity Shell.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 10.—There was another shakeup in the Yale 'Varsity eight to-day when the coaches sent Freeman in to row at No. 2, displacing Bugbee who was sent to the four-oar shell. The 'Varsity went down stream to the three and a half mile mark to-night in easy stretches and then rowed back the entire stretch at a fast clip. The stroke sometimes was as high as thirty a minute.

The arrival of Thorne, who has been conditioned in studies, was hailed with delight by the freshman oarsmen to-day. It is believed he will materially strengthen the freshman boat if he can get into condition in time.

The freshmen expect their new shell to-morrow, to supplant the present English shell which was first used by the 1900 'Varsity crew.

Mike Gibbons Easily Beats Connors.

While Mike Gibbons at the Irving A. C. last night was not disposed to give way to Tommy Connors in their ten-round bout, he however was not compelled to draw very much on his greater cleverness to win. Both boys weighed in at 149 pounds and appeared nearly equal in physique. It was all Gibbons's way for the first seven rounds on account of his alertness and experience. During none of the first nine rounds did Gibbons appear to really try. At times he contented himself by outpointing his opponent, but he never put real power in his blows until the tenth round. All the old Gibbons tricks were displayed and he disconcerted Connors, who stuck gamely to his job, though he did no damage. In the last round Gibbons out loose and, with right and left, made Connors totter. The only round that could by any means be given to Connors was the eighth, in which he showed up to better advantage than at any other time in the bout.

Brooklyn Boy Andover Captain.

ANDOVER, Mass., June 10.—Paul S. Crary, '13, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was elected Captain of the Phillips-Andover Academy track team at a meeting to-day. He is 19 years old, and has been a sprinter on the team for the past two seasons. He is preparing for Yale.

CORNELL CREWS JOIN COLUMBIA ON HUDSON

Coaches Courtney and Rice Praise Each Other's Oarsmen's Work at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 10.—The Columbia University oarsmen, who have been practicing alone on the river opposite this city for a week in preparation for the Intercollegiate Regatta on June 29, were joined to-day by the Cornell 'Varsity eight and four. The freshmen will remain at Ithaca until Wednesday in order to stand their examinations.

The Columbia and Cornell crews had practice sessions this morning and evening. There was a hearty exchange of salutations between the several boats.

Coach Courtney said that the Columbia crew looked very good to him, and James Rice, Columbia coach, spoke in the same vein of Cornell. These two crews rowed a stirring contest for the four miles last year, and their work to-day made them look about on even terms. In Courtney's opinion the season has been so backward that all the three weeks available will be needed to get the crews fit for the regatta.

Germans in Football Game.

Although the football season has been closed for some time, lovers of the sport may see a game this afternoon at Macomb's Dam Park between two German teams. The contestants will be a picked eleven from the German warship Moltke, which is now anchored in the Hudson River, and the German Football Club of New York. The game will start at 4 o'clock.

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ENGLISH BOWLING STRONG.

South Africans Dismissed for 58 Runs in Test Cricket Match.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 10.—England and South Africa began the second of the triangular test cricket matches to-day. Australia won the first from the South Africans, and, as a comparative estimate of Australia and England, the present match is being watched with interest, as the third match will bring these two teams together.

South Africa started the batting, but could make no headway against the bowling of Foster and Barnes. Wickets fell rapidly, and the Colonials were all dismissed in their first innings for 58 runs. Foster and Barnes each captured five wickets.

Rubinstein Chess Tourney Winner.

BUDAPEST, June 10.—After fifteen of the seventeen rounds of the international chess masters' tournament at Poestyen have been played A. M. Rubinstein, Russia's champion, is sure of the first prize, even should he lose both of the remaining games he is scheduled to play. With victories over Cohn and Johner in the fourteenth and fifteenth rounds, the famous master increased his total to 13 points, three better than that of Spielmann, who is in second place. Spielmann is closely pressed by Marshall, the United States champion, and Duras of Prague, who are tied at 9½ to 8½, with Schlechter fourth, at 9 to 6. Marshall won from Hromadka in the fourteenth round, and drew against Schlechter in the fifteenth. He has yet to meet Rubinstein and Spielmann before his final place may be ascertained.

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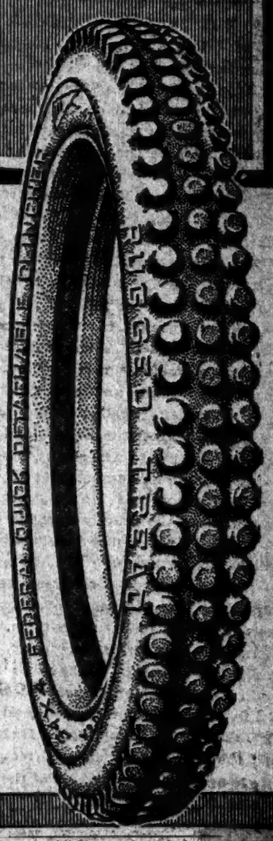

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1912.

THE BEAST OF EPHESUS.

The Canadian Anti-Reciprocity League properly denounces "the beast of Ephesus," meaning, as the context shows, the proposal partly to remove the restrictions upon trade between Canada and the United States by mutual agreement. The report of the House Ways and Means Committee on the same subject presents the other view of reciprocity. The two documents together are halves of the whole reciprocity issue, which is the livest corpse in Dominion politics, according to the language of the Canadian League's officials. They declare that reciprocity requires more killing, and that those who are unalterably resolved that Canadians shall not buy cheap things from American sellers, and shall not sell cheaply to Americans, must be ready for another campaign at any moment. To this the House committee agrees, from the exactly opposite point of view. The House committee of which Mr. UNDERWOOD is Chairman is as glad over finding an issue as the Canadians are distressed over having the same issue forced upon them. The Canadian opponents of reciprocity naturally are reluctant to have to fight again the battle for dearer necessities of life, which cannot be won again on the false cry of disloyalty to England. And the American friends of reciprocity are aggressive in support of the idea that it is good politics to reduce the cost of living. In the words of Chairman UNDERWOOD:

> Your committee feels now, as it did when this measure was under consideration in Congress last year, that it marks the end of an era in the economic life of the nation, because it takes one step in the right direction—a step away from the exclusive protection policy, a step toward an honest competitive policy. The measure embraces in its terms competitive products of both nations and recognizes the Democratic position that no tariff law is ever warranted or just that protects the profits of the producer and destroys honest competition.

There can be little doubt that this issue must play a part at both the National Conventions. The Republicans must point with pride to the position the party took in moving to annul reciprocity, and thus maintain the prices of foodstuffs which the Canadians want to sell us. The Democrats, on the other hand, can find ammunition in their successful passage of the reciprocity agreement, with the assistance of President TAFT, to be sure, who perceives better than his party, or his assailants within his party, what is necessary to prevent this being a Democratic year.

The feud within the Republican Party is matched by the division of councils in the Canadian party in control of legislation. They have succeeded in killing reciprocity, and are amazed at the discovery that they committed suicide thereby. Casting about for some way of sharing the popularity resulting from the cheap goods movement, they have halved the duty on imports of cement. Cement imported from the United States, beginning to-morrow, and until Oct. 31, will pay 26 cents a barrel instead of 52 cents. The British preference is similarly reduced, to 17 cents. The reduction on the United States product is the larger, and is increased by the time and cost of freight. The reason for the reduction is that building is so active in Canada that Canadian cementmakers cannot supply the demand, and Canadian railways cannot supply the cars to carry it. This is especially true of Saskatchewan and the other western provinces whose demand for reciprocity caused LAURIER to supply it, and is now causing his successor to supply a half loaf, and to do it over night. It was a hurry call, for the elections are going against him fast, and it was necessary to do something quick. It is better to do this than to commit happy dispatch, but it leaves in a desperate plight those supporters of his who denounce "the beast of Ephesus." How can they possibly denounce with success a proposal to give other cheap things than cement, and also to allow the cars which bring the cement to go back loaded with the foodstuffs which Canadian railways cannot carry, and which rot in the fields where they grow?

Their dilemma is the same as that of our Republicans, who, by proposing the repeal of reciprocity, put themselves on the record in favor of dear food, and make a present of the issue to the Democrats. The Republicans thought there was another campaign in the tariff, and they misused their victory to raise the rates. There is still one more campaign in the tariff, and it will be used to complete the work ordered by the electorate in the mandate which the Republicans canceled. Whatever the terrors of unlimited tariff revision, there are none in an agreement so carefully considered and restricted as the Canadian reciprocity bargain. That it will play an increasing part in the coming campaign is made clear by the report of Mr. UNDERWOOD'S committee.

NO NEW PARK BUILDING.

A public hearing of all who oppose the rebuilding of Lenox Library in Central Park cannot be avoided. The decision of the Municipal Art Commission, which, is to be made to-day, will not be final. The plan suggested by Mr. FRICK and approved by the Park Commissioner cannot be carried out without the consent of the Municipal Art Commission. It cannot be carried out with the Commission's consent in defiance of the people's will. Public opinion in this city is strongly opposed to all building operations in Central Park.

Hearings must be granted, therefore, to the representatives of the people who oppose the Frick-Stover scheme. It might be a good plan to call a mass meeting to protest against this latest plan of Park invasion. If it is possible at this time of year to get a fair representation of the multitudes who believe Central Park should be preserved as a garden spot free of buildings, and to secure a definite and vigorous expression of that view, such a meeting would have a lasting effect. But whether or not there is a mass meeting, the latest plan of Park invasion will be vigorously fought and defeated.

TO BRING OUT THE TRUTH.

In his letter to Mr. VANDERLIP, SAMUEL UNTERMYER, counsel of Mr. PUJO'S Congressional Committee, says that "the committee is above all things "anxious, in the performance of the "legitimate functions of the inquiry, "to elicit the truth, and will gladly "welcome the testimony of every one "who can contribute to that result."

That is precisely the committee's function—to elicit the truth. There could be no greater mistake than to assume that the inquiry into the Money Trust will be successful in proportion to the badness of the conditions it discloses. It would be a most serious mistake, too, to assume that the counsel of the committee is a public prosecutor, whose chief joy it should be to convict the Clearing House or any banker of high crimes and misdemeanors. The inquiries of the committee can have but one legitimate purpose, to ascertain facts that, when properly presented in a report, will serve as the basis of remedial legislation, if such legislation is called for. That end will be best served by bringing out the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Mr. UNTERMYER further says that the committee desires "that the in-"quiry shall be judicial and impartial "in the last degree, and that no injus-"tice shall be done." Impartiality and the avoidance of injustice are essential. To that end it is of the first necessity that ex parte statements shall not be hastily accepted as the final truth. For instance, testimony was taken last week as to the closing of the Oriental Bank. It was the testimony of witnesses upon one side only. The report of that day's proceedings appeared in an entirely reputable newspaper in a neighboring city under these headlines: "Solvent Banks Ruined, Forced "to Wall by New York Clearing "House, Alleged." That sort of thing gives the greatest aid and comfort to the enemies of sound banking, to those who would destroy the banks and have the Government print all the paper money the country needs, to those who believe that Wall Street is a den of demons, and preach that belief in muckraking publications. It is not believed by candid men that the Clearing House closes solvent banks merely to get them out of the way. Banks are organized to make money, and they make most money when business is active. The closing of banks chills business and tends to stagnation. And, in fact, the story of the closing of the Oriental Bank, as told to the committee, was promptly traversed by a very different recital, which Mr. UNTERMYER, in his purpose to elicit the truth, tells Mr. VANDERLIP that he should like to have presented before the committee. It is of importance not merely that the committee shall be impartial, but that its proceedings should be ordered in such a way as to avoid giving erroneous impressions which may do harm in the few days that elapse before they are corrected.

The testimony elicited as to charges for check collections ought to be salutary. THE TIMES has always considered the imposing of this charge a mistaken policy. At any rate, the matter is not one for Clearing House agreement, under regulations establishing uniformity; it would more wisely be left to the discretion of individual banks. Nobody supposes that the $17,000,000, more or less, received in the form of collection charges is a net gain for the Clearing House banks. The aggregate cost of the service is, of course, a large offset as Mr. VANDERLIP shows in his illuminating reply to Mr. UNTERMYER'S letter. But it is a serious question whether the policy of making collection charges is not in the long run a mistake. It has been much complained of, and the tendency naturally is to transfer a good many large accounts to other cities. However that may be, the matter is one that seems to fall outside the province of the Clearing House. The Clearing House is for clearings. The less it attempts to go outside that field, the better.

THE FIFTH OLYMPIC GAMES.

The American contestants in the fourth Olympic Games held in London in 1908 won nine of the field events, the Britishers only two. In the third Olympiad at St. Louis in 1904 the American athletes won all of the track and field events, except the throwing of the fifty-six-pound weight and lifting the bar. Eighteen of the twenty-four championship contests at Paris in June, 1900, fell to the victorious Americans, and the nine men sent from the United States to Athens at the first revival of the ancient games in 1896 won every event for which they were entered. In the intercalary games at Athens in 1906, the Americans won 75 prizes, the British 39, and the Swedes and Greeks 28 each. Shall the American records at the fifth Olympic Games, to be held this Summer at Stockholm, fall simply from lack of money?

The ancient Olympic contests did not lack wealthy patrons. In the American democracy men of wealth and citizens of lesser means, but public spirited, abound. Here, too, are many athletes. It needs only that the wants of the American delegation to Stockholm be fully understood to assure the sending of a full quota, with the expenses of the expedition paid. President TAFT has appointed Mr. JAMES E. SULLIVAN, who was physical director of the successful games at St. Louis in 1904, as American Commissioner to the international contest at Stockholm. Col. ROBERT M. THOMPSON, President of the American Olympic Committee, has given his financial support to the undertaking. But the "second string" and "third string" men have not yet been provided for. Hitherto fully half of the men who have voyaged and journeyed to Olympic Games have "gone bad"; the travel and climate have kept them from competing, and often men, like PILGRIM, who were not champions, have saved the day for the American contestants. In all $115,000 is needed, and but $90,000 has thus far been received by the committee, leaving a deficit of $25,000. Checks in support of the American team should be sent payable to JULIAN W. CURTISS, Treasurer of the Olympic Committee, or to JAMES E. SULLIVAN, Secretary, 21 Warren Street, this city.

THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA STORY.

So long as the Trust Company of America continued in business and was striving with encouraging success to repair the disasters which befell it in the panic of 1907, THE TIMES passed by in silence without comment or denial published statements, often repeated, which pointed to a certain news article published in THE TIMES of Oct. 23, 1907, as the cause and beginning of that trust company's troubles. In testimony upon the witness stand and in the columns of our New York contemporaries this view of the matter has often been presented. In one New York morning newspaper the relation of THE TIMES to the run upon the Trust Company of America was very fully set forth some months ago, while its own publication of an article substantially identical with that which appeared in THE TIMES was conveniently glossed over. One of our evening contemporaries, in its financial column, has often and, as it were, habitually sought to fix responsibility for the run upon the Trust Company of America on THE TIMES. Inasmuch as during the years when this falsehood has been kept alive the Trust Company of America was making hopeful progress in the mending of its fortunes, it seemed to THE TIMES that it would be the part of magnanimity not to make any statements that might call for or provoke a diligent re-examination of the real causes that led to the troubles of that institution. The Trust Company of America having been absorbed by another company, and Mr. OAKLEIGH THORNE'S testimony in the Steel suit yesterday furnishing the occasion, it is now proper that an end should be made of these perversions of fact.

Mr. THORNE testified yesterday to this effect: "I believe this run was "largely attributable to that article in "THE NEW YORK TIMES." The article to which Mr. THORNE refers was a statement issued at the conclusion of a conference of bankers on the evening of Oct. 22, 1907, at which it was arranged that assistance should be extended to the Trust Company of America. In our news columns this morning we present the record evidence showing that this statement was published substantially in the form in which it appeared in THE TIMES, in The World, The Tribune, The Press, The Sun, The Herald, and The Journal of Commerce. Why, of the seven newspapers which published the statement, THE TIMES has been singled out to bear the brunt of the offending, if offending there was, is a question which must be left to the judgment of a candid world.

That is not all. The troubles of the Trust Company of America did not begin on Oct. 23, the date on which the bankers' statement was published in THE TIMES and in six other newspapers. On that very day The Tribune, The Press, and The Sun in their news accounts of the trouble in the Street told of a run upon the Trust Company of America beginning the day before, Oct. 22. In some of these accounts it was said that $4,000,000 had been withdrawn, in others the sum was put at $3,000,000. Nor is this all. On the morning of Oct. 24 The Sun published an interview with a Director of the Trust Company of America, given on Oct. 23, in which he said: "We knew "when we went to bed last night that "almost as sure as shooting there would "be a run in the morning." The "last night" of this statement referred to the night of Oct. 22, before the publication of the bankers' statement in THE TIMES and six other newspapers. Not only had the run begun on Oct. 22, but the officers of the company felt certain that it would be continued the next day.

We think we may leave this matter here, firm in the conviction that any attempt in future to attribute the troubles of the Trust Company of America solely or chiefly to any publication of THE TIMES of Oct. 23, or of any other date, may with entire justice and propriety be put into the category of falsehoods uttered with wicked intent to deceive.

SIGNS OF MADERO'S TRIUMPH.

The recent triumphs of the Federal troops in Chihuahua and near Torreon, Coahuila, and the obvious waning of the influence of Orozco in the north, have had a good effect on business in Mexico. The merchants are beginning to realize that the unsettled conditions in various States are the inevitable outcome of such a spontaneous uprising as MADERO'S, which, in less than a year, completely overthrew a system which had been maintained for a full generation. President MADERO was elected to support the Constitution by every means at his command, and he has been true to his oath. But some years will be required for the people of Mexico, especially the inhabitants of the States remote from the capital, to comprehend the situation, to learn to adapt themselves to self-government, of which, as yet, they have a distorted idea.

To thousands of the Mexican Indians the downfall of DIAZ and the Cientificos, who had enforced order by main strength, ignoring the provisions of the Constitution, meant license to help themselves to what they wanted. Their lawlessness and depredations could be checked quickly only by a return to Diaz methods, by substituting another armed autocracy for his. But MADERO has stood by the Constitution, and the merchants and manufacturers are beginning to see that he is right, and to feel that his methods will triumph in the end.

Wherefore business in Mexico is setting out to make the best of its plight. Merchants are beginning to "hustle" for what trade there is, apprehension has given place to acceptance of the inevitable, the new volunteers in the military service are men of a higher type than DIAZ used for soldiers, and there is an obvious determination to uphold the Government. This is a good augury for peace and prosperity through many years to come. The first uprising against DIAZ occurred Nov. 1, 1910. We venture to prophesy that two years from that date President MADERO will have reason to feel himself firmly established, and be able to begin carrying out his extensive plans of reform.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Director's Duty to be Saved.

A correspondent of The London Times, who was himself on board a steamer as "Director in charge for the "cruise" when, as the result of a collision, the vessel sank in the Channel much more quickly than did the Titanic, tells in striking contrast with the greater accident how in less than nineteen minutes after the ship was struck, thanks to perfect discipline and an adequate supply of boats, every soul on board—in all 320 persons—was safely out of her. While the loading of the boats was in progress this man went to the Captain and asked to remain with him to the last. The request was denied and he was ordered to go where he belonged, with the passengers. Then follows what is, in effect, a defense of Mr. ISMAY, and quite the best one that has yet been made. A Director, according to this authority, has no direct responsibility for the safety of passengers, but an indirect responsibility of the gravest sort makes it the Director's "duty to take the reasonable chance of "safety after giving preference and prece-"dence to all others within sight or call."

It may involve odium and ignominious accusations of cowardice as the alternative to heroic sacrifice. That is the bitter cost. But his duty is to live to facilitate in every possible way the most searching official inquiry into the loss and the blame, and later, by the knowledge gained through such painful experience, to assist in establishing every possible safeguard for the future. If that is the general duty of a "Director in charge," how much more does it become the duty of a Chairman traveling as a passenger, on whom is laid the stern and sacred charge of drastic initiative, to prevent for all future time, not only needless sacrifice, but needless risk of human life on board his company's ships.

The Times's correspondent thinks that "in supreme moments—worth dying for "or living through—death holds no fear "for men." The absence of the very necessary word "some" from before "men" in this fine sentence makes one view the rest of the letter with some lack of confidence, but its theory as to the duties and responsibilities of a steamship company's Director in case of accident is certainly plausible and probably correct.

Found All Trains on Time!

President DAY of the Equitable, just returned from a railway journey of 18,000 miles, taking seven weeks and traversing every part of the United States except New England, makes the astonishing statement that though traveling on a carefully arranged itinerary, he was never delayed more than five minutes, except once in Arkansas, when his train was stopped by the floods.

To anybody who has had much experience with Southern and Western railways, the first and most irresistible impulse, on reading this assertion, is to exclaim that President DAY must be a phenomenally, not to say supernaturally, lucky man. Indeed, after crediting him with all possible good fortune in the catching of trains—and in finding them ready to be caught exactly on schedule time—it is hard to avoid the suspicion that at least a few of the trains he found waiting at stations just when they should be there were really late to the extent of twenty-four hours or some exact multiple of twenty-four. That used to happen now and then, in days far from remote.

To be serious, however, about what is really a serious matter, it is a fact that all through the parts of the country where the relation between railway trains and railway time tables used to be little more than a managerial joke, largely successful efforts have been made of late to do away with the losses and annoyances incidental to constant delays and evermissed connections. Improved roadbeds and rolling stock have conduced to this highly desirable reform, and now many railways on which it was once almost unknown for a train to be on time anywhere along its route, are sticking to their advertised hours of departure and arrival with commendable pertinacity.

There is even hope that after a while not every Southern train will start from every town on its line at 4:15 A. M. This seems to be part of the "unwritten law" in the South, and in some Northern minds it creates more of sectional bitterness than did the civil war.

Rain and Peace Go Together.

In Havana, Sunday evening, there was presented another of history's innumerable illustrations of the fact that men's passions against each other can hardly be raised to the degree of heat and bitterness required for fighting in the rain. It was confidently expected that the new race antagonism which has drawn the color line in Cuba at last would lead to many little conflicts, if not to one big one, that night, but the rain fell with the whole-souled fervor characteristic of tropic showers and nothing happened.

It never does in such circumstances. Men may be perfectly ready to die for a cause, holy or other, they may be ravenously hungry for each other's blood—and incidentally for each other's property, real and personal—but they have all almost unconquerable antipathy for getting wet. They will, indeed, go out on rainy days for the sake of doing business or finding amusement in some dry place, but they want to be careful about it—to carry an umbrella and to step across the deeper puddles. These precautions are incompatible with the desperation of conflict, so the conflict is almost always deferred to a more convenient season when the clouds have rolled by.

A few battles have, indeed, been fought on rainy days, but it was involuntarily—the rain began after the battle did. It is well known, too, that men who would face bullets with indifference, or even gladly, will break ranks and run when a hose is turned on them. They are willing to be killed, if necessary, but they don't want to get wet if they can possibly help it.

Of course, this deep-planted and universal repulsion for rain has an explanation. The explanation probably is immemorial experience of the bad effects on health of exposure to rain—especially in humanity's birthplace, the tropics. This has created an instinct to avoid such exposures when possible. And it is usually possible to put off fighting till another day.

HOEING RHODODENDRONS.

Central Park Plants, Rooting Near the Surface, May Be Injured.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Sage rhododendrons are now being hoed in Central Park. It seems a pity that such a fine gift of Mrs. Sage is so very unjustly treated in the hands of the Park Department. The department, or at least the men employed in it, or those who give orders, ought to know that rhododendrons should not be subjected to being hoed, as it is totally against the nature and habits of these plants.

At present it is the most critical time and no hoe of any kind should be used among or near rhododendrons, as they are now forming their new roots right near the surface, in the mold formed by the decayed leaves thrown in and among them since they were planted. In fact the hoe never should be used on rhododendrons. A mulch or ground cover is all that they desire, and further they ought to be left alone.

Besides this they are now making their new shoots, (growth,) which will give them their flower buds for the next season, and these shoots at present are very weak and soft, and very easily broken off. This naturally, to a great extent, spoils the plants.

If the department had the men engaged in picking off the seed vessels instead of hoeing, there would be at least some signs that they were capable of looking after such a fine plantation. If the ground were kept well mulched with leaves the department would not have to worry about weeds appearing.

New York, June 10, 1912. A CITIZEN.

Barbarous.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You may be quite correct in saying that the majority of the fighting gangsters are not yet porcinate, but how do you reconcile this with the fact that they are certainly barbarous? What? J. D. B.

New York, June 7, 1912.

Revolt of the Unfit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why should one change our form of government? Theodore Roosevelt heads the revolt of the unfit. EDMUND C. MARSHALL.

New York, June 8, 1912.

Father Blind, Mother Sole Support.

The father of five little children—a man only 36 years old—has within the last year become totally blind. What he had been able to earn over and above the daily necessities was spent during a fruitless attempt to prevent the loss of his sight. Relatives have been giving the family temporary shelter—all that their resources would allow—and now the wife has found employment. The Charity Organization Society has secured an opportunity for the man to learn a trade by which he can help, as he is eager to do; and until he can have an opportunity to become proficient and test his powers, $20 a month is needed for the rent of their home and other necessities. The society asks for $240 in their behalf.

Gifts may be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be acknowledged.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions received in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES:

Miss C. B. Brownold, $1; "Anonymous," $1; "C. E. B.," $1; "H. L. T.," $1; "J. C. F.," $2; Mrs. E. E. Sherman, $1; "E. T." $2; "J. S.," $5; "J. F. H.," $1; Leo Wolff, $1; "H. C. K." $5; "B. R.," $1; "A. M. S." $1; "C. H. A.," $5; Dr. Lewis H. Brown, $1.34; "J. A. C." (6 cents; George I. Dominick, Jr., $10; "C. M. H.," $1; Messrs. Isles and Guys, $10; Mrs. Charles Gilbert, $1, and H. Kaier, $1.

HARVARD ANGRY AT JOHNSON.

The Lampoon Waxes Warm Over the Yale Man's Criticism.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, June 10.—Owen Johnson and his arraignment of the social system at Harvard has received a severe handling at the hands of The Harvard Lampoon. An editorial says in part:

"Because a man has written a 'best seller' about Yale, exposing the push button and successfully pushing his hero into Skin and Bones, it does not necessarily follow that he can write about the social usurpation of Harvard. We understand that the author of this delightfully disintegrated article graduated from Yale, having barely made Dog's Head his sophomore year because he insisted on being democratic. Doubtless, therefore, he knew whereof he wrote when he threw the limelight on that institution. But a man who happens to be in Cambridge about thirty-five minutes, while waiting for a car, is hardly fitted to write a criticism of Harvard, Radcliffe, the Washington Elm, or anything else in the horizon.

"For thirty-six years Lampy from his tower has watched classes come and go. Has seen men made and unmade; yet, in spite of his long experience, he feels hardly competent to criticise the club system, dormitory system, elective system, or even the group system of Harvard. It amuses him to hear people talk about social usurpation and the rule of Boston and New York society. He has observed that what little one man can do here he does not for the sake of social advancement, or to make a club so that he can wear a striped tie and talk to his admiring relations about it; he does it for Harvard.

"Many men do not get the recognition they deserve, and many do not deserve the recognition they get, but they who stand the test are the fitter for what may follow. A college is not a school for boys. It is a place where men are trained for the world."

KEEPS BEQUEST FOR HARVARD

Mrs. Rotch Decides to Maintain Blue Hill Observatory.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 10.—Harvard University is not to lose the Blue Hill meteorological observatory, Mrs. A. Lawrence Rotch, widow of Prof. Rotch, having announced that she would support the institution.

"My husband wished the observatory to go to Harvard, and I will do everything to see that his plans are carried out," she said to-day. "He left a fund for its support. An additional revenue is necessary. This I will supply and continue to supply as long as I live. At my death the institution will become the property of Harvard."

IF MR. ROOSEVELT WINS

A Bolt from the Republican Ticket Is Advised.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Chicago Convention cannot expect to win the election without indorsing in its platform our present excellent Administration. To indorse the Administration will be a stinging rebuke to Mr. Roosevelt for every speech he has made against the President. The convention cannot expect to win the election if it repudiates the Administration and squarely indorses in the platform Roosevelt's impracticable, wild, and revolutionary schemes. In that event thoughtful Republicans will repudiate Roosevelt and his platform. I see no basis for a straddle in this matter.

Mr. Roosevelt professes to trust the people. I agree with him in this proposition. The American people when appealed to as a mob by a self-seeking agitator are as apt to go wrong as such assemblies have in all nations during all historic time. When appealed to as a jury our people have decided all great questions substantially right. There is my trust in the people. The jury verdict will be rendered on Election Day. If it be said that I am advocating a bolt if Roosevelt is nominated, my answer is, if by any unfortunate fluke he is nominated that is precisely what I mean.

Mr. Roosevelt seems to delight in the name of a Progressive Republican. Yes, he is a Progressive, downward. A more accurate description of him is that he is a destructive Republican. He has a great deal to say about a "square deal." I am for giving him one to the end of this contest, brick for brick. In this I know I speak the sentiments of thoughtful Republicans. E. B. HINSDALE.

Algonac, Mich., June 7, 1912.

THIS CITY'S OWN PROBLEM.

Its Playgrounds Cannot Be Like Chicago's.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is announced that Mayor Gaynor's secretary, Controller Prendergast, Borough Presidents, some Aldermen, and John Purroy Mitchel will visit Chicago "to study recreation grounds." I wonder how many more official visits must be made to Chicago before New York wakes up to the fact that it must solve it own problem in its own way? These visits will do good in developing enthusiasm and turning New York official thought toward the need of municipal wholesome recreation for the masses.

I wonder from what city Chicago copied her recreation plans, how she knew that her people needed clubhouses, playgrounds, wading pools, &c.? Are New York brains lacking that we are still lagging some years behind Chicago? Why is not New York in the lead, teaching Chicago?

We hope these officials, returning home as their predecessors have, with enthusiasm, will still see that New York must think for itself. We have no broad acres on which to erect the field houses that have made Chicago famous. Our field houses must be public school buildings. Bronx, Queens, and Richmond may and should plan extensive recreation grounds, but Brooklyn and Manhattan must concentrate skill in using every open place, large or small, exclusively for outdoor purposes, and to the very best possible advantage.

MABEL E. MACOMBER,
President City Playground League.

New York, June 9, 1912.

THEY ALL CONFESS IT.

Adieu to all the evils which
So long have cursed this Yankee Nation;
The crooks no longer shall grow rich
From greed, and fraud, and peculation.
If Teddy wins, the thing is sure,
That sweet prosperity shall enfold us,
And public interests rest secure—
How do we know? Why, he has told us!

How quickly every wrong shall cease
If Taft contrives to win the day;
There'll dawn on us the reign of peace
And constitutionality.
The State, beneath his watchful care,
Shall keep the high place that befits it,
And sturdy thrift be everywhere—
How do we know? Why, Taft admits it!

If Clark should chance to win the race,
Then all our worries soon shall pass—
Contentment shine in every face,
And joy be shown by every class.
Quick punishment shall follow crime—
The courts shall carefully assess it;
No good thing but shall come in time—
How do we know? Don't Clark confess it?

In the event that Wilson wins,
An honest man will have control;
He'll purge the Nation of its sins,
And carefully expend its toll.
Each passing year shall bring us gladness,
While new achievements swell our credit;
Nor rogue, nor thief shall bring us madness—
How do we know? Wilson has said it.

J. H. ROCKWELL.

NO SPACE IN PARK FOR LENOX LIBRARY

Milo R. Maltbie, Bolton Hall, and Lillian D. Wald Oppose Stover's Plan.

COMMISSION ACTS TO-DAY

Board of Estimate Will Be Asked to Vote No Money for the Removal of the Building.

More letters protesting against placing the old Lenox Library building in Central Park were received by the Parks and Playgrounds Association yesterday. One and all made the point that the park should be reserved for the purposes of a park and not as a graveyard for ancient structures. In reply to a letter received from Milo R. Maltbie, a member of the Public Service Commission, Eugene A. Philbin, President of the Parks and Playgrounds Association, wrote:

"Your letter in relation to the erection of the Lenox Library building has been received, and I am glad to learn that you sympathize with our attitude in preserving the park space from encroachment. The trouble is that people do not appreciate the extraordinarily increased demands that are made upon the park space because of the growth of population in the vicinity of the park.

"Unless the city incurs the expense of establishing small parks in the section between Fifty-ninth and Seventy-second Streets, east of Third Avenue, Central Park must be made available always for the use of the children living in that section, which is growing more congested every day."

Figures quoted by the association yesterday show that in the section referred to in Mr. Philbin's letter the population is 94,006, or nearly as much as that of Albany. There is no other park so near this congested section as Central Park, and the nearest entrances to the park are those at Sixty-fourth Street, where the old, age-worn and weather beaten arsenal now stands, and the transverse road at Sixty-fifth Street, where Park Commissioner Stover wants to place the old library building.

Bolton Hall, in a letter to Mr. Philbin, says:

"I heartily agree that every inch of the park space should be reserved for those who so sorely need it. It will not be long before we shall have to provide roof gardens in Central Park for the accommodation of the crowds who cannot find space on the ground."

The Art Commission is expected to meet to-day to consider the question of preserving the old library building by permitting it to consume a big piece of the park space. The meeting will be a secret one, and no one will be permitted to enter a protest before the commission against Commissioner Stover's plan. But many letters of protest have been sent to the commission.

Mr. Philbin declares that his association will leave untried no way of defeating the scheme. Appeals will be made to all of the public officials whose opposition might dispose of the matter. Especially will an appeal be made to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment not to make any appropriation for the purpose of further encumbering the park.

A good many societies of various kinds are interested in keeping the building out of the park. Among the most earnest of these is the Henry Street Settlement, presided over by Miss Lillian D. Wald. Miss Wald already has begun to work vigorously for the preservation of the park. She has written a letter to Alexander H. Spencer, of the Parks Advisory Committee, which says, in part:

"Our settlement and I personally have felt that we should hold rigidly to the policy of preserving the parks for park purposes. There have been and probably will be temptations to withdraw from this stand for especial opportunities, but I think that the result of making such exceptions would be unfortunate, and I see no reason for modifying it in the instance that you refer to in your letter of June 3d: I have admired the Lenox Library and think it a monument where it stands. I think it would be a mistake to take it to the park."

PASTORS TO WORK FOR PEACE

Baron de Neufville Asks Them to Join World League.

A World Church Peace League was one of the proposed movements discussed yesterday at a luncheon given by the New York Federation of Churches in honor of Baron Edouard de Neufville at the Hotel Savoy.

The Baron is devoting his time to the task of arousing ministers to the value of peace, that they may in turn arouse their people. He lives at Frankfort-on-the-Main. Two of the speeches were in German. The Rev. Dr. Junius Remensnyder, who is at the head of the Federal Council's Commission on Peace, welcomed the Baron, "because he was a German, because he was for peace, and because he was a leader."

The Baron, who spoke in broken English, said he thought the ministers could do much for peace. In Germany, he said, there were 4,000 and in England 6,000 ministers working for it.

"Our Emperor, on many occasions, says he is not for a cessation of war between nations," observed the Baron, "but every time Emperor William says 'no' he means 'yes.'"

The Baron invited a hundred ministers of England to come to Germany ten years ago. They visited Frankfort and other cities. They heard much of peace. Later a large party of German ministers went to England and there was more talk of peace. The result was the forming of a co-operative league of German and English clergymen.

The Rev. Frederick Lynch announced that a Church Peace League had been formed with the financial support of Mrs. Elmer Black. One gift of $5,000 had been received. It is planned to go into every religious body and there back up President Taft's plan for arbitration treaties and an arbitral court at The Hague. Promises of support are already in hand from leaders in all bodies. The proposition of the Baron that American ministers enter the World League, and especially that they co-operate with German and English peace movements, won a hearty response.

PASTOR CALLED TO DENVER.

Dr. Morse of Strong Place Baptist Church to Leave Next Fall.

The Rev. Dr. Albert H. C. Morse, pastor of the Strong Place Baptist Church, and prominent in clerical circles in Brooklyn, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Denver, Col.

In the eight years that Dr. Morse has been the pastor of the Strong Place Church he has been active in compelling a proper enforcement of the excise law on Sundays in the neighborhood. He will go to Denver in the Fall.

A MORGAN WILL HERE.

The Rev. J. B. Morgan, Cousin of Financier, Leaves Property to Son.

An application was made yesterday in the Surrogates' Court for letters of administration on the will of the Rev. John Brainard Morgan, cousin of J. P. Morgan, and rector of the American Episcopal Church in Paris, who died at his home in Paris, Jan. 13. All his property is left to John J. Morgan of London, the son. No provision is made for Juliet Pierpont Morgan, his wife, or Ursula Juliet, the wife of William Fitz Simon, his daughter.

The other portion of the paper states that the testator gives $5,000 to the endowment fund of the church of which he was rector; $5,000 to Renata Baldwin, his cousin; $40,000 to Gabriel Dobelle, 4 Boulevard St. Denis, Paris; $5,000 to Minnie Vail, and $1,000 to Caroline Cook Morgan, his daughter-in-law.

The will is in French and is written in ink by the testator. It is said to be an artistic production.

GIFTS FROM ROYALTY FOR MARJORIE IDE

Many Magnificent Offerings To-day for Her Wedding to Shane Leslie.

TAFTS AMONG THE DONORS

A George IV. Diamond Bracelet Among the Treasures—Wedding at Mrs. Cockran's.

A rehearsal of the wedding of Miss Marjorie Ide, daughter of Henry C. Ide, United States Minister to Madrid, to Shane Leslie, son of Col. and Mrs. John Leslie of London, which is to take place to-day, was held yesterday afternoon at The Cedars, country home of the bride's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, at Port Washington, L. I.

This wedding will be one of the most notable of the June weddings, and is also international in interest owing to the social prominence of both families. Many handsome presents have been received by the bride-elect, including some from the royalty of Europe and also from President and Mrs. Taft.

The King and Queen of Spain sent an exquisite old Spanish fan of the sixteenth century and their signed photographs. Prince Henry of Prussia sent a signed photograph of himself. President and Mrs. Taft presented the bride-to-be with a large silver centrepiece, and Miss Taft sent a silver tea caddy.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught presented a large silver inkstand, and Mrs. Cornwallis West, the bridegroom's aunt, sent a silver tea set. Lady Hope, his cousin, gave a silver candlestick, and the diplomatic corps at Madrid, Spain, made some costly gifts to the bride.

Col. and Mrs. Bagot of London made a gift of fine old furniture, and the Countess of Kenmare gave two old Chinese lamps. Mr. and Mrs. Moreton Frewen, the latter an aunt of the bridegroom, also made a presentation of furniture, and Massey Rhind gave a bronze bust of the bride's father. Many of these gifts are awaiting the bridal couple when they arrive in England.

From the grandparents of the bridegroom, Sir John Leslie and Lady Constance Leslie of Glasslough, County Monaghan, Ireland, Miss Ide received several rare gifts. Sir John presented a ruby and diamond bracelet, which was given by King George IV. to Mrs. Fitzherbert, whose adopted daughter was the mother of the present Lady Constance Leslie. Lady Constance gave an old Chinese miniature surrounded by pearls, being an exquisite painting of Mrs. Fitzherbert, which was made for the King.

Mrs. Leslie's gift to her future daughter-in-law was a magnificent corsage ornament of diamonds and pearls, and Col. Leslie gave a chest of silver. Her father gave her a diamond necklace. Mr. and Mrs. Cockran gave a string of pearls, and the bridegroom's gift to his bride was an old Egyptian sapphire ring. He is a volume of his poems will be issued in London on his wedding day. Mr. Leslie is also making a present of the first copy to his bride.

Other gifts include a silver coffee set from Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, a leather desk set from Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, and a gold coffee set from Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lydig gave an old fan, and Mrs. Benjamin Guinness presented each with a portrait of themselves, her own work. Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse gave an old silver candelabra, and Mr. and Mrs. George Gould a Cartier enamel clock. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Taft presented an old painted fan, and Edwin Morgan gave a diamond and pearl brooch. Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley gave a silver inkstand of the George III. period, and Mr. and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop a gilt clock.

The ceremony will be performed at 4 o'clock this afternoon by the Rev. Father Farrell of the Roman Catholic Church at Port Washington. Mrs. Cockran will be her sister's only attendant, and William Seymour Leslie is to be his brother's best man. The ushers will include Frank Gray Griswold, Peter F. Dunne, J. Norman de R. Whitehouse, and Representative Nicholas Longworth, the latter, with Mrs. Longworth, having been a house guest of The Cedars for a day or so.

The couple will sail for Europe early in July, and will go first to Spain, where they plan to remain for some time, going later to London.

MISS TUCH A BRIDE.

She Weds Albert Walter Weill—A Honeymoon in Europe.

The marriage of Miss Clarice Lorraine Tuch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Meyer H. Tuch of the Hotel Walton, 104 West Seventieth Street, to Albert Walter Weill of this city, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the apartments of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman officiated, and only the relatives and intimate friends were present at the ceremony, which was followed by a small reception.

The bride was attired in a white brocaded charmeuse Watteau gown, which was trimmed with old family lace. Her veil of tulle was edged with lace and held by a chaplet of orange blossoms. She carried an old fashioned bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Koby Kohn attended the bride as matron of honor and wore a pannier gown of white brocaded satin over a lace petticoat, topped with a white hat, trimmed with pink tuns and streamers, which were caught with rosebuds. She carried sweet peas, rosebuds and daisies. Miss Thelma Fuld, a niece of the bridegroom, was the flower girl. She wore a lace frock and carried a basket of roses and daisies.

Irving Weill acted as best man for his brother, and Gus Fuld and Koby Kohn served as ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Weill will take a short motor trip prior to their departure on Thursday for Europe.

The Lovejoy-Armstrong Nuptials.

Miss Laura J. Armstrong, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. S. T. Armstrong of Katonah, N. Y., was married to Frank W. Lovejoy of Brooklyn on Saturday, in St. Matthews Church, Bedford, N. Y. The bride's sister, Miss Clariette T. Armstrong, and Miss Frances Newcomb of Boston, acted as maids of honor. Harold Otis of Brooklyn, a cousin of the bridegroom, served as best man, and the ushers were, Lieut. Donald Armstrong, U. S. A., a brother of the bride, Morris Knudson and Lavada White of Brooklyn. The church ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the Rector, the Rev. Dr. Lee Luquer.

Miss Churchill's Wedding Plans.

The marriage of Miss Carola Lawrence Churchill to George H. Bartholomew will take place at Calvary Church on Thursday afternoon, June 27, at 4:30 o'clock. There will be no reception. The bride will be given away by her cousin, William H. L. Lee, and will be unattended. William C. Bartholomew will act as his brother's best man, and the ushers will include Frederic W. Rhinelander, 16. Throop Geer, Edward Ingraham, Alan Fox, Robert B. Bartholomew and Dr. G. Reese Satterlee.

Miss Doris Falding to Wed.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Doris Falding, youngest daughter of F. J. Falding of this city, to Linn V. Phillips of Uniontown, Penn. The wedding is to take place in October.

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SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Steward Slosson are being congratulated upon the birth of a son on Friday at the Hawthorne, where they are staying until mother and child, who are doing well, are able to go to the Slosson farm at Pittsford, Vt. Mrs. Slosson was Miss Alexandra Stevens, a daughter of Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn by her first husband, the late Alexander H. Stevens.

Mrs. Benjamin H. Thaw, Miss Henrietta Thaw, and E. H. Thaw, Jr., returned yesterday from abroad and are at the Ritz-Carlton. They have been abroad about fifteen months. Mrs. J. Francis Sullivan and Miss Sullivan of Philadelphia are also at the same hotel.

Lieut. Ward Ellis of the South Carolina, now stationed in the Hudson River, is at the Wolcott with Mrs. Ellis.

Mrs. John G. Elliott of Dosoris, Tuxedo Park, is at the Hotel Gotham for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rose are at the Plaza for a brief stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Carolan of San Francisco have been spending some time at the Carlton in London. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Scott Gerrish have also been at the same hotel.

Mrs. Lowry Gillett gave a luncheon yesterday at the Nassau Country Club. The Gilletts have opened their cottage at Glen Cove.

Miss Katharine Schley and Miss Marguerite Spaulding, her cousin, are booked to sail to-day on the Kronprinzessin Cecile.

Mr. and Mrs. William L. Harkness of Cleveland, but who for two Winters have had a house in New York, have chartered an English yacht for the Summer and will cruise in Scandinavian waters. Their children are with them.

The wedding of Mrs. Frances Thornton Roe to Charles Henschel Thieriot will take place to-day at the country place of the bride's mother, Mrs. John C. C. Thornton, at St. James, L. I. A special train will take the guests from New York to St. James.

The marriage of Miss Marie Murray and Frank Seaman Owen will take place to-day at Richmond Hill, L. I.

A benefit bridge will be given to-night at the Waldorf-Astoria for the benefit of the Orthopaedic Department of the New Fordham Medical College.

EDGAR L. MARSTON ILL.

Slight Appendicitis Attack Prevents Banker and His Wife Sailing.

It was learned yesterday that a sudden attack of appendicitis will prevent Edgar L. Marston of the firm of Blair & Co., bankers, 24 Broad Street, from sailing on the Amerika on Thursday, as he had intended. With his wife, Mr. Marston had expected to spend the Summer abroad, but was seized on Sunday with a sudden illness, which later proved to be appendicitis.

Mr. and Mrs. Marston are now at their Summer home in Port Chester, having closed their town house at 22 East Fifty-seventh Street, several weeks ago.

At Mr. Marston's home it was stated last night that the attack from which he is suffering is a slight one and that his physician had decided that an operation is not necessary. He is expected to be fully recovered within a week.

TOURING CAR FOR BRIDE.

Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Einstein Will Motor in the Berkshires.

The wedding of Miss Corinne E. Levy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph K. Levy, of 1,925 Madison Avenue, to Milton K. Einstein of Cleveland, O., took place yesterday at 6:30 o'clock at the Hotel Gotham. The Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman officiated and the ceremony was followed by a reception and dance.

The bride wore a trailing gown of white satin trimmed with rose point lace. Her lace veil, which was worn by her grandmother, was caught up with a coronet of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of orchids and lilies-of-the-valley.

She was attended by two maids of honor, her sister, Miss Marion Lucille Levy, who wore pink chiffon over satin and carried pink roses, and Miss Elsie Einstein, a sister of the bridegroom, who wore a gown of blue in the same design and carried pink roses.

Mr. Einstein had as best man his brother, Henry Einstein of Cleveland, and the ushers were, Joseph Loewenstein of Charleston, W. Va.; M. Archibald Levy, brother of the bride; Adolph Einstein, brother of the bridegroom, and A. L. Straus of this city. Mr. Einstein presented his bride with a touring car, in which they will spend some time motoring through the Berkshires. They will reside in Cleveland.

MISS FISHER'S WEDDING OFF.

Her Marriage to Wealthy Italian is Indefinitely Postponed.

A cable dispatch from England to friends in New York of Mrs. Joel E. Fisher announces that the marriage of her daughter, Miss Vieva M. Fisher, to Guiseppi M. Flamingo, of Rome, Italy, has been indefinitely postponed.

The engagement was announced in THE TIMES on May 9, and the wedding was arranged for June 29, in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, London. Mr. Flamingo, who is the owner of L'Italie, a writer, and one of the wealthiest men in Rome, made his intended bride many handsome presents, and on May 22 became a communicant of the Episcopal Church in Paris, Miss Fisher being an Episcopalian.

Joel E. Fisher, Jr., Miss Fisher's only brother, sailed on June 1 on the Caronia, landing in Liverpool on Thursday, where his mother and sister were to meet him. On Sunday the announcement was cabled over of the postponement indefinitely of the contemplated marriage, but no explanation was made of the change of plans.

W. A. BRADY SAILS TO-DAY.

Off with Actress Wife on a European Business Trip.

William A. Brady and his wife, Grace George, will sail for Europe this afternoon on the Mauretania. The first object of their trip is to inspect a play which has been successful on the Continent, and which is intended for the personal use of Miss George next season, to follow the run of "Bought and Paid For" at the Playhouse. It is intended that New York and London productions be made simultaneously. While Mr. Brady is in London he will receive from Justin Huntly McCarthy the last two acts of "Charlemagne the Conqueror," which Robert Mantell will produce in New York in the early Autumn.

Another object of Mr. Brady's trip is to close arrangements with Sir Charles Wyndham for the use of one of his London theatres for an entire season, for the production of American plays, beginning with "Bought and Paid For." It is expected that the cast will include Robert Loraine, Joseph Coyne and Alexandria Carlyle. Following this play, Mr. Brady will produce "Little Women" in London and also Philip Bartholomae's farce, "Over Night."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Martin Beck, Managing Director of the Orpheum Circuit, will sail for England this afternoon on the Mauretania. His trip will include a hasty tour of the Continent.

"A Butterfly on the Wheel," which has been running at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre since Jan. 8, will close temporarily on June 22, to reopen early in August. Most of the members of the company will spend the holiday period in England.

Blanche Duffield, who is singing the role of Mabel in "The Pirates of Penzance" at the Casino Theatre, has been engaged by the Shuberts and William A. Brady as the prima donna of the Gilbert and Sullivan opera company, and will have the principal feminine roles in the four operas of "The Pirates of Penzance," "Patience," "Pinafore" and "The Mikado" when the company goes on tour.

The twenty-second anniversary of the first performance of "Robin Hood" was celebrated at the New Amsterdam Theatre last night. Reginald De Koven, the composer, conducted the orchestra. At the end of the second act he was called before the curtain and made a speech, thanking the audience for its enthusiasm over the birthday.

The Brighton Beach Music Hall at Brighton Beach will open for the season on Saturday afternoon. The programme will include Irene Franklin, James J. Morton, Trovato, Roy Barnes and Bessie Crawford, Isabel D'Armond and Frank Carter, Hilda Hawthorne, the Three Ernests, Catherine Hayes and Sabel Johnson, and the Dunmore Trio.

Robert Campbell has obtained from Klaw & Erlanger and Robert Hilliard the rights to Porter Emerson Brown's play, "A Fool There Was," for a tour of the Stair & Havlin theatres and the principal one-night-stand houses east of the Missouri River.

MAYORS' CONFERENCE DEBATES HOME RULE

Robert S. Binkerd Declares Only General Laws Should Limit Municipalities.

SOCIAL EVIL RESTS ON GREED

These Drawing Profits from It Denounced—Prof. Hanus on Public School Efficiency.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., June 10.—The third annual Conference of Mayors of New York State opened here to-day, with 200 city officials in attendance. Robert S. Binkerd, Secretary of the City Club of New York, made the first address, on home rule for cities, and declared that its absence was largely due to the lack of any general law laying down a charter for all cities of a certain class.

"One general statute," Mr. Binkerd said, "empowering cities throughout the State to do the ordinary things which so few of our cities can do without special authorization would immediately change the situation. Up to a few years ago our legislative calendars were full of special bills affecting public service corporations. We established the Public Service Commission, and immediately the number of such bills decreased.

"We had as Governor for three years a man who consistently vetoed special bills affecting matters within the power of the Public Service Commission, so that to-day the amount of special legislation concerning public service corporations is less than half what it was in the year 1908 or 1904. The passage of a municipal empowering act, and one Governor who will consistently veto special bills which are unnecessary because of that act, will carry us a substantial distance toward municipal home rule."

Mr. Binkerd also recommended the formation of municipal parties for municipal elections and the abolition of legislative interference with local salaries and wages.

In the evening George J. Kneeland of the American Vigilance Association spoke on "The Social Evil in Cities."

"The social evil," he said, "has developed into a great commercial business, yielding enormous profits, which go to degenerate men and to ostensible respectable men and women who rent their property for immoral purposes. Take away the women and the problem of evil saloons is settled.

"An army of cadets, political guerrillas, and scoundrels live off the earnings of unfortunate women. Physicians, druggists, and business men join hands with these scoundrels to rob the women, by making them pay more than double prices for services and goods. The woman is only one-eighth of the problem. We must give our attention to people who share the profits."

The Rev. George Lunn, Socialist Mayor of Schenectady, declared that ministers and other reformers knew nothing about the social evil or its solution.

"They are disturbers and trouble makers," he said. "I know it because I a minister."

Prof. Paul H. Hanus of Harvard University, in charge of the school inquiry in New York, spoke on "The Efficiency of Public Schools," and he said School Boards must be free from political or partisan influence and teachers retained solely on basis of fitness.

"Adequate financial support and the holding of teachers to strict account in their work are necessary," he said. "We must make our schools practical and helpful. We are too often bound for nowhere under full sail. Fifty per cent. of our boys drop out of school at 14 years of age. We are deplorably lacking in providing day schools for them, and the night schools are inadequate for children of this age."

Clarence A. Perry of the Russell Sage Foundation, New York, led a discussion on this topic and made a plea for the use of school buildings as centres.

George Van Kenner, Chairman of the New York State Conservation Commission, made a defense of the New State conservation law and the proposed plans of the commission.

"We contend," he said, "that the conservation scheme offers a practical solution of this important problem. For the owner of unused water power it will encourage development, provide a market for his product and afford protection against the hand of the monopolist. For the people it will reduce the cost of light and power to the consumer—enlarge the use of electricity for domestic and commercial purposes—stimulate industries—increase our wealth—add to our population, and tend to restore the State to its former supremacy in manufacture.

WEEK'S BILLS AT THEATRES.

"The Typhoon" is the offering of the stock company at the Academy of Music this week.

The stock company at the Manhattan Opera House is appearing in "The Lion and the Mouse" this week.

Corse Payton's stock company at the West End Theatre has "The Lily" for the bill this week.

Maclyn Arbuckle and company headed the bill at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre, and included in the rest of the programme were Gertrude Vanderbilt and George Moore, Morton and Moore, Raymond and Caverly, the Four Londons, Grace Edmond, Ruby Raymond and her boys, and Rem Brandt.

This is the last week of the season at the Colonial Theatre, and the bill yesterday was headed by Eva Tanguay. Among the others on the programme were Jessie Busley and company, Joe Jackson, Ashley and Lee, Conlin, Steele and Conlin, the Four Onetti Sisters, Wright and Dietrich, Adonis and his dogs, and La Toy brothers.

At Keith's Union Square Theatre the principal feature was Sam Chip and Mary Marble, and the rest of the bill included Harry Fox and the Millership Sisters, the Charles Ahearn troupe, Bert Fitzgibbon, Eunice Burnham and Charlotte Greenwood, Franklyn Ardell and company, Kluting's entertainers, Charles Kleis and Ben Bernie and Marseilles.

For the second week of the roof garden season at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre the bill was headed by G. Molasso's new production, "La Danse du Violins." Other numbers on the programme were Seldom's "Venus," George White and Minerva Coverdale, Paul Conchas and Mlle. Rasy, Harry Breen, Marshall Montgomery, Mosher, Hayes and Mosher; Trovato, Bedini and Arthur, Phina and her Picks, Ward brothers, Aldeno and Tresk, Jones and Clark, Mlle. Pauls and Hoffmann.

At the Alhambra Theatre Mabel Hite and company headed the bill, and among the other features of the programme were the sketch, "The Clown," Ben Welch, the Primrose four, the Six Brown brothers, the Frey Twins, the Flying Martins, and Bissett and Scott.

The bill at the New Brighton Theatre, Brighton Beach, included Ralph Herz, Wish Wynne, Willa Holt Wakefield, Crose and Josephine Conroy and Lemaire, A. P. Nugent and company, Bobby Waithour and the Princeton Girls, Bowers, Walters and Crocker, Brown, Lee and Breen, Smith and Garnier, the two Alfreds, and Carl Emmy's Pets.

At the Orpheum Theatre, Brooklyn, the programme consisted of Valeska Suratt and company, Nat Wills, Valerie Bergere and company, Welch, Lynch and company, Le Titcomb, the Exposition Four, the six American dancers, Elida Morris, and the Sutcliffe troupe.

A Summer season of vaudeville was inaugurated at Palisades Amusement Park yesterday, with a programme consisting of Harry Brooks and company, Fields and Claire, Harry Tsuda, and Manning and Ford.

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THE GARDEN ROOF OPENS.

Sale of Liquor Held Up Through a License Mistake.

The rebuilt and redecorated Madison Square Roof Garden opened for the season last night with a large crowd present. A technical misunderstanding regarding the meaning and purpose of theatre and dance hall licenses, however, prevented the sale of any drinks except "soft stuff," and part of the merriment of the evening was missing. According to the explanation of the attorneys for the Madison Square Roof Garden Company, it appears that the roof garden exists under the license that covers the Garden Theatre downstairs—a regular theatre license, under which no liquors may be sold. The management obtained a dance hall license, having placed a dance floor in the middle of the roof, but even that does not permit of "hard drinks" being dispensed. Application will be made to-day, said the lawyer, for a concert hall license, such as is in operation at Hammerstein's Victoria Roof Garden, and to-night there will be no trouble about the drinking side of the entertainment.

As for the rest, there is a raised platform for dancing in the middle of the Garden, an open air stage for a cabaret show, a place for the orchestra, and numerous tables and chairs. Plenty of flowering plants and shrubs give a garden effect to the tiled roof. The cabaret performance last night consisted of songs and dances, solos, and duets, and the crowd seemed to enjoy them very much. The public dances grew to be popular before the evening was over, though it was difficult to get them started at first. To-night, the management promises, everything will be in good working shape and there will be no lack of entertainment.

ON THE ATLANTIC HIGHWAY.

Some of Those Sailing To-day on Four Ships—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to depart on them are:

MAURETANIA (Liverpool)—Albert Adams, Miss Elizabeth Allen, Capt. C. D. Barker, Carr J. C. Baldwin, Miss K. C. Baldwin, J. Barth, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Beattie, Martin Beck, H. A. Berry, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Best, Miss M. S. Bondy, Mr. and Mrs. William Brady, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bray, T. H. Brennan, Dr. M. R. Brown, Charles Bullen, Mrs. W. S. Burr, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Butterworth, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. M. Cardoza, Mrs. T. K. Carey, Mrs. W. W. Chamberlain, C. R. Charlesworth, Raymond Chauncey, D. J. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Coxe, Col. and Mrs. J. H. Cowperthwait, F. M. Crump, R. A. Cummings, Miss C. Davidson, Miss R. L. Dexter, James C. Dunn, J. H. Dunn, Dr. S. A. Ellis, Sir Edward Evans, Miss Mary P. Farmer, Mr. and Mrs. Walter P. Fenton, Mrs. F. Fenwick, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gillingham, the Rev. C. L. Goodell, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gotthelt, D. G. J. Haller, Col. F. V. Hansen, Alan R. Hawley, T. H. Hawks, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Heaton, Mrs. W. C. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hesketh, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Hine, Frank L. Hodgins, Norman King, Mrs. E. Litchfield, E. H. Low, F. C. Lusk, Mrs. E. P. Mackall, the Rev. W. T. Manning, Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, J. French Miller, Joseph E. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Morganstern, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Patterson, W. J. Proctor, Miss Mae Russell, Miss Helen F. Sage, Lady Salvesen, Mrs. Henry T. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Tillson, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Underwood, Bishop Vincent, A. W. Watts, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Willey, E. C. Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert G. Wylie, Miss P. Yorby, and Miss E. Zabriskie.

KRONPRINZESSIN CECILIE (Bremen)—Mrs. J. J. Alter, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wyllys Alter, Miss E. Andrews, Edmund Andrews, Miss A. G. Ayres, Dr. and Mrs. W. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Behring, Mr. and Mrs. Newton Bennston, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Bevan, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bliss, W. B. Bolton, Mrs. E. N. Breitung, Miss Juliet Breitung, Miss Frances L. Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. M. Brower, Mr. and Mrs. Adolphus Busch, Willard P. Butler, Dr. and Mrs. John D. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Collins, Dr. and Mrs. John D. Clark, Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Crisill, Dr. Harvey Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. H. Disston, L. D. Doyle, Miss Eleanor Dozier, C. Earll, Dr. E. Eliot, Jr., Miss Elsie Ferguson, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. F. Finney, Mrs. G. Frank, Richard V. N. Gambrill, Miss Alma Gluck, T. J. Graham, Miss Frances Graham, Mygon Harmon, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Harris, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Hartley, Mrs. Arthur Hill, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Horton, Miss E. Howell, Miss Althea Jewell, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hughes Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Elliot, C. R. Laidlaw, Dr. Robert G. Le Conte, Miss Anna Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Norman MacLeod, Prof. and Mrs. J. A. Mandel, Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Mayo, Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Moore, Mrs. A. M. Mordaunt, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Noyes, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Orth, Mrs. H. O. Osgood, Frank C. B. Page, Dr. Charles A. Powers, Dr. Ernest Rixford, Mrs. J. M. Robins, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Rose, Miss E. Spaulding, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Steinway, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Stern, Dr. and Mrs. Francis Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Stix, Stevens Ulman, W. L. Wadleigh, Mrs. Alice S. Weeks, E. J. Wile, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wetsmann, Miss Hilah Wyman, Miss Sommer, Miss E. V. Sommer, and Frederick N. Sommer of Newark.

NIEUW AMSTERDAM (Rotterdam)—W. L. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Adams, George Allen, Miss Grace Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Anderson, Miss Alice W. Ball, Mrs. M. W. Berman, Mrs. J. L. Blackwell, Mrs. W. H. Blanford, Miss Margaret Blunt, Henry F. Boardman, Mrs. Boardman, Mrs. H. S. Boyle, H. C. Brooks, Mrs. W. N. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Cannon, Jr., Mr. and Mrs H. A. Chisholm, Miss Rena Carswell, Miss G. M. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. A. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Parsons Crowell, Douglas H. Cochran, Mrs. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Cowan, Virgil G. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. M. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Du Bois, Miss C. H. Dwight, Mrs. P. H. Earle, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fels, Miss Grace Smith Fountain, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Gross, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hall, Miss Florence Hobson, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Hopkins, Prof. W. S. Johnson, Mrs. A. Kavanagh, Mr. and Mrs. Gottfried Kroezer, F. D. Lacy, Mrs. W. Lee, Jr., G. J. Little, H. S. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Moore, Mrs. J. J. Nell, Dr. and Mrs. A. Newlin, Miss J. G. Newlin, Miss Louise van Walkenburg Pierce, Mrs. W. H. Price, Miss M. B. Read, Miss J. P. Roberts, Miss Julia P. Rogers, Mrs. Ellen H. Root, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Smith, Mrs. F. J. Tate, the Rev. S. de Lancey Townsend, Mrs. Townsend, Miss Townsend, Miss Helen F. Sage, Lady Salvesen, Miss May Ward, R. H. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Winans, and Miss Ruth Winans.

ANCONA (Naples)—Prof. A. B. Peccia, Mrs. G. B. Calla, Miss Mildred Dodge, Miss F. Knowlton, Miss Aimee Jones, Miss Eleanor Mackey, Mrs. H. Lowther, and Miss Annie M. Vose.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

GEORGE WASHINGTON (Bremen)—Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Anderson, Mrs. J. Austin, Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin, Mrs. W. Birney, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Blair, Miss H. Bowles, Mrs. E. A. Burch, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Carrol, Mrs. Dawson Coleman, J. J. Crowley, Miss E. G. Cummings, Mr., and Mrs. C. L. Daly, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dowling, Miss F. L. Eyseman, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. French, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Garretson, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard F. Gimbel, H. L. Goodhart, Miss M. S. Gray, E. Haines, Miss Fanny L. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. King, Miss Alice Logan, Mrs. H. O. Marcy, the Rev. and Mrs. Daniel Merriman, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Millard, Miss Jane Orie, Mrs. M. Owen, C. L. Palmer, Miss A. C. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Phelps, S. S. Rau, Mrs. M. Reed, Miss Edith G. Richards, Dr. Otto Riese, Mrs. H. F. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Spaulding, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Taylor, Miss Frances Terry, Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Miss Henrietta Thaw, Benjamin Thaw, Jr., Mrs. D. Whitney, Miss L. Wood, Mrs. C. Richards Wright, Mrs. W. H. Post, G. H. Coburn, and G. Langford.

LAPLAND (Antwerp)—Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bagley, Miss Dorothy H. Barnes, Mrs. J. V. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. F. Cashel Brown, Miss Ida Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Carter, Mrs. E. Coles, Miss M. R. Coles, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Cornell, Mrs. R. Crampton, H. Elgar, W. S. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Grant, Miss L. C. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Humphreys, S. S. Langston, Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Mann, Jr., Mrs. J. Marcus, C. E. Milnes-Hey, Mrs. M. C. Morris, H. P. Payne, F. J. Reed, Miss Cornelia Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. S. Rudd, Miss L. W. Simons, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Thorn, R. L. Walker, Jr., Miss Eva T. Wilbur, W. B. Winslow, Miss M. Woodlock, and Edward Wyman.

CALIFORNIA (Glasgow)—Miss A. E. Bestis, Joseph Brown, William Cowden, Mrs. L. B. Davis, Norman D. Dean, Miss E. S. Doble, Burnet Gibb, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. S. Man, R. C. Mathewson, John Melvin, George Miller, T. Blackwood Murray, John S. Nisbet, Fred C. Taylor, and Mrs. A. L. Wynne.

To Give "Elijah" as an Opera.

The National English Grand Opera Company, under the direction of S. Kronberg, is arranging to present Mendelssohn's "Elijah" in operatic form next season. Gwilym Miles has been engaged to sing the title rôle, and others with whom contracts have been made are Ester Adaberta, prima donna soprano, and Pietro Kalero, tenor. An orchestra of fifty will accompany the tour. Although "Elijah" was written in oratorio form, it was given by the Moody Manners company in England as an opera this Spring. The tour will cover the principal cities.

Englishman Wede Texan Here.

A wedding of interest to Southerners, especially those from Texas, was that of Mrs. John B. Goodhue of Beaumont, Texas, to John Leckie of England, which took place yesterday, at noon, at the residence of S. B. Cooper, 255 West Ninetieth Street. Mr. and Mrs. Leckie will sail soon for their home in England.

GIFT OF 107 ACRES FOR PRINCETON

Class of '87 Promises to Build a $35,000 Boat House on Carnegie Lake.

McCLELLAN NOW PROFESSOR

Former Mayor Promoted — Sophomores Give Reception and Dance—Gov. Wilson at Cannon Exercises.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 10.—After the commencement meeting of the Board of Trustees of Princeton University to-day it was announced that nine friends of the institution had together presented the university with 107 acres of land on the north side of Carnegie Lake. The gift will make a notable addition to the Princeton grounds. The cash gifts for endowment totaled $93,206, the Trustees announced, and $31,105 for current expenses. The class of '87 has notified the Trustees that it will give $35,000 for the erection of a boathouse on Carnegie Lake.

Commencement time brings many changes in the Faculty. George B. McClellan, former Mayor of New York, is promoted from Lecturer on Public Affairs to Professor of Economic History. He will assume his new duties in September.

The annual sophomore reception, the most elaborate social function of the year, was held to-night in the gymnasium, which was decorated with bunting and masses of flowers. There were 250 guests. Just before the opening of the dance the Sophomore Committee made public an order forbidding the "turkey trot" and other banned dances.

The list of patronesses included Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. J. S. Morgan, Mrs. Charles Scribner, Mrs. C. L. Blair, Mrs. C. H. Lodge, Mrs. Parker D. Handy, and Mrs. Archibald L. Russell. Among those who attended the reception were Mrs. John Grier Hibben, Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, Mrs. Henry van Dyke, Mrs. George A. Armour, Mrs. Robert Garrett, and Mrs. Henry J. M. T. Finney.

Princeton was officially in the hands of the class of '12, President Hibben said when he opened the Class Day exercises in the morning, and this was the order of the day.

The cannon exercises in the evening included a presentation speech by William M. Whitney of Rye, N. Y.; the class prophecy, by Russell S. Walcott; the history, by Frank D. Halsey of Elizabeth, N. J., and a farewell speech by "Sam" White, President of the graduating class. Gov. Wilson was an interested spectator.

The exercises this morning included the planting of the class ivy in front of Nassau Hall, the dedication being made by Chauncey Belknap of New York, the class oration by Curtis M. Wylie, and the class poem by Sayers Coe of Newark, N. J.

This evening the musical clubs closed their season with a concert in honor of the commencement visitors, and the sophomore class gave a reception in their honor in the "gym."

NOVELTIES IN BURLESQUE.

Columbia Summer Show Better Than Many Musical Comedies.

"The Merry-Go-Rounders" at the Columbia Theatre certainly justifies the name.

The management very modestly dubs it "burlesque," but it falls easily into the musical comedy class and is a good deal better entertainment from start to finish than many of its kind. The slapstick is conspicuously absent, and at least two of the principals were heard to say "that's he," which really isn't the kind of grammar that goes with the ordinary burlesque. Again, there is a chorus that vies with the best for pulchritude, and the "housemaid's union," so familiar to patrons of the burlesque type of entertainment, is a memory only.

In a previous incarnation the piece was known as 'Let George Do It," and from parts of a plot which simply oozes through every scene there seem evidences that some of it goes back even to the days of "nigger acts" and pantomime. But, except for the fact that there is something too much of plot and dialogue, the work of amalgamating songs and lines and specialties has been admirably done. So the general result is a spick and span show that ought to be regarded as a real bargain at the prices for which it is offered.

It need hardly be mentioned that "The Merry-Go-Rounders" is not designed as an educational entertainment, but, on the whole, "there is no offense in't." The music is pleasing and the dances effective. Also, there are a number of very good scenic novelties, including a final picture of a Dutch farm, with the big windmill illuminated, and flying doves making their way in and out of their cotes. The effect is exceedingly pretty.

Among the best songs are "In My Automobile" and "Two Lips Are Waiting in Tulip Town," both sung very sweetly by Louise Brunelle, a really charming little prima donna, with voice, manner, and distinction. In the latter song there is a pretty effect of illuminated bouquets in the hands of the chorus girls, who in another number have made their way into the auditorium to scatter flowers.

LOTTIE GILSON DEAD.

"The Sunshine of Paradise Alley" Singer's End Very Sudden.

Lottie Gilson, known for years to the

AMERICAN OLYMPIC TEAM IS SELECTED

Ninety-One Athletes Picked from Long List by Selection Committee.

RECORD HOLDERS NAMED

Most Representative Team Ever Sent Abroad—Twenty-two New York Cracks Are Chosen.

The Selection Committee appointed to nominate the men who are to represent America in the Olympic games next month at Stockholm, Sweden, finished its labors yesterday after a seven hours' session at the Waldorf-Astoria.

While it was the impression that the work of the committee, which was most arduous, resulted in the picking of an aggregation which will, almost beyond doubt, bring honor to the United States, the selections promise to develop spirited discussion as to the merits of some of those chosen.

On the other hand, it is anticipated that there will be disappointments among those who had trained hard and faithfully only to be shut out from engaging in the competitions because of the lack of funds which necessitated a reduction in the team in many of the events.

The main effort of the committee was directed toward the choosing of ninety-one individuals for the twenty-eight track and field events. Besides these, there will be probably three score in the other contests, rifle shooting, revolver shooting, trap shooting, cycling, wrestling, tennis, gymnastics, rowing, etc., which will bring the United States representation up to more than 150 men. Of this number twenty-two of the track and field men are New Yorkers, members of the New York A. C., Irish-American A. C., Mohawk A. C., Mott Haven A. C., Long Island A. C., and one unattached athlete.

All of the men named yesterday were entered a month ago, arrangement having been made to verify the actual nominations by cable, which was done last night. This was necessary because of the early closing of the list, and as no entries would be accepted by cable.

The eliminations process entailed the weeding out of at least 1,000 names, and although in spots the work of the committee was a sinecure the all-around general excellence of most of the nominees was such that the arbiters had their work cut out in the endeavor to do justice to all concerned.

In addition to those chosen outright a supplemental list was arranged, with several men named for each event for whom provision is made for their representation, provided they pay their own expenses.

For these men a cut rate figure of $350 has been made, but it is said that a number of the men on this list who have little or no chance to gather such an amount will be welcome members of the band when it is really known that they are without the means to pay their way. As a matter of fact a number have been advised to bring their bags to the dock, the understanding being that no one will be left behind who has a chance to win honors for the American team.

Col. Robert M. Thompson, President of the American Olympic Committee, was an interested participant in the work of selection, which was left to the following: James E. Sullivan, the United States Commissioner; Bartow S. Weeks, Jos. B. Maccabe and Edward E. Babb of Boston; Eben C. Byrd and Alonzo A. Stagg, Chicago; George F. Pawling, Philadelphia; Frederick B. Rubein, Romeyn Berry, Cornell; Julian W. Curtiss, Reginald F. Sayre, Gustavus T. Kirby, P. J. Kirby, Evert Jansen Wendell, Matthew P. Halpin, and R. F. Kelsey.

It was decided to name the following persons for the International Jury: Athletics—James E. Sullivan; Modern Pentathelon—Gustavus T. Kirby; Swimming—Bartow S. Weeks; Shooting—Prof. William Libbey of Princeton.

Prior to the naming of the athletes the committee heard reports of the financial side of the work, and it developed that the net profits of the "tryouts" held last Saturday in Bostotn were $10,000 and that the fund is lacking $15,000 of the amount desired. It is said that if this amount is forthcoming before Friday morning all the athletes on the supplemental list will be taken along, their expenses being paid out of th Olympic Fund.

Many of the men will compete in a number of events. The wonderful versatility of a dozen of the nominees makes it possible for this to be accomplished, and thereby increase the scoring possibilities of the team.

Strangely enough the great all-around performer Platt Adams of the New York A. C., who has been named for nine different events is not likely to make the trip, owing to business demands upon his time.

Other cases of doubling up are seen in the nomination of Ralph C. Craig, the wonderful sprinter from the West in the 100 meters, 200 meters, 400 meters, 400 meters relay, and 1,600 meters relay. Melvin Sheppard, the present Olympic champion at 800 meters and 1,500 meters, who has been named for the 400 meters, 800 meters, 1,500 meters, and the 1,600 meters relay; Ira Davenport of Chicago, who is in the 400 meters, 800 meters, and 1,600 meters relay.

John Paul Jones, the world's record holder for the mile has been chosen for the 800 meters, 1,500 meters, 3,000 meters team race and the cross-country. Tel Berna, a schoolmate of Jones at Cornell University will attempt to repeat in the 5,000 meters, 10,000 team race and cross-country. James E. Meredith, the Mercersburg Academy star in the 400 meters, 800 meters, and 1,600 meters relay.

The mighty Ralph Rose from San Francisco will probably show to advantage in the discus, best hand; discus, right and left hand; putting the weight, best hand; putting the weight, right and left hand, and hammer threw. Jim Thorpe, the Carlisle Indian, has been put in the lists for a half dozen events which promise to take up all of his competitive efforts.

Never before in the forces of any of our invading teams has the make-up of the athletic army been so truly National, and never have the universities of the United States been in a position to send into the ranks such an array of high-class performers. Even those feeders to the colleges, the preparatory schools, have made their presence felt to the end that several of the first string men named are lads who are yet in their academies.

The West with such men as Horina, Rose, Courtney, Bellah, Edmundsen, McClure, Donoghue, Nicholson, Case, Davenport, Irons, Beeson, Philbrook and men of similar capabilities give promise, to say line can be had through previous work of cutting a mighty swath when the question is asked in regard to the scoring by the team.

STOCKHOLM IS READY.

Every Hotel Room Engaged for Those Who Will Attend Olympic Games.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 10.—A cablegram from Stockholm to The Daily News says that preparations are complete for the Olympic games. The Swedish capital, says the Cablegram, expects to receive and comfortably entertain 50,000 to 70,000 foreigners. Every hotel room is engaged, but a large number of private apartments await the arrival of guests. Apartments may be had at a daily charge of from $1 to $3. Exorbitant prices will be scrupulously avoided.

The number of athletes entered for the games is 3,000, or nearly 1,000 more than was present in London in 1908. The Swedish team comprises 180 men, who will take part in twenty-four different contests. The American team is expected to win the lion's share of the triumphs.

Baseball, Thursday, June 13th, 3:30 P. M. Giants vs. Princeton. Am. League Park. Seats on sale at Spalding's.—Adv.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 9; New York, 8, (10 innings.)
Brooklyn, 1; Pittsburgh, 0.
Philadelphia, 10; Cincinnati, 1.
Boston, 11; St. Louis, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Chicago, 1.
Washington, 7; Detroit, 3.
Philadelphia, 6; Cleveland, 3.
Boston, 3; St. Louis, 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Baltimore, 11; Jersey City, 3.
Newark, 12; Providence, 10.
Rochester, 7; Montreal, 4.
Buffalo, 8; Toronto, 6.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
New York	34	8	.810
Chicago	25	18	.581
Cincinnati	26	21	.553
Pittsburgh	23	20	.524
Philadelphia	15	22	.450
St. Louis	14	22	.440
Brooklyn	14	27	.341
Boston	13	31	.296

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Boston	30	16	.625
Chicago	31	19	.620
Washington	28	21	.571
Philadelphia	22	20	.535
Cleveland	23	23	.500
Detroit	25	25	.500
New York	15	29	.341
St. Louis	14	34	.292

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Rochester	28	15	.652
Buffalo	22	16	.579
Jersey City	22	19	.578
Baltimore	21	21	.519
Newark	20	24	.455
Toronto	18	24	.429
Montreal	18	25	.419
Providence	16	26	.381

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Washington at Detroit.
Boston at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Jersey City at Baltimore.
Newark at Providence.
Montreal at Rochester—2 games.
Toronto at Buffalo—2 games.

but the Swedish athletes, it is thought, will have good chances of winning a number of events and particularly the 3,000 meters (9,845 feet) and Marathon races, in which the world's record were recently broken by Swedes.

Theodore Roosevelt Pell will be the only American representative at the opening of the tennis contest. His belated telegraphic entry was accepted by the committee as a compliment to him.

BASEBALL NOTES.

President Thomas J. Lynch of the National League yesterday announced that he had fined Umpires William Brennan and Clarence Owens $25 each for umpiring the exhibition game between the New York Giants and the Long Branch team at Long Branch on Sunday.

President Navin of the Detroit Club, who signed Pitcher Hyatt of West Point for the Tigers, has decided that he has no place for the cadet, and he is now making an effort to farm him out to some minor league club.

Manager George Stovall of the St. Louis Browns has asked for waivers on three of his pitchers, Barney Pelty, Joe Lake, and Nelson. Stovall announces that he intends to develop a new team of youngsters.

When Princeton and Yale play the deciding game of their series at American League Park on Thursday afternoon Princeton followers will occupy that section of the field behind third base, and the Yale rooters will occupy the section near first base. Tickets will be sold admitting the holder to whatever section may be desired.

GIANTS DOWNED IN THRILLING BATTLE

Zimmerman Leaps at Ball in Tenth and Hits It for Home Run, Winning Game.

Chicago	1	0	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	2—9
New York	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1—8

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Devore, rf	5	1	1	1	0	0
Doyle, 2b	5	1	0	2	4	1
Snodgrass, lf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Murray, rf	4	2	1	1	0	0
Becker, cf	4	2	2	1	0	0
Herzog, 3b	4	1	1	1	1	0
Meyers, c	5	1	4	5	0	0
Fletcher, ss	5	0	0	0	2	1
Wiltse, p	2	0	1	0	1	0
Crandall, p	2	0	0	0	1	0
Total	39	8	11	4	2	30	13	2

CHICAGO.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Sheckard, lf	5	1	1	1	1	0
Schulte, rf	4	1	1	2	1	0
Tinker, ss	4	1	1	1	3	1
Zimmerman, 3b	5	1	2	1	2	1
Miller, cf	4	1	2	0	1	0
Saier, 1b	5	1	1	1	11	1
Evers, 2b	4	1	2	1	0	5	5	1
Archer, c	5	1	2	0	1	2	1	0
Richie, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brown, p	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
*Leach	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lavender, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ruelbach, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Goode	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	44	9	15	6	6	30	12	2

*Batted for Brown in the sixth inning.
†Batted for Lavender in the ninth inning.

Two-base hits—Tinker, Meyers. Three-base hits—Schulte, Meyers. Home runs—Murray, Meyers, Zimmerman, (2). Sacrifice flies—Snodgrass, Tinker. Stolen bases—Murray, Evers. First base on errors—New York, 1; Chicago, 1. Left on bases—New York, 6; Chicago, 11. Double play—Evers and Saier. Struck out—By Wiltse, 5; by Brown, 1; by Crandall, 3; by Ruelbach, 1. Bases on balls—Off Richie, 1; off Wiltse, 5; off Lavender, 3; off Crandall, 1. Hits—Off Ritchie, 2 in one inning, none out in second inning (at bat 5); off Brown, 4 in three innings (at bat 11); off Wiltse, 7 in five innings, none out in sixth inning (at bat 21); off Crandall, 8 in five innings (at bat 28); off Lavender, 2 in three innings (at bat 11); off Ruelbach, 3 in one inning (at bat 6). Umpires—Messrs Finneran and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-five minutes.

Heinie Zimmerman of the Bronx, and now identified with the Cubs, is German. There were several sailors from the German fleet at the Polo Grounds yesterday, so Heinie showed them how the Dutch were getting along in this country. Zimmerman was the main works in the Cubs' ten-inning victory over the Giants by a score of 9 to 8, his tribute to the visiting Germans being two mammoth home-run drives which had the fast-rushing Giants gasping for breath.

Here was the most seething struggle of the year. The Cubs were just like their old selves, scratching and scrambling in every moment of the fight. Evers was more peppery than he has been in two years, and the whole Chicago team struggled to win, no matter how hard the Giants bombarded their pitchers. At times the game looked like a batting duel between Zimmerman and Chief Meyers, for every time these smashers came to bat and runs were needed there followed a tremendous drive, and the two teams were back just where they started.

Zimmerman's last home run was the crushing blow to the Giant cause, for Otis Crandall was trying to pass him. It was in the first half of the tenth inning, and the score was tied, 7 to 7. Wildfire Schulte struck out. Joe Tinker pummeled a double to the left field fence, but Fletcher bungled Devore's return, and Tinker went to third.

McGraw from the bench wigwagged to Crandall to pass Zimmerman, Crandall heaved one high and outside of the plate. Zimmerman took a running jump at the ball. He reached it high above his head and smashed it into the right field grandstand. He made the circuit, sending Tinker home ahead, and the victory was all sealed in an air-tight bottle ready to ship back to Chicago.

The Cubs will have to pay dearly for this raid on the Giants' pennant parade.

It was a game of heavy hitting, the Cubs having the better of the duel by 16 hits to 11 by the Giants. Besides Zimmerman's two home runs, there were a triple by Schulte, a double by Tinker, and singles of many sizes. The Giant attack included home runs by Meyers and Murray, and also a triple and a double by the same ball-smashing Indian. The biggest Monday crowd of the season—10,000 deep-throated Giant fans—were worked up to a stage of nervous exhaustion. Men completely forgot their homes, loving wives, and warm dinners to wait and see Heinie Zimmerman shoot their hopes into a kite at exactly 6:20 P. M.

The German sailors were late getting back to their ships, but when they did get back the atmosphere over the Hudson River was surcharged with chopped-up conversation about how Heinie broke up the game. Great folks, the Germans.

For the first few laps it looked like another exhibition of the Giant steam roller. The crowd began to feel sorry for the Cubs until the fourth inning, when they drove "Hooks" Wiltse to cover and took the lead. Then it was the Giants' turn to make an uphill fight. Meyers was the man who did it in the eighth, when his three-bagger drove in the runs which tied the score.

Wiltse was wild in the first inning. He walked Sheckard and Schulte. Tinker placed a neat bunt just where the Giant inner works wasn't looking and filled the bases. While Zimmerman forced Tinker at second base, Sheckard scored. Zimmerman and Schulte thought they would like to execute a double steal, and tried it. Wiltse intercepted Meyers' throw to second and tossed to third, getting Schulte off the bag. Miller filed to Meyers.

Lew Richie, a Giant killer, started to do Chicago's pitching. Devore walked and Doyle was safe on Tinker's fumble of a warm grounder. Devore scored on a sacrifice fly by Snodgrass. Red Murray added gayety to the party with a steaming drive into the right field grandstand, sending in Doyle a few feet ahead of him.

Meyers was the first man up in the second inning for the Giants, and he lambasted the ball into the left field stand for a home run. That was the end of Richie. Miner Brown is now pitching. He halted the home run habit. The Giants continued to register in the third, when, with one out, Snodgrass soaked a grounder between first and second bases. Evers made a wonderful stop and threw from an awkward position, missing Snodgrass by about an eighth of a second. Murray forced Snodgrass at second. Murray stole second and went to third when Evers missed Archer's toss. Becker's single to right scored Murray, and Becker died stealing.

Zimmerman greeted Wiltse in the fourth session with a substantial punch into the left field bleachers, the ball bounding out only a few feet safe. It was in the sixth that the Cubs began to claw and demand recognition. Miller singled to centre and Saier walked. Evers laid down a pretty bunt near third base and beat Herzog's toss, filling the bases. Archer beat out a bunt and scored Miller.

What's all this commotion at the Chicago bench? Whoever that little old man tottering out with a crutch? No, it isn't a crutch, that's a bat. Well, what do you know? It's young Tommy Leach.

Leach whaled a single to left field, scoring Saier and Evers. Sheckard fouled to Snodgrass and Schulte walked. Tinker's sacrifice fly scored Archer. The score is now 6 to 5, with the Cubs on the heavy end.

With one batsman out in the eighth inning, Schulte jammed a triple to left and scored on Tinker's single. Then the Giants were two runs behind, but there was a reckoning coming.

In the Giants' half of the eighth all the batting energy of Snodgrass and Murray was confined to harmless taps. Jimmy Lavender, who had succeeded Three-Fingered Brown on the slab when Leach went in to bat for him, then did a very foolish thing. The moist pellet that he was unfurling became unduly slippery. He walked Becker and Herzog.

Here's a situation that will make your hair stand up. Meyers at the bat. There was a long conference between Capt. Tinker, Archer, Evers, and Lavender about just what to do with Meyers. After a long argument it was decided that about the best thing Lavender could do was to strike him out. They figured that the general supposition would be that Meyers would walk, so Lavender decided to fool everybody. He did fool a good many, except Meyers. He pitched right straight at him without a quiver. Meyers jammed a twister into left field for three bases, scoring Becker and Herzog. That tied the score, but Meyers was left stranded when Fletcher filed to Zimmerman.

Nothing whatever transpired in the ninth inning in the run line, and although Chicago got two hits off Crandall, Saier, one of the runners, was thrown out at the plate and Evers got only as far as second.

The first half of the tenth was full of action. Schulte struck out and Tinker hit a double to left. Then came Zimmerman, and Crandall attempted to hand him a ticket. The stroll was haughtily refused, and Heinie leaped at a high ball and jolted it into the right field stand with as nifty a joy blow as ever was walloped in the tenth inning with the score tied.

Ruelbach succeeded Lavender in the tenth inning. The alert Mr. Evers retired both Snodgrass and Murray in the final gasp. Becker jammed a single to right and Herzog did the same thing. With Meyers up again, the crowd was on the verge of riotous enthusiasm. They yelled for another home run. What do they think the Indian is—a Gatling gun?

Chief swung mightly on the ball and sent a high Texas Leaguer to left field. Three or four Cubs went after it, but it was out of reach and good for two bags. Becker raced home, but as Herzog came whirling around the third corner Coach Robinson grabbed him and pushed him back on the bag. There was still a chance for Fletcher to get a bronze statue of himself in Central Park, but the best he could do was to roll an easy bounder to Evers, who fumbled it for a moment and then threw him out at first base. Which is plenty, and more, for one day.

BROOKLYN'S RECORD GAME.

Superbas Defeat Pittsburgh in Contest Lasting Hour and 12 Minutes.

Brooklyn and Pittsburgh established the season's record for a short game at Washington Park yesterday afternoon, the Superbas defeating the Pirates in one hour and twelve minutes by the score of 1 to 0. The only run of the contest came in the second inning, and was directly due to an inexcusable muff of a pop fly by Bobby Byrne. Otto Miller reached first base on the error—the only misplay of the game—and he finished his journey a minute later when Herb Moran hit to left field for two bases.

The game was a great pitching duel between Nap Rucker and Howard Camnitz, the latter having a shade the better of the Brooklyn southpaw. Camnitz allowed three clean hits all told and two scratches, while Rucker was touched up for four clean wallops and two of the scratch variety. Each issued one pass, and Camnitz fanned six, to Rucker's four. With the same kind of support that was tendered his opponent, Camnitz would have held Brooklyn runless.

BROOKLYN.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Moran, rf	4	0	2	0	0	0
Wheat, lf	3	0	0	3	0	0
Smith, ss	3	0	0	1	2	0
D'hert, 1b	3	0	0	14	0	0
Wheat, lf	3	0	1	2	0	0
Hum'l, 2b	3	0	0	3	4	0
Tooley, ss	3	0	0	1	6	0
J. Miller, c	3	0	0	6	0	0
Rucker, p	3	0	0	0	3	0
Total	28	1	3	27	17	

PITTSBURGH.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Byrne, 3b	4	0	1	0	2	0
Carey, lf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Dooin, c	4	0	1	2	0	0
Wagner, ss	4	0	1	0	4	0
J. Miller, 1b	3	0	1	9	0	0
Wilson, rf	2	0	0	2	0	0
Gibson, c	1	0	0	4	1	0
Camnitz, p	3	0	0	0	2	0
Total	30	0	6	24	9	

Error—Byrne.

Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Moran, Wheat, Carey, and J. Miller. Sacrifice hits—Daley and Smith. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Pittsburgh, 4. Double plays—Tooley, Hummel, Miller, and Smith; Rucker, Tooley, and Daubert. Struck out—By Rucker, 4; by Camnitz, 6. Base on balls—Off Rucker, 1; off Camnitz, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Brennan. Time of game—One hour and twelve minutes.

Phillies Bat Reds' Pitcher Hard.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—The home team scored an easy victory over Cincinnati here to-day, 10 to 1. Fromme was knocked off the rubber in the fifth inning. Philadelphia scoring eight runs off his delivery by bunching hits in the first and fifth innings. He was succeeded by Fletcher, who, although wild, held his opponents down to two singles. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Pask't, cf	5	2	3	2	0	0
Titus, rf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Magee, lf	2	1	2	2	0	0
Lud'us, 1b	4	1	2	10	0	0
Knabe, 2b	4	1	2	6	4	0
Downey, 3b	4	1	1	0	2	0
Doolan, ss	3	0	1	3	3	0
Doom, c	3	1	0	2	0	0
Seaton, p	3	2	1	1	1	0
Total	32	10	13	27	10	0

CINCINNATI.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Bescher, lf	3	0	1	2	0	0
Marsans, cf	4	0	1	3	0	0
Miltze, 1b	4	0	0	9	2	1
Mitchell, rf	3	0	0	3	0	0
Egan, 2b	3	1	1	2	3	0
Phelan, 3b	4	0	0	1	0	0
Esm'd, ss	3	0	0	1	0	0
McD'ld, ss	4	0	2	1	4	0
McLean, c	3	0	0	3	3	0
Suggold, p	1	0	0	0	2	0
Fromme, p	2	0	0	0	3	0
Fletcher, p	1	0	0	0	1	0
*Bates	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	1	5	24	18	1

*Batted for Fletcher in the ninth inning.

Errors—Esmond and McDonald.

Philadelphia	4	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	—10
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Marsans, Paskert, and Seaton. Three-base hit—Downey. Sacrifice hits—Magee and Seaton. Stolen bases—Magee (2,) Luderus. Struck out—By Fromme, 1; by Fletcher, 1; by Seaton, 2. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; Philadelphia, 6. Double plays—Doolan and Knabe; Knabe, Doolan, and Luderus. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. First base on balls—Off Fromme, 1; off Fletcher, 5; off Seaton, 3. Wild pitch—Fromme. Pitchers' record—Off Fromme, 16 hits and 10 times at bat in 4 1-3 innings; off Fletcher, 2 hits and 12 times at bat in 3 2-3 innings. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Johnstone.

Boston Breaks Losing Streak.

BOSTON, June 10.—Boston broke its losing streak to-day, St. Louis being beaten, 11 to 3. Two of the visitors' pitchers were driven from the box. Boston bunched nine of its twelve hits into two innings. Hess pitched good ball and received perfect support. The score:

BOSTON.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
M'D'ld, 2b	1	2	0	0	2	0
C'pbell, cf	4	2	3	2	0	0
Sw'ney, 2b	3	1	3	2	3	0
Miller, rf	3	1	2	2	0	0
Jackson, lf	4	1	0	4	0	0
Houser, 1b	5	1	1	11	0	0
Dewitt, ss	4	0	0	1	3	0
Kling, c	4	2	2	3	4	0
Hess, p	3	1	1	0	2	0
Total	31	11	12	27	14	0

ST. LOUIS.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Magee, 2b	4	0	1	2	3	0
Ellis, lf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Wilson, rf	2	0	0	2	0	0
Smith, ss	4	0	0	2	3	0
Wagner, cf	3	0	1	1	0	0
Wingo, c	3	1	1	4	3	0
Sallee, p	1	0	0	0	3	0
Dale, p	1	0	1	0	1	3
Weaver, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Huggins	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	3	4	24	15	3

*Batted for Dale in ninth inning.

Errors—Mowrey, Oakes, Wingo, 2.

Boston	0	0	0	0	5	0	6	0	—11
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Sweeney, 2; Kling, 2; Miller. Three-base hit—Miller. Home runs—Evans, Houser. Hits—Off Sallee, 4 in four innings and none out in fifth; off Dale, 7 in three innings; off Woodburn, 1 in one inning. Sacrifice hits—Ellis, Sweeney, 2; Hess. Stolen base—Mahoney. Sacrifice fly—Mowrey. Double plays—Smith, Magee, and Konetchy; Dale and Smith. Left on bases—Boston, 6; St. Louis, 3. First base on balls—Off Hess, 3; off Sallee, 4; off Dale, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Struck out—By Hess, 4; by Sallee, 1; by Dale, 1; by Woodburn, 1. Time of game—Two hours and six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Bush.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Baltimore.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1—3	7	3
Baltimore	0	0	1	0	4	4	0	2	x—11	16	3

Batteries—Hagerman and Wells; Shawkey and Bergen.

At Buffalo.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0—6	14	3
Buffalo	0	0	3	1	2	0	2	0	x—8	13	2

Batteries—Lush, Mueller, and Higgins; Jameson and Mitchell.

At Providence.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	2	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	2—10	20	1
Providence	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0—10	17	4

Batteries—Engmann, Gaskill, Lee and McCarthy; Lafitte and Schmidt, and Bailey and Briggs.

At Rochester.

	R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0—4	11	2
Rochester	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	x—7	6	0

Batteries—Taylor, Smith, and Pierce; Holmes and Jacklitsch.

Wrestling, (Featherweight.)

Ira J. St. John, Scranton, Penn.; Anthony J. Hlinchofski, New York; William J. Lyshon, Philadelphia, Penn.; George W. Retzer, Jr., Los Angeles, Cal., and Charles L. Goodrich, Boston.

Wrestling, (Middleweight.)

Emil F. Marshall, Chicago.

All-Around Gymnastics.

Paul Krimell.

The following have also been chosen and will accompany the team provided they pay their own expenses:

Harold W. Holland, Xavier A. A.; Donald F. Lippencott, University of Pennsylvania; Alvah T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C.; Charles A. Rice, Powder Point School; Frederick B. Coetis, University of Illinois; James M. Rosenberger, Irish-American A. C.; Harry E. Glesiar, Irish-American A. C.; Thomas J. Halpin, Boston A. A.; Harland W. Holden, Bates College; Howard H. Snyder, Cornell University; Lester M. Bermond, University of Missouri; Frederick V. McNair, Naval Station, Newport; Louis C. Madeira, 3d., University of Pennsylvania; Wallace M. McCurdy, University of Pennsylvania; Harry J. Smith, New York; Martin D. Huysman, Irish-American A. C.; Sidney H. Hatch, Chicago A. A.; Gaston Strobino, South Paterson A. C.; George A. Chisholm, Boston A. A.; James Wendell, New York A. C.; Frederick C. Kolner, New York A. C.; Edmund Renz, Mohawk A. C.; Samuel Sonwartz, New York; Alfred Vecilmeke, Pastime A. C.; Jervie W. Burdick, Pittsburgh A. A.; John O. Johnstone, Boston A. A.; Wesley M. Oler, Jr., New York A. C.; Earl R. Palmer, Chicago A. A.; John J. Biller, Central Y. M. C. A.; Richard L. Bird, Adrian College, Michigan; James Wasson, Notre Dame University; James B. Wilkinson, Irish-American A. C.; Frank J. Coyle, University of Chicago; Gordon R. Dugan, New York A. C.; William H. Fritz, Cornell University; John K. Gehl, University of Wisconsin; Barton J. Hazzard, Harvard University; Stanley B. Wagoner, Yale University; Thomas Lund, Irish-American A. C.; Lawrence A. Whittier, Boston A. C.; Andrew J. Sheridan, Irish-American A. C.; Harold H. Marden, Dartmouth College; Alfred H. Tilley, Dartmouth College; Eugene Schobinger, Chicago A. A.

WHITE SOX ERRORS GIVE YANKS VICTORY

Three Misplays in Ninth Inning Aid New York in Scoring Four Runs.

THE SCORE.										
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	—5
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Hartzell, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	0
Stump, ss	4	1	1	2	1	0
Martin, ss	1	0	1	1	1	1
Cree, lf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Zinn, cf	3	0	0	4	0	0
Chase, 1b	4	1	1	12	0	1
Gardner, 2b	4	1	0	4	5	1
Daniels, rf	3	0	1	0	0	0
Sweeney, c	3	1	0	3	1	0
Ford, p	3	1	0	0	2	0
Total	33	5	6	27	12	3

CHICAGO.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Rath, 2b	3	0	1	3	2	2
Lord, 3b	3	0	0	2	3	0
Callahan, lf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Collins, rf	4	0	1	2	1	0
Fournier, 1b	4	0	0	8	0	1
Bodie, cf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Weaver, ss	4	0	0	2	3	0
Block, c	3	1	1	8	1	0
Lange, p	2	0	0	0	2	0
Total	31	1	5	27	11	4

Two-base hit—Cree. Sacrifice hits—Lange, Rath, Daniels, Ford. Stolen bases—Martin, Lord. Double plays—Collins and Weaver; Gardner and Chase. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; New York, 7. Bases on balls—Off Lange, 4; off Ford, 2. Struck out—By Lange, 8; by Ford, 1. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Sheridan.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 10.—It remained for Harry Wolverton's Yankees to pull the Chicago's from

PANIC DAYS TAKEN UP IN THE STEEL SUIT

Oakleigh Thorne Asked About the Run on His Trust Company of America.

BLAMES PERKINS STATEMENT

Given After Bankers' Conference Had Agreed to Meet the Rumors About Company with Cash Support.

Oakleigh Thorne, who was President of the Trust Company of America until its absorption by the Equitable Trust Company a few months ago, was a witness yesterday in the Government's suit for the dissolution of the Steel Corporation when the hearings were resumed at the Custom House. He was questioned about the publication on Oct. 23, 1907, of a statement made by George W. Perkins that aid was to be extended to his company, which Mr. Thorne said caused the run on it. He was also questioned about the sale of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company to the Steel Corporation, and declared that he had never associated the two occurrences. He said that after the run started Mr. Perkins, as well as J. Pierpont Morgan, did everything they could to help the company through its troubles.

Mr. Thorne said he was the owner of 12,000 shares of Tennessee Coal and Iron, but had sold 7,000 shares before the merger was made. The other 5,500 shares he sold to the Steel Corporation when the Tennessee Coal and Iron syndicate sold out.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company closed on Oct. 22, 1907, and up to that time, Mr. Thorne said, there had been no unusual withdrawals from the Trust Company of America, and nothing in the nature of a run. At the end of the day's business he went home, and about 11 o'clock that night he received a telephone message from Mr. Perkins, who was then a partner in J. P. Morgan & Co., or H. P. Davison, now a partner, but then Vice President of the First National Bank, asking him to meet them at the Union League Club, which he did.

"They asked me," he said, "about the financial condition of the Trust Company of America, and I showed them a statement up to date. They said that if the statement was found to be correct we would be given any assistance we needed. He asked if I would agree to an examination of our affairs, and I said I would agree, on condition that if the statement I showed them was found to be correct we should receive such assistance as might be needed. They said a committee to make the investigation would be at our office at 7 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Perkins left, and I talked generalities with Mr. Davison for a few minutes, after which I went home.

An Article from The Times.

"I was at the trust company office about 6:30 the next morning, as the committee were to come before the officers were due. The committee were there at 7, and I gave them access to the books and everything. They stayed until 12 or 1. They never made a report on their examination."

"Was your attention called to an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES?" asked J. M. Dickinson, special assistant to the Attorney General.

Yes, Mr. Hilton, Secretary of the company, called my attention to the article."

This was the article in which it was stated that a conference of bankers and others it had been decided to extend assistance to the Trust Company of America. The article was put in evidence. The part that entered into the discussion read:

At a conference between Secretary Cortelyou, who came on from Washington in response to a hurry call, and the chief bankers of the city, headed by J. P. Morgan, at the Hotel Manhattan last night, it was formally decided that the point needing buttressing now is the Trust Company of America, the third largest institution of its kind in the city, and of which Oakleigh Thorne is President.

Earnest attention was given to this new problem, and the result was the formation of a powerful syndicate to stand by the company at its opening to-day.

This determination was announced at 1 A. M. in the following official statement, after Mr. Perkins and President Thorne had been in conference at the Union League Club, subsequent to the Hotel Manhattan gathering:

"The chief sore point is the Trust Company of America. The conferrees feel that the situation there is such that the company is sound. Provision has been made to supply all the cash needed this morning. The conferees feel sure the company will be able to pull through. The company has $12,000,000 cash, and as much more as needed has been pledged for this purpose. It is safe to assume that J. P. Morgan & Co. will be leaders in this movement to furnish funds.

"A committee has been named, including a representative of Morgan & Co. and others, to look over the accounts of the Trust Company of America, with the idea of definitely determining its position.

"The guarantees of cash made last night are for the purpose of meeting any demands upon the Trust Company of America pending the completion of this examination."

After the close of the Manhattan conference one of the chief conferees, a Clearing House committeeman, said:

"It is too much to say now that no other financial institution of the least importance will have to undergo the experiences of the Knickerbocker Trust Company. I feel optimistic for the first time since the troubles began."

It was also said that it was no thought that the Trust Company of America was in anything like the position of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, but these steps were taken with the intention of making an authoritative statement before noon to-day that the trust company will be taken care of in any eventuality, providing conditions are found as sound as there is every reason to believe.

That these interests have agreed, pending final examination of its account, to supply the Trust Company of America with any cash needed, was pointed to as proving the confidence of all interests in the soundness of the company.

"This refers," said Judge Dickinson, "to a meeting at the Hotel Manhattan, which was attended by George B. Cortelyou, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Morgan, and others. Were you there?"

"No, I was not invited."

"Did you know that it was taking place and that the Trust Company of America was being discussed?"

"I did not."

Up to that time had any one suggested to you that the condition of your company was critical?"

"No."

When the trust company opened on Oct. 23, Mr. Thorne continued, the run commenced. There was a crowd in front of the place and the number of paying tellers was increased from six to seven in order to get rid of the crowd.

"Did you succeed in getting rid of it?" asked Judge Dickinson.

"We did not, although we paid out $13,500,000 that day."

About noon, Mr. Thorne said, he went to the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., where he met James Stillman, President of the National City Bank; Mr. Davison, and Mrs. Perkins.

"I told them," he said, "that we needed money. They advised me that the trust company Presidents would meet that night and invited me to attend. They loaned me $1,000,000, and James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank, loaned me $1,500,000.

"There was a meeting that night at the uptown office of the Union Trust Company. Messrs. Morgan, Stillman, and Woodward were there and Edward King, President of the Union Trust Company. They agreed to loan me $10,000,000 on $20,000,000 worth of collateral."

State what effect, if any, the publication of the article had."

"The run had started," said Mr. Thorne, "when the article was shown to me and a number of people told me that it was on account of the article that they had come for their money."

Rumors Before Conference.

"Did you know of any agreement among the bankers and representatives of the Steel Corporation that aid for your trust company was conditioned in any way on the relief of Moore & Schley or the sale of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company to the Steel Corporation?"

"I did not."

Grant B. Schley of Moore & Schley was one of the managers of the syndicate that controlled the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and it was on the ground that the absorption of the Tennessee company by the Steel Corporation was necessary to prevent his failure that President Roosevelt consented to the merger.

Mr. Thorne said he obtained a further loan of $15,000,000 from the banks on Nov. 6, and was then cross-examined by Richard V. Lindabury, counsel for the Steel Corporation. Mr. Thorne said that the Trust Company of America and the Knickerbocker Trust Company had two Directors in common, one of whom was Charles T. Barney, President of the Knickerbocker. Mr. Lindabury undertook to show that the Trust Company of America was in difficulties on Oct. 22, the day before the publication of Mr. Perkins's statement. He read an extract from The Evening Sun of Oct. 22, saying that a meeting of all the trust company Presidents in the city had been held that morning in Mr. Thorne's office. Mr. Thorne said no such meeting had been held.

Q.—Did you attend a meeting anywhere that day? A.—I attended a meeting of the trust company branch of the State Bankers' Association. I can't remember where it was held.

Q.—Was it attended by a number of trust company Presidents? A.—Very few. None of the large trust companies were members of the association.

Q.—Wasn't the number of tellers at your bank increased on the afternoon of Oct. 22? A.—I wasn't there. I was attending the meeting you speak of.

Q.—Had you been at any conference on the financial situation before Messrs. Perkins and Davison telephoned you that night? A.—No.

Q.—You were not in close touch with the situation or aware of its gravity at that time? A.—No. The first information I had along that line was when the National Bank of Commerce refused to continue clearing for the Knickerbocker Trust Company and the next was what I learned from Messrs. Perkins and Davison.

Q.—What reason did they give for calling you over? A.—They said they had been ascertaining the condition of many institutions and wanted to be as well informed as possible, so that the situation could be taken care of.

Q.—There had been rumors affecting your bank? A.—Yes. I don't know when they started. I did not see the article in The Evening Sun of Oct. 22, till Mr. Perkins showed it to me in Washington when I testified before the Stanley Committee.

Q.—It spoke of your bank being in trouble? A.—Something to that effect.

Q.—Did the bankers perform the promises Perkins and Davison had made to you? A.—I don't think they did. They didn't furnish me with the necessary funds.

Q.—Somebody furnished the money? A.—Yes, but what I mean is that they made an an agreement with me that if my statement was found to be correct they would see me through. I understood that they would furnish the money when and as needed.

Says Morgan Helped All He Could.

Q.—Did Mr. Morgan give you help? A.—I believe Mr. Morgan personally did everything he could. He got the trust company Presidents together in his library. There was nobody else that could have done so.

Q.—Wasn't Mr. Perkins active in getting you assistance? A.—He was.

Q.—Didn't he do everything he could to relieve you? A.—That I couldn't say. So far as I know, Mr. Perkins tried hard to get the money from the bankers deposited with the Union Trust Company so that it could be paid over to me. After the run started Mr. Morgan and Mr. Perkins did everything they could.

Mr Lindabury then turned his attention to the sale of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.

Q.—The Tennessee stock you had was all paid for? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was any pressure exerted on you to sell it? A.—No, I sold because the syndicate managers sold theirs. I was asked to deliver the stock to J. P. Morgan & Co. by Mr. Schley, who told me the deal had been made.

Q.—It was done with your assent? The deal was not forced on you? A.—No.

Q.—It has no connection with the relief of the Trust Company of America? A.—No, I never associated the two things.

Q.—Why were the examiners arranged for at midnight and sent to your bank at 7 o'clock the next morning? A.—Well, you know Perkins.

Q.—What reason was given to you for such quick action? A.—None.

Q.—There was no apprehension of a run in the morning? A.—None.

Mr. Lindabury then read an extract from The Sun of Oct. 23, which said:

"Four before the officers and clerks were prepared to go home it became known that the Trust Company of America was suffering from the public knowledge that Charles T. Barney had a loan of $175,000 from it."

"Did Mr. Barney have such a loan?" asked Mr. Lindabury.

"He had such a loan, but I am not sure of the amount. It was amply secured." Mr. Lindabury again read from The Sun:

"And that $3,000,000 of its deposits had been gently withdrawn during the day while the eyes of everybody were fixed on the spectacular Knickerbocker Trust Company's ruin."

"Was $3,000,000 withdrawn that day?" he asked.

"It was not," said Mr. Thorne. Mr. Lindabury continued with The Sun article:

"In the face of the danger that threatened the company through the spreading of these reports, the Directors of the Trust Company of America did not remain idle. They had $12,000,000 of cash in their vaults, but remembering the fate of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, which in two minutes and a half yesterday lost $2,500,000, they hurried to the offices of their various connections and did their best to make arrangements for temporary accommodation."

"Is that correct?" asked Mr. Lindabury.

"It is not," said Mr. Thorne.

"Some of them were present at the conference with Secretary Cortelyou." Mr. Lindabury read from The Sun. Mr. Thorne said this was not correct. He had asked every Director and they all said they were not present.

Didn't Get Relief as Needed.

A statement issued by Mr. Thorne on Nov. 6 was introduced in which he spoke of "all sorts of wild rumors" that had been afloat about the Trust Company of America:

Q.—You attributed the run and the situation which your bank was involved to these wild rumors. Was that the occasion of your difficulties? A.—I believe that the run was caused principally by the article in THE TIMES. The rumors came afterward. The difficulty, in my mind, was that the article stated that if the bank was solvent it would be helped, and if not it would close before 1 o'clock. Some one had got your money before 1 o'clock"—that's what this article said.

Q.—Did you go to Melville E. Stone to have him clear up the situation? A.—Yes.

Q.—Mr. Perkins was working twenty hours a day at that time?

A.—I had many similar situations to take care of? A.—Yes.

Q.—He was very active and effective in doing what was done? A.—He was.

Q.—Was relief given to you "when and as needed"? A.—No. At the meeting on Oct. 23 I thought $10,000,000 was all that would be needed, but it was not.

Q.—How do you know the Examining Committee never made a report? A.—It never came back to finish its work.

Q.—Do you know whether they told Messrs. Morgan and Perkins whether your statement had been found correct. A.—They were not in a position to report because they had not examined the loans.

Q.—But the same day you got $2,500,000 and that night an additional $10,000,000? A.—Yes, but it was loaned purely on the collateral.

Q.—Don't you think the examiners had learned enough to satisfy the bankers? A.—I don't think so.

Osmund Phillips, financial editor of THE TIMES, testified that he obtained from George W. Perkins the information contained in the article published on Oct. 23. He told of going on the evening of Oct. 22 to the Hotel Manhattan, where a conference of financiers with Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou was held.

"The bankers came and spent some time in conference," he said. "Later I saw some of them leaving. I approached some of them, asking the results of the conference. I recall speaking to Mr. Davison and to Mr Perkins. I put some general question to Mr. Davison but got no specific information from him. I put the same sort of question to Mr. Perkins and he told me to meet him at the Union League Club.

Intended to Allay Anxiety.

"I had seen him earlier in the day—toward the end of the afternoon—at J. P. Morgan & Co.'s. I asked him for information as to the events of the day and he told me there was nothing to be said at that time, but that there was to be a conference that night. He told me to meet him at the Union League Club after it was over."

It was resolved, however, to extend assistance to the Trust Company of America in case it is necessary. Representatives of the Trust Company of America made a frank and convincing statement of its condition before the gentlemen in the city conference and satisfied them of its absolute solvency.

The Announcement.

The following is an authoritative statement issued early this morning after the series of conferences held in and near the Hotel Manhattan last night:

"Attention has been directed mainly on Mr. Oakley Thorne's Trust Company of America. It is believed by Clearing House interests and the Morgan interests that the situation is vastly different from the situation that existed in the Knickerbocker Trust Company and steps have been taken to supply the Trust Company of America with any cash it may need to-day, pending an examination of the accounts of the Trust Company of America by a committee named at the conference to-night.

"If the situation of the Trust Company of America is such as the conferees have every reason to believe, it will be cared for in every eventuality. It is understood that the chief reason the Knickerbocker Company was not assisted to-day by the Clearing House interests and those of Mr. Morgan and his associates was because it was considered that the capital and surplus of that company had been impaired."

The Trust Company of America has $12,000,000 cash in its vaults.

Story of "$4,000,000 Withdrawn."

The New York Press of the same morning, in an article dealing with the Trust Company of America, said:

Steps were taken in the conference last night, at which Secretary Cortelyou, J. Pierpont Morgan, and representatives of the Clearing House Committee were present, to supply the Trust Company of America, of which Oakley Thorne is President, with such cash as it might need to-day. Marsden J. Perry, a Director of the company and Mr. Thorne's chief business associate, said early this morning the company was perfectly solvent and would continue on its own resources. This statement was made by one who attended the conference last night:

"Attention has been riveted on the Trust Company of America during the last twenty-four hours, and we have learned that there has been a severe run on the company. The conclusion reached by the Clearing House Committee and the J. Pierpont Morgan interests is that the situation here is radically different from what it is in the Knickerbocker Trust Company. The Trust Company of America will be supplied with what cash it needs to-day, pending an examination of its accounts by the committee named by the Clearing House and Morgan interests, and if the condition of the company is such as these interests have every reason to believe, the examining committee, after a complete examination, will authoritatively announce that the company will be taken care of in any event."

It was reported last night that more than $4,000,000 of deposits had been withdrawn from the Trust Company of America yesterday. The man who made this statement was one of the members of the conference which included Secretary Cortelyou, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Hepburn, and others at the Hotel Manhattan.

A well-known banker who attended the conference at the Hotel Manhattan at which Secretary Cortelyou was present said after the meeting in regard to the financial situation:

"Attention has been riveted to the Trust Company of America, of which Oakley Thorne is President. It is believed by the Clearing House interests, and also the Morgan interests, that the situation in this trust company is vastly different from that in the Knickerbocker, if the condition of this company is such as those who were represented at the conference have every reason to believe.

"Those who attended the conference can announce authoritatively that the Trust Company of America is to be cared for and supplied with necessary cash, pending an investigation of the accounts of the company by a committee already named at the conferences to-night. If the position of the Trust Company of America is such as the bankers have every reason to believe, it will be cared for in every eventuality. It is understood that the chief reason the Knickerbocker Company was not assisted to-day by the Clearing House interests was because it was considered that the capital and surplus of that company had been impaired."

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Statement Repeated Again.

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Marsden J. Perry, a Director of the Trust Company of America, said:

"The Trust Company of America is as sound as any bank in the city, and will continue to do business on its own resources."

The Trust Company of America has $12,000,000 in cash with which to begin business to-day. It was well understood in the financial district yesterday that the institution had sustained a loss of deposits by heavy withdrawals, and rumors regarding it were rife throughout the day. The President of the company is Oakleigh Thorne. It has $2,000,000 capital, surplus and undivided profits of $11,000,000, and deposits and total resources placed at $49,000,000 and $62,000,000 respectively in one of the recent manuals.

Last January the company perfected a merger with the Colonial Trust Company, of which John E. Borne was President, and the Colonial Trust Company has since been conducted as a branch of the Trust Company of America. The company recently moved into a new skyscraper building constructed by it at 37 Wall Street.

It is understood on high authority also that the chief reason the Knickerbocker was not assisted by the Clearing House interests and by Mr. Morgan and his associates was that they considered its capital and surplus impaired. These interests did not care to assume the responsibility that might grow out of these conditions

Director Foresaw Run.

The Sun of the morning of Oct. 24, quoting a statement made by a Director of the Trust Company of America on Oct. 23, said:

The run had been anticipated, and here is the story of one of the Directors as to the precautions made to meet it:

"We knew when we went to bed last night [Tuesday, Oct. 22] that almost as sure as shooting there would be a run in the morning. We knew that we had between $20,000,000 and $25,000,000 that was payable to depositors on demand. We knew that we had a little over $12,000,000 in cash to begin business with in the morning. We concluded that $12,000,000 would hold 'em for a while, and damme if I didn't think the run would be over before half that amount was paid out.

"It had been arranged before we went to bed on Tuesday night that Mr. Morgan and his associates should send their expert accountants to look over our books early this morning. And those expert accountants were on the job a-plenty early to suit me. They began at our books in the main office of the Colonial Branch at 6 o'clock this morning, and they made a preliminary report at 11. Neither Mr. Morgan nor any of his associates has told me what kind of a report the experts made, but I am informed that we were tried by a mighty delicate balance, and were not found wanting. In other words I am told that Mr. Morgan and his associates were satisfied with the report."

Other Reports.

The New York Herald said:

At a late hour this morning it was announced that a syndicate of bankers had provided a liberal sum of money to protect the Trust Company of America should a run come to that institution. An investigation of its affairs is now being made by the syndicate, which, it is understood, is composed of several of the strongest men of Wall Street.

Should the investigation prove satisfactory further assistance will be granted. It is understood that J. P. Morgan, George F. Baker, and James Stillman are in a syndicate which has just agreed to furnish funds to the Trust Company of America.

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NEWSPAPERS REPORTED ALIKE.

World, Press, Tribune, and Sun and Others Had Trust Co. Announcement.

Most of the morning papers of Oct. 23, 1907, contained articles regarding the plans agreed upon on the night of Oct. 22 to extend help to the Trust Company of America. Some also gave accounts of the rumors afloat regarding the Trust Company of America, and published estimates of the amount of cash withdrawn from the Trust Company on Tuesday, Oct. 22, the day of the Knickerbocker Trust Company failure.

The World of Oct. 23 said:

Reports concerning the condition of other trust companies were of such a character as to prevent any reassuming attitude in their future history, thus the feeling throughout the financial district last night seemed to be that with the suspension of the Knickerbocker the worst result of the recent financial disturbance had been realized.

A conference of bankers and others appealed to by the promoters of one or two trust companies decided at an early hour this morning to assist the Trust Company of America if found necessary, and to consider future applications of other companies if made. Oakley Thorne, the President of the Trust Company of America, owns a controlling interest in the Georgia Central Railroad and is active in other railroad and industrial ventures. The Trust Company of America has $13,000,000 in its vaults.

The World is enabled to announce these important results of the conference between Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou and representative bankers, including J. Pierpont Morgan and James Stillman, at the Manhattan Hotel last night:

1. That all banks in the Clearing House Association were declared to be perfectly sound.

2. That radical reforms are to be enforced in the entire trust company system. Trust companies will no longer be permitted to continue reckless independent methods, but are to be brought together in an organization like the Clearing House, and must submit to the entire control of such an organization.

3. That the bankers of New York must themselves complete their own housecleaning, and that all speculators and looters must be driven out of the banking business.

4. Criminal prosecutions in connection with the recent management of some New York financial institutions are probable.

5. Stand by Trust Company of America.

Following the conferences between Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou and the bankers at the Manhattan Hotel, there was a meeting at a Fifth Avenue club, a few blocks away, which was attended by some of the richest men in the United States, who had been requested by some of the Directors of the Knickerbocker Trust Company to extend assistance to it.

There was a full discussion of the affairs of that company, with the result that the men to whom the appeal for assistance had been directed declined to advance the money necessary to tide it over its present trouble. The conference resolved not to extend any assistance to the Knickerbocker because of the knowledge of its affairs gained earlier in the day.

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THE BUSINESS WORLD

21,718,488 CIGARS A DAY.

United States Consume That Many and Also 23,736,190 Cigarettes.

The internal revenue derived from tobacco consumed in the United States in a single year would build fourteen battleships of the first class; or it would pay the salary of the President for nearly a thousand years, according to Carl Werner, editor of The Tobacco Leaf and a recognized authority on tobacco matters. Discussing the use of tobacco in this country in the current issue of The Tobacco Leaf, Mr. Werner says:

"The money spent by smokers for cigars only, not counting cigarettes, smoking and chewing tobacco, and snuff, would more than pay for the building of the Panama Canal, besides taking care of the $50,000,000 paid to the new French Canal Company and the Republic of Panama for property and franchises. In addition to this it would cover the cost of fortifying the canal.

"There are 21,718,448 cigars burned up in the United States every twenty-four hours, 904,935 every hour, 15,082 every minute, and 251 every second.

"If all the cigars smoked in the United States in one year were put together, end to end, they would girdle the earth, at its largest circumference, twenty-two times.

"As to cigarettes, there are 23,736,190 of them consumed in the United States every day, 989,007 every hour, and 16,482 every minute.

"Cigarette smokers in the United States, not counting those who roll their own smokes from tobacco, spend $80,645,968.36 for the little paper-covered rolls.

"If all the cigarettes smoked in the United States in one year were strung on a wire they would make a cable that would reach from the earth to the moon and back again, with enough left over to circle one and a half times around the globe.

"There are 533,967,500 pounds, or 266,-675 tons, of tobacco smoked, chewed, and snuffed in this country every year, not counting imported manufactures.

"If this quantity of tobacco could be placed on one side of a huge balancing scale it would take the combined weight of four vast armies, each army consisting of 1,000,000 men, to pull down the other side of the scale."

CEMENT TRADE HOPEFUL.

With Canada Market Opened Better Prices Are Expected.

The report from Ottawa, Ontario, published in yesterday's TIMES, telling of a 50 per cent. reduction in cement duty for a limited period, aroused considerable comment in the New York cement market. With the domestic markets glutted with cement, the prospect of an outlet for some of the present accumulation was well received. Standard American cement quotations now call for 65 cents a barrel at the mill, and with a part of the production shipped into Canada the belief is held in certain quarters that an upward revision of prices in the domestic markets may result. There is said to be very little profit in cement at current quotations, and an advance made possible by the demand from the various markets of the Dominion will materially help to place the American industry on a firmer footing.

According to an official of a well-known company, the Canadian authorities lowered the bars in a similar manner last year, and close to 500,000 barrels of American cement crossed the border as a result. While the opinion is held that the heaviest demand will come from Western Canada, with a consequent advantage to domestic mills located in the Western States, it is believed that the important companies operating in the Lehigh Valley district will take an active part in supplying the demand coming from the eastern part of the Dominion. Although it is now too early to conjecture upon the real effect of the reduction on the domestic industry, it is generally believed that should the demand for American cement be as great or greater than that of last year manufacturers on this side of the border will receive material benefit.

STRIKE BALLOT ORDERED.

Pennsylvania Railroad Men to Vote —Engineers Seek to Enjoin Them.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—The grievances between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and its employes east of Pittsburg and Erie reached a serious stage this afternoon, when a general committee representing the Order of Trainmen, Order of Conductors and Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen voted to submit to their membership on the lines involved the question whether a strike should be declared unless certain differences are adjusted. About 25,000 men are involved.

The principal question is whether steam railroad men shall be employed on a certain percentage of trains running between Church Street, New York City, and Newark, on all electric trains between Newark and Jersey City. Another question involved is the rate of wages to be paid brakemen in the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia yards of the company.

S. C. Long, general manager of the company, to-day notified the committee that the company still felt itself unable to meet the demands of the men.

An engineer employed in one of the Philadelphia yards has begun injunction proceedings to restrain the labor organizations from referring the question of a strike to the men. Hearing in the case will be heard in Common Pleas Court on Wednesday, but lawyers have notified the labor committee that it is not bound in any way by the action until a formal decree has been entered on the records of the court.

LAWYER SUING CLIENT.

W. T. Gridley Tries to Retain Lien on Lesster Will Contest Papers.

Surrogate Fowler decided yesterday that Attorney Willis T. Gridley's proceeding to retain a lawyer's lien on the papers in the contest over the estate of William C. Lesster should not interfere with the main issue in the case. Mr. Gridley was retained by William C. Lesster, 3d, who declares that he is a nephew of Mr. Lesster.

Mr. Gridley began proceedings to attack the will, which left the estate to the testator's young wife, Grace Felix Lesster, and her two infant children. He said the contestant had agreed that he should have a percentage of the share recovered if the will were broken. After the contest proceedings were begun, the contestant retained D. E. and F. Lynch.

Surrogate Cohalan signed an order substituting these attorneys for Mr. Gridley, who brought proceedings then to sustain his lien. These are now pending in the Court of Appeals. The papers are still in the custody of the court for use in the main issue, pending the settlement of the lien question.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

OTTO J. MERKEL.—Otto J. Merkel, bond broker, of 40 Wall Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $122,090 and assets of $39,183, consisting of cash, $482, and four unliquidated claims, $88,700, the largest being Friedrich R. von Brandenstein, Berlin, Germany, $54,000. Merkel came here from Bremen in 1900 and was employed with J. P. Morgan & Co. until December, 1903, and in February, 1904, he started in the bond broking business. Among his creditors are H. Amy & Co., $20,000; Dick Brothers & Co., $4,000; Eastman, Dillon & Co., $3,000; Eugene Meyer, Jr., $12,000; Eugene Meyer, Jr., & Co., $10,500; Muller, Schall & Co., $3,000; Edward A. Olds, $3,605; E. Steiner, $9,000; Mrs. C. Merkel, Bremen, $32,500, and J. Stamm & Co., London, $20,000. The above creditors hold security, either life insurance or stock of the following companies: United States Motor Company, Non-Corrodible Metal Company, International Safety Match Company, and Cupion Company. The debts were contracted between 1904 and 1912.

NEW HAMPTON PUBLISHING COMPANY.—The New Hampton Publishing Company of 27 West Thirty-fifth Street, which published Hampton's Magazine, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, and Judge Hand appointed Langdon P. Marvin receiver, under a bond of $10,000. The schedules signed by Frederick S. Hattawball, Treasurer, show liabilities of $94,-991, of which $61,619 is secured by a deed of trust to the Guaranty Trust Company and $375 for salaries, and assets $29,770, consisting of cash, $99; note, $355; accounts, $19,782; engravings, photos, &c., $7,583, and furniture and fixtures, $1,952. The company has a subscription list for which it has received an offer of $5,000 by the Metropolitan Magazine. The company was organized in November last, after the bankruptcy of the Columbian-Sterling Publishing Company, with hopes that it could carry on the publishing of the magazine successfully, but a few weeks ago it was found that the business was a losing venture, and the Directors decided to quit.

ENOCH N. MINER.—Enoch N. Miner, editor and publisher of The Typewriter World, and also book publisher under the trade style of the Popular Publishing Company, at 23 Duane Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $23,471, and assets $6,314, consisting of, stock, $1,500; office furniture, $250; copyrights, $300; accounts, $1,300, and cash, $5. He has some stocks in mining and other companies, but they are of little value. Among the creditors are the Exchange National Bank, $7,025; A. T. De La Mare Printing and Publishing Company, $7,458, and Bulkley, Dunton & Co., $5,504. He began business in 1888.

JACOBSON BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Ascher and Morris Jacobson, who compose the firm of Jacobson Brothers, dealers in general merchandise at 45 East Broadway, by these creditors: Cohen, Goldstein & Co., $650; David Rose, $146, and Morris & Mashkowitz, $500. Liabilities are $11,000 and assets $8,000 in accounts. Judge Hand appointed Philip A. Carroll receiver, bond $4,000. They were dealers on the installment plan, and have been in business nine years.

ORNSTEIN BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harry and Harriett Ornstein, who compose the firm of Ornstein Brothers, wholesale dealers in hats and caps at 509 Broadway, by these creditors: Leinoff & Co., $297; Harry Frank, $205, and Adler & Miller, $225. It was alleged that part of the stock and fix

1—Reading & Segregation
2—Lehigh Valley Railroad
3—Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
4—Baltimore & Ohio
5—Illinois Central
6—United States Rubber
7—Allis-Chalmers
8—American Can
9—Republic Iron & Steel
10—Judging Securities

Our Statistical Department has recently issued the above pamphlets and booklets, any of which will be sent upon request to those interested.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Price Changes Irregular—Crop Showing Not as Good as Expected.

Not all of the news for which the stock market was looking, not to say waiting, yesterday, came to hand, for the Supreme Court took its Summer adjournment without rendering its decision in the Union Pacific and anthracite cases, in both of which the financial community has been much interested. This means that the determination of these two important cases will go over at least until next October. What the financial district did have yesterday in the way of information of interest to finance and business generally included, principally, the monthly unfilled tonnage statement of the United States Steel Corporation and the Government June crop report. Neither of these quite came up to expectations.

It had been very generally expected that the condition of the Winter wheat crop had improved during May over the condition reported by the Government a month ago. Instead of improvement, however, nearly all the Winter wheat States showed further declines, including notably the two important States of Kansas and Nebraska, so that the condition of this crop was more than five points under the figure of the last report. This is undoubtedly disappointing in view of the hopes which had been entertained of improvement in this crop, but some compensation is to be found in the unusually high condition reported for the Spring wheat crop, though here, too, there is the drawback of a reduced acreage, if comparison be limited to the large area planted in Spring wheat last year, though this year's acreage is above that of most preceding seasons. If present indications for both Winter and Spring wheat are approximately realized, the Winter wheat yield will fall about 75,000,000 bushels under last year's yield, while the Spring wheat yield will better last year's output by about the same figures, the present promise for the total wheat yield being just a little above the actual results of last year. The promise for the oats crop is somewhat better than at this time a year ago, and considerably better than the actual results of 1911.

Although the increase in unfilled orders reported by the United States Steel Corporation yesterday was not quite as large as some recent estimates had led the financial district to expect, the showing was, nevertheless, very favorable, if it is borne in mind that the plants of the Steel Corporation were operated at practically their maximum capacity during May. It took a very large volume of new business under these circumstances to prevent an actual decrease in unfilled orders. The fact, too, that new business was taken at better prices than those obtained on the orders which were being turned out last month, is another reason for finding satisfaction in the showing made by the corporation for the last month.

Expectations of a decrease in the Imperial Bank of Germany discount rate, which were strengthened yesterday by cable advices from Berlin, suggest a somewhat less unfavorable situation in that market than many have believed to exist. This, however, does not preclude the likelihood of firm rates in that market at the close of the half-year, when even under altogether normal conditions interest rates reach a relatively high level in Berlin, owing to the large demands for credit. The weekly statement of the Bank of Germany, published yesterday, showed an increase in cash and decreases in loans and discounts as well as in circulation.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2¾@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2⅞ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¾ per cent.

Many large lenders on call are holding their money at 3 per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3@3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3¼@3⅜ per cent. for four months, 3½@3¾ per cent. for five and six months, and 3¾@4 per cent. for seven and eight months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 3½@4 per cent. for prime four to six months' maturity.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $195,362,038; balances, $16,116,726; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $435,519.

The local banks have lost $946,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 2 15-16 per cent. for short bills and 2⅞@3 per cent. for three months' bills; Paris, 2⅞ per cent., and Berlin, 4½ per cent. The money rates were 2@2½ per cent. in London and 3½@4 per cent. in Berlin.

The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 23½ centimes, and the Berlin check rate on London 20 marks 45 pfennigs.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8745; demand, $4.8720.
Paris—Cable, 5.17½ less 1-32; check, 5.18⅛ plus 1-32.
Berlin—Cable, 95⅝ less 1-64; check, 95 5-16 less 1-64.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.18¾; check, 5.18⅝ less 1-16.
Holland—Cable, 40.36; check, 40.33.
Belgium—Cable, 5.20⅝ plus 1-16; check, 5.20⅝ less 1-32.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London.—Bankers'—Sixty days, $4.8483; ninety days, $4.8340.
London.—Commercial—Sixty days, $4.84¼; ninety days, $4.83⅛.
Paris.—Bankers'—Sixty days, 5.21¼ less 1-16; ninety days, 5.20⅞ less 1-16.
Paris.—Commercial—Sixty days, 5.21¼ plus 1-16; ninety days, 5.20⅝ plus 1-16.
Berlin.—Bankers'—Sixty days, 94¼ less 1-32; ninety days, 94⅛ less 1-16.
Berlin.—Commercial—Sixty days, 94 7-16 less 1-32; ninety days, 94 3-16.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c premium; St. Louis, 20c premium; St. Paul, 40c premium; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, par.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted ¼d higher in London, at 28¼d per ounce, and ⅛c higher in New York, at 61c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 47c.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

	—Maturity.—	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Copper...5	Apr. 1,'13	100¼	100⅝	2.97
Balt. & Ohio...4½	June 1,'13	100¼	100⅜	4.10
Ches. & Ohio...4½	June 1,'14	99⅝	99¾	4.82
C., H. & D., purchase money.4	July 1,'13	99⅜	99½	4.12
Chi. & Alton...5	May 15,'13	99⅝	99¾	5.56
Chi. Ei. Rys...5	July 1,'14	95½	95¾	5.17
Erie 6	Apr. 6,'13	101	101¼	5.28
Erie 5	Oct. 1,'14	99⅝	99⅞	5.12
Erie 5	Apr. 1,'15	99	99¼	5.18
Gen. Motors...5	Oct. 1,'15	99⅛	100¼	5.98
Gen. Rubber...4½	July 1,'15	97½	98	5.14
Hudson Co....6	Feb. 1,'13	99¾	100¼	5.56
Int. & Gt. N...5	Aug. 1,'14	98	98¼	5.97
Int. Harv. Co...5	Feb. 15,'15	100¼	100¾	4.96
Minn. & St. L...5	Feb. 1,'13	90	95	....
Mo., K. & T...5	May 1,'13	99¼	99⅝	5.30
Mo. Pacific...5	June 1,'15	95	95¼	7.50
M. C. of Mex...4½	Sep. 1,'13	96	96½	5.97
N. Rys of M...4½	June 1,'12	98	98½	6.10
N. Y. Central...4½	Mar. 1,'14	100¼	100¾	4.27
N. Y. Central...4½	May 1,'13	99¾	100¼	4.93
Pa. R. R. 2 Y...5	Jan. 1,'13	100⅛	100⅜	3.85
S. L. & S. F...5	June 1,'13	99⅝	100	5.99
Southern Ry...5	Feb. 1,'13	100¼	100⅜	3.73
U. S. Rubber...6	Dec. 1,'13	104½	104⅝	5.11
Westinghouse...6	Aug. 1,'13	101⅜	101½	4.80

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Mr. Stillwell and His Railroad.

A dispatch from Kansas City which was printed yesterday said that present indications were that A. E. Stilwell would lose control of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient when the plans for a reorganization were effected. Mr. Stilwell lost control some months ago, unless the bondholders are deceiving themselves. When the English representatives arrived in this country to engage counsel to look after the affairs of the new line which had been wrecked by the "money trust," to quote its promoter, the first assurance they asked for was that Mr. Stilwell should have no further voice in the road's management. Nominally, he remains President until the time comes for the company to be managed by its own officers again.

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One Factor Eliminated.

As long as the Supreme Court is in session, most of the customers in the brokerage offices spend the forenoon of each Monday in a condition of nervous apprehension. They don't know what bearing a decision for or against the anthracite roads would have on stocks, for the market has advanced on some of the adverse decisions handed down in previous years, but they are prepared to jump either way. With the adjournment of the court till October, Monday promises to become again a day of light attendance on the floor. While waiting for decisions yesterday trading almost came to a full stop.

***

Reasonable Trolley Fares.

The charges for riding on street cars vary so greatly in different sections that it is interesting to find the Public Service Commission arriving at something like an average rate of fare. Residents of Pittsford, Monroe County, who travel into Rochester to business, complained of the charge of 15 cents for the trip of less than six miles. The commission found that whereas this fare was at the rate of 2.82 cents a mile, the company's average local rate is only 1.73 cents a mile. Suburban rates generally are under 2 cents a mile, and the commission decided that it was unfair to Pittsford to charge more than 10 cents for the journey to and from the city of Rochester.

***

West Impresses President Day.

President Day of the Equitable Life Assurance Society has brought back from a seven weeks' tour of the West impressions of business conditions which are highly favorable. He was more especially interested in commercial and investment conditions than in the crops. "Capital shows unmistakable signs of confidence," he reports, and he recites some of the underlying factors which make for this condition. "The wealth producers of our country are hard at work," said he in concluding an interview yesterday, "and however the public may be concerned in the discussion of political and social problems, it is still more absorbed in commerce. The fundamental basis of our prosperity never gave greater promise than it does now.

***

Standard Oil's World Business.

The long-continued absence abroad of A. C. Bedford, Vice President of the Standard Oil Company, has been attracting attention to the aggressive fight which the American company is making in the producing as well as the marketing fields abroad. The company has had allied against it the Austrian Government, for the protection of the Galician producers, and there have been efforts to enlist the Dutch Government in behalf of the Dutch company, whose pre-eminence in the Straits is seriously threatened by the Standard interests. So far the Standard's men have outgeneraled their foreign rivals, though some of the foreign companies have the backing of the most powerful financial groups in Europe. Those who speak for the Standard here scout the idea that the company hopes to obtain a world-wide monopoly, but there is every evidence that the brains of the Standard Oil heads are being concentrated more and more on the possibilities both of production and sale in foreign countries.

***

Copper Slows Up.

There was less interest in copper yesterday than since the rise which carried the metal past 17 cents a pound started, a little more than a week ago. Sellers are continuing to hold at 17¼ cents, but, with consumptive demands pretty well satisfied for the July and August deliveries, the trade looks for a lull, at least in domestic buying.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

Guaged by the averages of twenty-five typical railroad stocks and twenty-five industrials, the stock market yesterday was a bit higher at its highest than on Saturday, but it swung much lower, at lowest, the day's mean being off more than an eighth, while the close was about three-eighths below Saturday's. The averages were:

1912.
RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Sat., June 8.....	93.40	93.09	93.25	93.29
Mon., June 10.....	93.37	92.71	93.04	92.99
	Open.	High.	Low.	
†Year's range.....	91.43	96.84		89.74
	Jan. 2.	Apr. 26.		Feb. 1.

INDUSTRIALS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Sat., June 8.....	70.88	70.69	70.78	70.75
Mon., June 10.....	70.98	70.25	70.62	70.34
	Open.	High.		Low.
†Year's range.....	Jan. 2.	June 6.		Feb. 1.
	64.00	72.40		61.47

1911.
RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Sat., June 10.....	99.20	98.37	98.93	98.71
Mon., June 12.....	99.53	98.60	99.07	98.92
	Open.	High.		Low.
†Year's range.....	Jan. 3.	June 8.		Apr. 27.
	91.70	99.57		84.47

INDUSTRIALS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Sat., June 10.....	68.97	68.59	68.77	68.91
Mon., June 12.....	69.27	68.75	69.01	69.01
	Open.	High.		Low.
†Year's range.....	Jan. 3.	June 5.		Apr. 24.
	62.95	69.78		62.94

†To latest date named.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for Saturday and the elapsed periods of the month and of the fiscal year as follows:

	June 8.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$1,200,681	$7,780,109	$292,819,378
Internal rev...	1,582,669	7,283,594	272,896,996
Corp. tax.....	213,452	680,405	5,585,478
Miscellaneous..	251,185	2,176,732	54,000,208
Tot. receipts.	$3,287,819	$18,928,905	$625,312,065
Expenditures..	3,668,570	15,960,183	628,826,477
Surplus	*$380,751	2,948,721	*3,513,414

*Deficit.

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

At the beginning of business to-day the condition of the United States Treasury was:

Working balance in Treasury offices, $93,732,246; in banks and Philippine Treasury, $30,351,570.

The total of the general fund was $128,444,-293.

Boston Bank Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 10.—Following is the weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston with comparisons:

	June 8, '12. Inc., w'k.	June 10,'11.
Loans	$232,541,000 $7,526,000	$219,250,000
Circulation ..	8,955,000 *14,000	7,182,000
Deposits	196,185,000 10,634,000	184,410,000
Due banks....	60,047,000 2,849,000	60,609,000
U. S. Depos's.	787,000	3,008,000
Res. agts.....	26,043,000 2,992,000	27,586,000
Exc. clearing.	15,247,000 227,000	14,498,000
Due from b'ks.	28,317,000 1,489,000	28,132,000
U. p. c. fund..	421,000	363,000
Legal tend's..	4,020,000 198,000	3,401,000
Specie	25,024,000 243,000	23,723,000
Surplus	1,585,143 *842,571	2,217,857
Surplus, N. Y.	7,082,143 1,688,429	10,670,857

*Decrease.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Tobacco Issues Decline, Though General List Is Fairly Steady on Curb.

Reactions were the rule among the tobacco stocks yesterday, and some declined sharply, although the tone of the general list was firm if somewhat irregular. During the last hour United Cigar Stores, which had been weak all day, declined sharply, dropping to 235, at which price it found support, and recovered to 238. Both of the Havana Tobacco issues made small declines, and McAndrews & Forbes sold off 4 points from the opening to 187. There was a good deal of activity over the counter in Vacuum Oil, which advanced 7 points. In the mining list movements were irregular. The bond list was sluggish.

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Transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100..	Am. W. Wks. Co. Co. pf....	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
5,000..	Br. Am. Tob.	27⅛	28	27⅛	27⅝
350..	B. F. Good. Co.	82	82½	82	82½
175..	B. F. G. Co., (new)	83	83	83	83
400..	B. F. G. Co. pf., stat	108½	109¼	108½	109¼
462..	B. F. G. Co. pf. (and div.).	107	107¼	107	107¼
1,800..	Havana Tob....	9	9¼	8¾	8¾
120..	Hav. Tob. pf..	19½	19½	17½	18
200..	Houston Oil..	15	15	14¾	14¾
350..	Houston Oil pf.	67	67½	67	67½
400..	L. W. Bls. Co.	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
100..	W. R. Co. pf.	103	103	103	103
75..	McA. & For..	191	192	187	187
2,000..	Manhattan Tr.	2⅛	2 9-16	2⅛	2 7-16
500..	Marc. of Am., new	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
4,000..	Maya Oil.....	30	32	29	29
50..	Porto R.-A..	287	287	285	285
71..	R. J. Reynolds.	237	237	235	235
30..	Swisberger pf..	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,200..	Un. Cigar St..	240	241	235	238
150..	U. S. L. & H., new	21	21¼	21	21⅛
350..	F. W. Woolw'h.	87	87⅛	87	87⅛
61..	F. W. Woolw'h pf. Stat.....	117	117	117	117
85..	J. S. Young's.	180	180	180	180

MINING STOCKS.

1,000..| Big Four.....	48	48	48	48
3,208..| Braden Copper.	7	7⅛	6⅞	7
1,000..| Brit.-Col. Cop..	6	6	6	6
2,000..| *C. O. D. Con..	11	11	11	11
2,500..| Con. Ariz. Sm.	11-16	11-16	⅝	⅝
500..| David D. Cop..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,000..| Dia. Field Dairy	10½	10½	10½	10½
18,150..| El Paso Con..	1	1 1-16	1	1 1-16
300..| Florence	1	1 1-16	1	1 1-32
300..| Giroux Mining..	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1,000..| Greene-Can....	10⅝	10⅝	10.	10.
500..| La Rose Con..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
2,200..| Marsh Valley..	13⅛	14	13⅛	13⅝
1,050..| McKinley-Dar..	1⅜	1 13-16	1⅜	1⅜
200..| Motherlode G'd.	15-16	15-16	15-16	15-16
200..| Nevada Hills..	2 3-16	2 3-16	2 3-16	2 3-16
200..| Nip. Mines Co..	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
500..| Ohio Copper....	1 15-16	1 15-16	1⅞	1⅞
2,000..| Pacific Smelt..	3-16	3-16	3-16	3-16
350..| Sil. King Con..	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
150..| So. Lee Oak..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200..| Tonopah Min..	7 1-16	7 1-16	7 1-16	7 1-16
200..| Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
300..| Tuolumne Cop..	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
1,100..| Westlaur. S. M.	56	58	55	55
2,000..| Yukon G. M..	3 9-16	3 11-16	3 9-16	3 11-16

BONDS.

$1,000..| Mason Val. Cs.	133	133	133	133
10,000..| N. Y. City 4½s.	101 1-16	101 1-16	101 1-16	101 1-16
50,000..| West. Pac. 5s..	84½	84½	84½	84½

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex dividend.

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The bid and asked prices of listed stocks and bonds, of which there were no sales on the Curb yesterday, make these comparisons with those of Saturday:

INDUSTRIALS.

	June 10.		June 8.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
*Allied Securities Co...	89	90	89	90
Am. Coal Prod. pf....	108¾	110	108¾	110
Am. Writing Paper....	3¾	4	3¾	4
At., Gulf & W. I....	7	8	7	8
At., Gulf & W. I. pf...	13	15	15	15
Baldwin Locomotive...	53¾	54¼	53¾	54¼
Bay State Gas.....	½	¾	½	¾
Borden's Con. Milk....	128	129	128	129
Borden's Con. Milk pf..	107	108	107	108
Cons. Rubber Tire!....	16	15¾	16¼	17
Cons. Rubber Tire pf..	55	59	55	59
Int. Rubber Trust cfts.	15¾	16	15¾	16
International Salt....	7	8	7	8
J. I. Case pf.....	102	103	102	103
Kayser	83	90	83	90
Kayser pf.....	107	109	107	109
Kolb Bakery pf.....	96½	98¾	96½	96¾
S. S. Kresge	51	52	51	52
L. V. Coal Sales Co....	244	248	245	250
Standard Oil (old)....	380	390	380	390
Standard Oil of N. J....	381	383	381	384
Standard Oil (N. Y.)..	427	429	427	429
Standard Oil Subsid....	470	490	470	490
Studebaker Co.....	36½	38	36½	38
Studebaker Co pf.....	95½	96	95½	96

RAILROADS.

Am. Light & Trac....	315	....	314	320
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	108	110	108	110

MINING STOCKS.

Beaver consolidated ..	45	47	45	46
Butte & New York..	11-16	⅝	11-16	⅝
Caledonia Mining.....	65	75	70	75
Dia. Black Butte.....	7⅛	9	8	10
First National	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
Gold Hill	¾	¾	¾	¾
*Greenwater	5	6	5½	6½
Guggenheim Exp	218	220	210	220
International S. & R..	120	123¾	120	123¾
Kerr Lake	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
Keystone	2⅜	3	2⅜	3
Mines of America.....	2	2¾	2	2¾
*Nev.-Utah M. & S....	5	7	5	7
Preston East Dome....	4	5	4	5
South Utah M. & S....	¾	¾	¾	¾
Stewart	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
Tonopah Extension.....	1⅞	1 15-16	1⅞	1 15-16
Union Mines	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
United copper	¾	1	¾	1
United copper, pf....	8	20	8	20
West End Extension ..	22	25	22	25

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s.....	144	147	145	147
Braden Copper 7s.....	144	147	142	148
Insp. Cons. Con't'l 6s.	104	105	104	104¾
Miami Copper 5s.....	156	159	150	156
N. M. State 4s, new..	100¾	100¾	99¾	99

*Sells cents per share.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Name of Company.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
The Atlantic Refining..	385	395	380	390
Borne-Scrymser	100	175	169	175
The Buckeye Pipe Line.	139	145	137	145
Chesebrough Mfg. Cons.	680	730	675	725
Colonial Oil	125	150	125	150
Continental Oil	800	900	800	900
The Crescent Pipe Line.	55	60	55	60
Cumberland P. L., Inc..	70	80	70	80
The Eureka Pipe Line..	295	310	290	305
Galena-Signal Oil.....	225	235	225	235
Galena-Signal Oil pf...	135	145	135	143
Indiana Pipe Line	90	98	89	95
National Transit	37	40	37	40
New York Transit	295	310	290	300
Northern Pipe Line	105	115	105	115
The Ohio Oil	93	98	93	98
The Prairie Oil & Gas..	275	285	269	270
The Solar Refining	450	550	450	550
Southern Pipe Line....	195	200	190	198
South Penn. Oil.....	575	600	575	600
S. W. Pa. Pipe Lines..	145	155	142	150
Standard Oil (Cal.)....	160	170	160	170
Standard Oil (Ind.)....	225	235	225	235
Standard Oil (Kan.)....	200	215	195	215
Standard Oil (Ky.)....	375	400	375	400
Standard Oil (Neb.)....	210	230	200	225
Standard Oil (N. Y.)..	420	435	425	440
Standard Oil (Ohio)....	165	175	170	180
Swan & Finch	175	225	175	225
Swan & Finch war....	75	125	75	125
Union Tank Line.....	30	35	30	35
Vacuum Oil	180	170	153	162
Washington Oil	20	30	20	30
Waters-Pierce Oil	1,000	1,300	1,000	1,300
Anglo-American Oil	23½	24	23⅛	23⅝
Standard Oil, N. J....	380	385	380	385
Standard Oil, Subsid. "en bloc"	500	525	475	500
Standard Oil Old Stock "all on"	880	910	$15	885

Standard Oil subsidiaries "en bloc" and old stock "all on" quotations include all stock dividends and Swan & Finch warrants and the new Vacuum Oil stock paid up.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

This list comprises those tobacco stocks not listed on the Stock Exchange:

	June 10.		June 8.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
British-American	27⅛	28	27⅜	27⅝
Conley Foil	290	300	290	300
Johnson Tinfoil & Met.	190	200	190	200
J. S. Young.....	178	183	180	185
MacAndrews & Forbes..	185	190	189	190
Porto Rico-American...	285	295	285	295
R. J. Reynolds.....	232	237	236	239
United Cigar Stores..	237	240	242	242

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s..	Mar., 1957	f'chg. 100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
4½s..	Sept., 1960	f'chg. 100⅜	101¼	100⅜	101¼
4½s..	M., '30-60	f'chg. 101	101¼	101	101¼
4½s..	Nov., 1957	f'chg. 107	108¼	107	107¼
4½s..	May, 1957	f'chg. 107	107¼	107	107¼
4½s..	Nov., 1917	f'chg. 101⅜	102¼	101⅜	102¼
4½s..	May, 1917	f'chg. 101⅜	102¼	101⅜	102¼
4s ..	May, 1959	f'chg. 90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
4s ..	Nov., 1958	f'chg. 90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
4s ..	May, 1957	f'chg. 90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
4s ..	Nov., 1955-6	rec.. 95	95¾	95	95¾
4s ..	Nov., 1936	reg.. 95	95¾	95	95¾
3½s..	Nov., 1954	f'chg. 86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
3½s..	Mar. 1954	coup.... 86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
3½s..	1850-54	reg..... 86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
3½s..	Nov., 1952	reg..... 86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
3½s..	Nov., 1929	reg.. 91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
4s ..	1918-38,	f'chg. 99¾	100¼	99¾	100¼

COMMERCE COURT UPHELD.

Its Injunction in Sugar Rate Case Approved by Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Supreme Court adjourned to-day until October, leaving undecided the Chard coal trust case, the Union Pacific merger case, and the State rate cases.

The Supreme Court held to-day that the Commerce Court had power to enjoin temporarily an affirmative order of the Inter-State Commerce Commission in order to review it, and therefore sent the Federal Sugar Refining Company's lighterage case back to the Commerce Court for further determination.

The case was begun before the Inter-State Commerce Commission by the Federal Sugar Refining Company. It had been held that the Federal Company was not entitled to an allowance to compensate it for having its sugar lightered to the railroads because its plant at Yonkers, N. Y., was beyond the railroad's lighterage limits. The Federal subsequently had its sugar brought to a wharf in New York and asked for the same allowance as that given to the Arbuckle Brothers, which incidentally would have been enough to pay for lightering the sugar all the way from Yonkers.

The commission held there was an unjust discrimination, but the Commerce Court issued a temporary injunction against the commission's enforcing its order. Arbuckle Brothers asserted it was not an unjust discrimination, but a just compensation for a service independent of its sugar business. The compensation was urged as being not only for lighterage, but for the railroad's use of the Arbuckle dock in Brooklyn.

The Supreme Court set aside the decree of the Supreme Court of Georgia to-day, which enjoined negro men from incorporating a lodge in that State under the name of Knights of Pythias. Chief Justice White announced the opinion. Justice Holmes announced a dissenting opinion.

The Iowa pure food law enacted in 1907 was sustained to-day by the Supreme Court.

Rehearing was denied to-day by the Supreme Court in the Old Dominion Copper case. In that suit Albert S. Bigelow of Boston recently was held liable to pay the Old Dominion Copper Mining and Smelting Company $2,100,000 as secret promoter's profits.

LOSE LAND FRAUD APPEAL.

Supreme Court Decides Against Hyde and Schneider After Eight Years.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The eight-year struggle of Frederick A. Hyde and J. H. Schneider to escape imprisonment for alleged conspiracy to defraud the Government out of lands in California and Oregon, ended in failure to-day when the Supreme Court found no error in their conviction in the District of Columbia. It was one of the famous land fraud cases of its time.

Justice Holmes announced a dissenting opinion, declaring the men should not have been tried in the District of Columbia just because an overt act was done within the District.

"With the country extending from ocean to ocean," said he, "the point is of more importance than it was a hundred years ago. The opening to the Government for oppression is indeed great."

The defendants asserted they should not have been brought

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday, June 10, 1912.

Total sales June 10, 1912..... 392,706
From Jan. 1, 1912..... 32,111,652
Same period last year..... 45,000,328

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
86¼	86⅜	16,425	Amalgamated Copper	86⅛	86⅞	85⅞	86⅛	−⅛
74	74½	16,700	Am. Beet Sugar	74⅜	75⅜	74⅛	74½	−⅜
36¼	36⅜	6,000	Am. Can	36⅜	37⅛	36	36⅛	−½
118¼	119	2,000	Am. Can pf	119	119⅜	118⅜	119	
59½	60	200	Am. Car & Foundry	59½	59⅞	59½	59⅞	+⅛
117½	120½	6	Am. Car & Fdry pf	120½	120½	120½	120½	
53½	54⅛	100	Am. Cotton Oil	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	−⅜
5¾	5⅞	100	Am. Hide & Leather	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
14½	14⅞	100	Am. Linseed	14½	14⅞	14½	14⅞	−⅛
14⅝	15	200	Am. Malt	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	−⅛
53	55	100	Am. Malt pf	58½	58⅞	58½	58⅝	−⅛
85¼	85⅝	2,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	85⅜	85⅞	85⅜	85½	−⅛
107⅜	107½	300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	107⅜	107⅞	107⅜	107⅝	−⅛
80	80½	250	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B	80½	80¾	80½	80½	+1⅛
163	164	2,550	Am. Snuff	163½	163¾	160	163	−4
36	37	100	Am. Steel Foundries	36½	36¾	36¼	36¼	−⅛
132½	132½	10,230	Am. Sugar Refining	131⅝	133⅞	131⅛	132½	+⅛
121½	122½	500	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	122½	122⅞	122¼	122½	+⅛
145¾	146¼	2,200	Am. Teleph. & Teleg	145⅞	146⅜	145¾	145¾	−⅛
292	295	400	Am. Tobacco	296	296	294	295	−¼
107¼	108	200	Am. Tobacco pf	107½	107⅝	107½	107⅝	+⅛
108¾	110	200	Am. Tob. pf. tr. rcts	109	109	109	109	+½
104½	105	700	Am. Tobacco pf. new	105	105⅛	105	105	+⅛
28¾	29½	500	Am. Woolen	29⅛	29⅞	29¼	29½	+⅛
91⅞	92	500	Am. Woolen pf	91½	91⅞	91⅜	91⅝	−⅛
36⅜	37	400	Am. Writing Paper pf	36½	37⅛	36⅜	37	+⅛
44⅜	44⅝	3,500	Anaconda Copper Co	44⅜	44⅞	44⅛	44⅜	−⅛
120¼	122	200	Assets Realisation	120⅜	120⅜	120¼	120½	+⅛
106⅜	107⅛	2,835	Atch., Top. & S. F	107⅛	107⅞	106⅝	107	+⅛
103¼	103⅝	300	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	103½	103⅞	103¼	103⅝	+⅛
107¼	107⅝	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	107⅛	107⅝	107⅛	107⅝	
108½	109	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	108½	109	108⅜	109	+⅛
37	37¼	100	Bethlehem Steel	37½	37⅝	37½	37½	−⅛
142	145	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	142½	142½	142½	142½	−1½
88¼	88⅝	6,300	Brook. Rap. Tran. rcts	88	89	87⅝	88⅜	
264¾	265	1,500	Canadian Pacific	264¾	265	264	264¾	−1
		9	Can. P. sub. cfs. 2d pd	255	255	255	255	
26	26⅜	900	Central Leather Co	26	26⅝	26	26	+⅛
77⅞	78	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	77⅞	78	77⅝	78	+⅜
103⅜	104	6,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	105	105	103⅜	104	−⅛
186¾	187	710	Chi. & Northwestern	135	135	134¾	135	−⅛
33⅝	33⅞	3,800	Chino Copper	33⅝	34	33½	33½	
141	142	200	Consolidated Gas	142	142	141¾	141¾	−⅛
20	21	100	Denver & Rio Grande	20	20	20	20	−⅛
35	37	600	Den. & Rio Grande pf	35⅝	35⅞	34½	34½	−1½
33¼	33½	2,750	Distillers' Securities	33	33⅞	33	33⅝	+⅛
35	35½	2,650	Erie	34½	35⅛	34½	35	+⅛
52¼	52½	100	Erie 1st pf	52¼	52⅝	52¼	52¼	−⅛
42	44	100	Federal M. & S. pf	42	42	42	42	−1
108½	110½	30	General Chemical pf	109	109	100	109	
169	170	1,100	General Electric	169	170	169	170	+1
33	34	600	General Motors	34⅜	34⅝	33½	33½	−1
74½	75	400	General Motors pf	75	75	74¼	74¼	−½
175	194	300	Geo. W. Helme Co	194⅜	194⅜	189	189	−4
4⅝	4½	1,400	Goldfield Consol	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜	−⅛
132½	133½	315	Great Northern pf	134	134	133⅝	133⅝	+⅛
41⅝	42¼	550	Gt. N. certs. ore prop	42⅛	42½	41⅝	41⅞	+⅛
127	128	200	Illinois Central	126⅝	127	126⅝	127	+½
19⅜	20	1,800	Inspiration Con. Cop	19⅜	20	19⅜	20	
20	20¼	100	Inter.-Met. v tr. cfs	20¼	20⅜	20¼	20¼	
57⅞	58¼	600	Inter.-Met. pf	58⅛	58¼	58	58	−⅛
117½	122	100	Int. Harvester pf	120	120	120	120	
18	18¼	1,800	Int. Paper	17½	18½	17½	18	+½
60¾	61	200	Int. Paper pf	60¼	60¾	60¼	60¼	
172⅝	174¼	10,100	Lehigh Valley	1'5¼	175⅛	173	174	−¾
199	201	1,700	Liggett & Myers	203	203	199¾	200½	−¼
112½	114	200	Liggett & Myers pf	113¼	113¼	112½	112½	−⅝
158½	158¾	300	Louisville & Nash	158¾	158¾	158¼	158¼	−⅝
68⅞	69¼	100	Mackay Cos. pf	68⅝	68⅞	68¾	68¾	
135½	137	2	Manhattan Elevated	137	137	137	137	
77	79	300	May Dept. Stores	78	78	77½	77¾	−⅛
18¼	19¾	1,100	Mercantile Marine pf	18½	18½	17½	17½	−1⅛
68	68½	800	Mexican Petroleum	68	68⅞	67¾	68¼	+⅛
28	28¼	8,100	Miami Copper	28	28⅛	27¾	28⅛	+⅛
43	49	100	Minn. & St. Louis pf	45	45	45	45	−2
28	28½	1,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	28¼	28⅝	28	28	−½
37	37½	1,900	Missouri Pacific	36¼	37¼	36¼	37	+⅝
16¼	17⅛	100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	16¼	16⅞	16¼	16¾	+⅛
57½	57⅝	150	Nat. Lead Co	57⅛	57⅝	57⅛	57⅝	−⅛
22¼	22⅜	800	Nev. Consol. Copper	22¼	22⅝	22⅛	22⅜	−⅛
75	75¼	1,000	New York Air Brake	75¼	76¼	74¼	75¼	
118¼	119	1,300	New York Central	118⅜	119	118⅜	118⅝	−⅛
37½	38	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	37½	37½	37½	37½	−⅛
111¾	111⅝	300	Norfolk & Western	111¼	111⅝	111¼	111⅜	−⅛
119¾	120¼	900	Northern Pacific	119¾	120⅛	119¾	119¾	−⅛
33	33½	200	Pacific Mail	33½	33⅝	33½	33½	
51¼	51¼	600	Pacific Tel. & Tel	50⅝	51⅞	50⅝	51⅛	+⅛
124½	124¾	1,050	Pennsylvania R. R	124	124¼	123⅞	124⅛	−⅛
115	115¾	100	People's Gas, Chi	115	115	115	115	−⅛
192½	196⅜	800	P. Lorillard Co	193	194⅜	192⅜	193	−⅜
113½	114	300	P. Lorillard Co. pf	113½	113⅞	113¼	113⅝	−⅛
89¾	90¼	400	Pittsburgh Coal pf	90½	90¾	89¾	89¾	−⅛
150½	160	200	Pullman Company	150⅝	150⅝	150⅝	150⅝	−⅛
6½	8½	100	Quicksilver pf	7½	7½	7½	7½	
21	21⅜	6,875	Ray Consol. Copper	21⅛	21⅜	20⅞	21	−⅛
160¼	160⅝	67,400	Reading	171⅛	172⅜	160⅝	160⅝	−10⅜
23⅝	24¼	200	Rep. Iron & Steel	24⅛	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	−⅛
24⅜	25	1,300	Rock Island Co. pf	25	25	24⅜	24⅜	−⅛
50	51	800	Rock Island Co. pf.	50½	50½	50½	50½	−⅛
33½	33¾	100	St. Louis Southwest'n	33⅝	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	−⅛
53⅝	55⅝	950	Seaboard Air Line pf	55⅜	55⅝	55⅛	55⅛	−⅛
189	189½	900	Sears, Roebuck & Co	190	190⅜	189	189	−⅛
50	52	300	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron	52	52	52	52	−⅛
110¼	110⅝	400	Southern Pacific	110⅝	110⅝	110⅜	110⅜	−⅛
28⅜	28⅞	1,450	Southern R'way ext	28½	28⅝	28½	28⅝	−⅛
74	74½	8	South. R'way pf., ext	74½	74½	74¼	74¼	−½
27¼	27⅝	335	Standard Milling	27	27½	27	27½	+⅛
63	64½	350	Standard Milling pf	62⅜	63	62⅜	63	+2
43⅜	44½	400	Tennessee Copper	44½	44½	44	44	−⅛
110½	111	100	Texas Co.	110½	110⅝	110½	110½	
38⅝	39	200	Third Avenue, new	39½	39½	39	39	−½
14	14⅜	500	Tol., St. L. & West	14	14⅜	14	14⅜	+1⅛
31	32	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	32	32	32	32	+1
108½	109	100	Underw'd Typewriter	108⅝	108⅝	108⅜	108⅜	+2⅜
12	12⅜	200	Union Bag & Paper	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	−⅜
60	62	210	Union B. & Paper pf	62	62	60¾	60¾	−3½
169⅝	169⅝	21,100	Union Pacific	169½	170⅛	169	169⅝	+⅜
90	90⅝	100	Union Pacific pf	90⅜	90⅝	90¼	90¼	+⅛
62	64	200	United Cigar Mfrs	62	62	62	62	−1½
30¼	30⅝	100	United Rys. Inv.	30½	30½	30¼	30¼	+⅛
57⅞	58⅜	435	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	58½	58½	58	58⅛	+⅛
39¾	40	2,860	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	38⅞	41	38½	40½	+2
103¼	103⅝	900	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf	102½	103⅝	102½	103⅝	+⅞
76	77	100	U. S. Realty & Imp	76½	76½	76½	76½	−⅞
63⅝	64	100	U. S. Rubber	64⅛	64½	64⅛	64½	−⅞
111¼	112	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	111⅛	111⅞	111⅛	111⅞	−⅞
70	70¼	36,100	U. S. Steel	70½	70¾	69⅝	70⅝	−⅞
110⅜	111⅛	400	U. S. Steel pf	111⅛	111⅞	111	111	−⅞
63⅞	64	2,800	Utah Copper	64½	64½	63⅝	64	−⅞
50¼	50⅜	400	Va.-Caro. Chemical	51	51	50⅝	50⅝	−⅞
118½	119	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	119¼	119¼	119¼	119½	+⅛
6⅜	6⅝	2,400	Wabash	7⅛	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
17¼	17½	4,900	Wabash pf	18	18⅛	16¾	17⅜	−⅛
57½	58	400	Western Maryland	58	58	58	58	−⅛
83⅜	83⅝	1,492	Western Union Tel	83	83⅜	83	83½	+⅛
72½	73½	300	Westinghouse E. & M	73½	73½	73½	73½	+⅛
117	120	200	Westinghouse 1st pf	120	120	120	120	+3
7½	8	200	Wheel. & Lake Erie	7½	7½	7¾	7½	−¼

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales June 10, 1912..... $1,838,000
From Jan. 1, 1912..... 272,625,500
Same period last year..... 417,415,000

U S 4s, reg 10,000 114½
Jap Gov 4½s, st in 5,000 92¼
2,000 92⅜
5,000 92½
2,000 92⅝
2d Series 3,000 81¼
U S of Mexico 5s 1,000 93½
N Y City 4½s 2,000 101½
4½s, 1962, temp rcts 10,000 100⅞
4½s, 1957 10,000 107⅛
4s, 1959 1,000 99½
2,000 99⅝
Allis-Chalm 5s, Tr Co ctfs of dep 4,000 61
Am Ag Ch conv 5s 1,000 101⅜
Am Hide & L 6s 1,000 100
Am Sm Secur 6s 1,000 103
10,000 104⅜
1,000 104⅝
A, T & S F gen 4s 9,000 96½
2,000 98⅝
1,000 98¼
adjust 4s, at 81 1,000 90¼
conv 4s, 1955 11,000 107½
conv 4s, 1960 2,000 103⅜
22,000 103⅝
Atl Coast Line, Lou & Nash col 4s 2,700 93⅜
5,000 93⅝
5,000 93¾
B & O pr lien 3½s 5,000 91⅛
gold 4s 5,000s20f 93¼
2,000 93⅝
Beth Steel 5s 10,000s10f 96⅞
Bdway & 7th Av 1st con 5s 5,000 103½
B R T ref conv 4s 15,000 99⅞
24,000 99¾
10,000 99⅛
10,000 99
Brklyn Un El 1st 5s 5,000 102
Cent Leather 5s 2,000 93⅜
1,000 93½
5,000 93⅝
Cent Pac gtd 4s 3,000 96¼
Ches & O conv 4½s 10,000 93⅜
8,000 93½
con 5s 1,000 110⅛
Chi & Alton 3½s 1,000 63½
1,000 63¾
C, B & Q joint 4s 52,000 103¼
15,000 99⅝
Ill Div 3½s 1,000 87
deb 5s 2,000 100⅝
C, M & St P conv 4½s, sub rcts, full paid 143,000 102⅞
500 102⅜
500 102⅝
508 102⅞
7,000 102⅝
14,000 102⅝
45,000 102⅜
10,000 102¼
23,000 102⅜
Chi & N W, Mil, Sp & N W 1st 4s 3,000 93⅜
C, R I & P gen 4s 1,000 95¼
deb 5s 1,000 94½
ref 4s 2,000 88⅝
C, R I & P R R 4s 7,000 69¼
2,000 69⅜
8,000 69¼
3,000 69⅝
5,000 69⅜
7,000 69
Col F & I gen 5s 2,000 100¾
Col Industrial 5s 13,000 76½
10,000 77
4,000 77⅜
Col & So 1st 4s 1,000 94⅞
ref & ext 4½s 1,000 96⅝
Del & H conv 4s 6,000 98
Den & Rio Gr 1st & ref 5s 3,000 83⅞
10,000 85½
10,000 85⅝
Det Un R conv 4½s 1,000 78¼
Dist Secur Corp 5s 21,000 74⅜
4,000 74⅝
3,000 74⅜
1,000 74½
Erie 1st con 4s 9,000 86⅛
registered 2,000 85½
Erie 1st gen 4s 1,000 79
conv 4s, Ser B 6,000 78⅝
Gen Electric conv deb 5s 8,000s15f 168⅞
Genl Motors 6s 1,000 100
1,000 99⅝
Ind Steel 5s, J P M & Co tr rcts 3,000 101
27,000 101⅛
1,000 102
Inter-Met 4½s 6,000 81⅞
7,000 82
4,000 81⅝
1,000 81⅜
5,000 81⅝
Interboro R T 5s 1,000 104⅞
Inter Paper 6s 1,000 103½
Int Stm Pump 5s 1,000 92½
Kans & M M 5s 5,000 102
Lack Steel 5s, 1915 2,000 93⅝
5s, 1923 1,000 95
Lacl Gas Ltd of St Louis 1st 5s 1,000 102
Liggett & Myers 7s, temp bonds 2,000 120⅜
5,000 120½
Ligg & Myers 5s 2,000 95
1,000 94½
Mer Mar col tr 4½s 5,000 93½
Milwaukee Gas 4s 5,000 90⅝
M, St P & S M 1st con 4s 4,000 86
Mo, K & T 6 f 4½s 4,000 98
Mo Pac 5s, 1917 1,000 99⅛
5s, 1920 1,000 97½
Chi & N W, Mil, Sp & N W 1st 4s 3,000 93⅝
C, R I & P gen 4s 1,000 95¼
deb 5s 1,000 94½
ref 4s 2,000 88⅝
C, R I & P R R 4s 7,000 69¼
2,000 69⅜
8,000 69¼
3,000 69⅝
5,000 69⅜
7,000 69
Col F & I gen 5s 2,000 100¾
Col Industrial 5s 13,000 76½
10,000 77
4,000 77⅜
Col & So 1st 4s 1,000 94⅞
ref & ext 4½s 1,000 96⅝
Del & H conv 4s 6,000 98
Den & Rio Gr 1st & ref 5s 3,000 83⅞
10,000 85½
10,000 85⅝
Det Un R conv 4½s 1,000 78¼
Dist Secur Corp 5s 21,000 74⅜
4,000 74⅝
3,000 74⅜
1,000 74½
Erie 1st con 4s 9,000 86⅛
registered 2,000 85½
Erie 1st gen 4s 1,000 79
conv 4s, Ser B 6,000 78⅝
Gen Electric conv deb 5s 8,000s15f 168⅞
Genl Motors 6s 1,000 100
1,000 99⅝
Ind Steel 5s, J P M & Co tr rcts 3,000 101
27,000 101⅛
1,000 102
Inter-Met 4½s 6,000 81⅞
7,000 82
4,000 81⅝
1,000 81⅜
5,000 81⅝
Interboro R T 5s 1,000 104⅞
Inter Paper 6s 1,000 103½
Int Stm Pump 5s 1,000 92½
Kans & M M 5s 5,000 102
Lack Steel 5s, 1915 2,000 93⅝
5s, 1923 1,000 95
Lacl Gas Ltd of St Louis 1st 5s 1,000 102
Liggett & Myers 7s, temp bonds 2,000 120⅜
5,000 120½
Ligg & Myers 5s 2,000 95
1,000 94½
Mer Mar col tr 4½s 5,000 93½
Milwaukee Gas 4s 5,000 90⅝
M, St P & S M 1st con 4s 4,000 86
Mo, K & T 6 f 4½s 4,000 98
Mo Pac 5s, 1917 1,000 99⅛
5s, 1920 1,000 97½
conv 5s 3,000 83½
2,000 83¾
21,000 83
Mob & O new 6s 3,000 129
Mont Div 5s 4,000 103½
Nat En & Stp 5s 1,000 96
Nat Tube 5s, J P M & Co tr rcts 25,000 100⅝
N Y Air Brake 1st conv 6s 5,000 101½
N Y Cent gen 3½s 1,000 87½
deb 4s, 1934 5,000 92⅝
Lake S col 3½s 5,000 81⅝
ref 4s 10,000 81½
N Y, N H & H non-cv deb 3½s, 1954 1,000 81
conv 3½s 17,000 73⅜
1,000 90½
N Y Rys temp ref 4s 34,000 78⅝
5,000 78⅞
5,000 78⅝
28,000 78⅜
15,000 78⅝
1,000 78⅜
2,000 78⅝
1,000 78⅝
temp adj 5s 12,000 52½
Northn Pacific 4s 2,000 99⅜
2,000 99½
5,000 99⅝
Northn Pacific 3s 1,000 90
Ore Short L 1st 6s 1,000 112½
gtd ref 4s 5,000 94
Pac Tel & Tel 5s 1,000 100
6,000 100⅛
1,000 100
Penn conv 3½s, 1915 36,000 97½
Peo Gas & C of Chi ref 5s 1,000 102
P Lorillard Co 5s 5,000 95⅞
Pub Serv Cor s f 5s 5,000 85⅞
Ray Con 1st 6s 11,000 113
2,000 115⅛
Reading gen 4s 10,000 98
Rio Gr Wn 1st 4s 1,000 85
St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s 2,000 104
2,000 103⅝
ref 4s 1,000 78½
St L & S Fran R R gen 6s 1,000 87
8,000 87½
5,000 85
St L & San Fran gen 6s 1,000 94
deb 6s, 1931 5,000 81⅝
St L S W con 4s 2,000 81⅝
St Lo Tran 5s 1,000 84⅜
St P, M & M con 4s 5,000 93⅛
Seab Air L adj 5s 6,000 51
2,000 50⅞
2,000 50⅝
3,000 50⅜
1,000 50⅛
So Pac conv 4s 7,000 94½
1st ref 4s 5,000 94⅝
Southn Ry, M & O col 4s 1,000 86⅞
St L Div 4s 1,000 89
gen 4s 4,000 78½
1,000 78⅜
10,000 78½
Stand Milg 1st 5s 1,000 80⅜
Tenn Coal & Iron, Birm Div 6s 1,000 103½
Texas Co conv 6s 10,000 99½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 1,000 108½
Third Av con 4s, tr ctfs, stpd 3,000 73
ref 4s 1,000 82⅝
9,000 83
7,000 82⅝
5,000 83
adj 5s 17,000 73⅜
55,000 74
5,000 74½
11,000 74⅜
2,000 74⅝
2,000 74⅜
12,000 73⅝
6,000 73⅞
10,000 73⅝
Un Bag & Paper 5s, stamped 1,000 94
Union Pac 1st 4s 6,000 100⅜
7,000 100¼
conv 4s 5,000 102¼
Un El Rs of S F 4s 1,000 67½
10,000 67⅜
U S R & Imp 5s 2,000 89⅞
U S Rubber 6s 13,000 104½
U S Steel Cor s f 5s 6,000 102⅝
2,000 102¼
38,000 102⅜
5,000 102⅝
registered 1,000 102½
Va-Car Chem 5s 1,000 99⅝
Va Ir, C & C 5s 5,000 95½
Wabash 2d 5s 5,000 90¾
Wabash R R ref & ext 4s 1,000 68¼
15,000 68½
2,000 68⅝
38,000 68¼
8,000 68⅜
50,000 68½
5,000 68⅜
40,000 69
10,000 69¼
30,000 69
4,000 69⅜
6,000 69
Cent Ty ctfs of dep, stamped 10,000 60
Eq Tr Co ctfs of dep, stpd 22,000 65¾
76,000 66
Wab Pitts Ter 1st Cent Trust ctfs 12,000 85
2,000 84½
3,000 85
1,000 83½
2,000 85
Wn Maryland 4s 12,000 80¾
W U Tel col tr 5s 2,000 101⅞

Every telephone is a branch agency for The New York Times Want advertisements. They may be telephoned from any telephone in New York or its suburbs.—Adv.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, c, 1930	103½	103⅝	Pan 2s, r	100¼	..
2s, c, 1930	100¾	101⅛	1938		
2s, r, 1918	102¼	102⅜	Pan 2s, r, 1961	101⅛	102
2s, c, 1918	102⅛	102⅜			
4s, r, 1925	114	114⅛	Pan 2s, c, 1961	101⅛	102
4s, c, 1925	114⅛	114⅜			
Pan 2s, r, 1936	100¾	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Exp.	203	220	Mer Marine.	4¼	4⅝
Alb & Susq.	235½	..	Mich Cent.	160	190
Alle & W.	130⅝	..	M & St L.	15⅜	21
Allis-Chalm.	⅝	1	M, St P & S		
Do 1st pf.	2	2½	St M.	140	141½
Allis-Ch. pf.	2½	10	Do pf.	152	154
Do 1st pf.	5	5½	Do I.	85⅜	87
Am Ag Ch.	61½	61⅝	Mo, K & T		
Do pf.	100¼	100½	pf.	60½	61
A B S pf.	100¼	101	Mor & Es.	170	180
A B S & F.	85½	90¼	N C & St L	100	160
Do pf.	128	..	Nat Biscuit.	156	157
Am Cask.	70	85	Do pf.	125	131
A C O pf.	94⅜	98	Nat En pf, ex div.	92	94
Am Exp.	212	225	Nat L pf.	107½	109⅝
A H & L pf.	24	26¼	Nat Rys of		
Am Sec.	26½	29⅜	M 1st pf.	65¼	70
Am Lin pf.	38	39½	Do 2d pf.	31½	33
Am Locom.	42	42¾	N O, M & C pf.	27½	30
Do pf.	106	108¾	N Y,		
Am Sn pf.	100	103	L.	57	60
Do new.	102	105	Do 1st pf.	103	112
A T & S F.		77¼	Do 2d pf.	85	90
Ann Arbor.	15	35	N Y Dock.	20½	..
Do pf.	60	90	Do pf.	40	49
Assoc Oil.		52	N Y, L & W.	121	129
Atl C L.	140	141	Do pf.	40	49
B & O pf.	87½	88	N Y, L &		
Batopilas M.	1½	1⅝	W.	121	129
Beth St pf.	71	72½	N Y, N H & H.	135	135½
Bruns Term	9	10	N Y State Railways.	88½	89
B, R & P.	111	114	Norf South.	46	50½
Do pf.	120	150	N & W pf.	85	91
Buf R & P.	32½	35½	North Am.	82½	85
Can So.	67½	69	Ont Mining	2	2¾
Cent L pf, ex div.	92¼	94	Pabst B pf.	110	112
C R, R of N J.	370	395	Pac Coast.	90	100
C & S T.	117½	119¾	Do 1st pf.	85	105
Chi & Alt.	18½	20	Do 2d pf.	90	100
Do pf.	25½	40	P T & T pf.	99⅝	..
C, B & Q.	207	..	Peo & E.	14	18
Chi Gt W.	17½	18½	Pere Marq.	..	30
Do pf.	33¼	34½	Do 2d pf.	..	38
C, I & L pf	50	80	Phelps-D gu.	200	..
C, M & St Paul pf.	141½	143	Phila Co.	103½	105
C, St L & N O pf.	175	192	P, C, C & St L.	107	108½
C & N W pf.	180	192	Do pf.	110	117
Chi, St P, M & Om.	130	135	Pitts Coal.	21¼	72
Cin Un Tr cfts sta.	2½	3	Pitts St pf.	102¼	104
Do pf.	6¼	7	P,

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN

Advances Made in Several Local Issues on Exchanges in Other Cities.

Local stocks showed gains on several of the exchanges in other cities yesterday, as told in special dispatches to THE TIMES.

In Baltimore Houston Oil shares, especially the common, continued strong and in demand, and both the common and preferred moved up to a higher level.

In Boston the bidding up of certain specialties was the feature of the market. Butte and Superior, Island Creek, and Pond Creek were higher on large transactions. The coppers were very firm, but not so active as of late. Allouez was in good demand. Calumet and Arizona was strong, selling up to 78, up a point for the day, although this gain was not held. Isle Royale was stronger, selling up to 51¾. Old Dominion made a fractional gain to 59¾, within ⅛ of the highest of the year. Hancock was in good demand on the report that copper had been encountered at the bottom of the shaft.

In Chicago Sears-Roebuck was again a feature, and after selling higher it met with realizing sales, causing the price to react, and closed at 189, a point lower than Saturday. A rather sudden demand for Street's Western Palace Stable Car Company common stock sprang up and the price advanced from 8 to 10¼. Moderate buying of Illinois Brick shares around 67¼ was credited to insiders. The stock closed at 67.

In Philadelphia dealings moved within narrow limits. What interest there was grouped itself about a few stocks, with Philadelphia Electric as the centre of activity. On persistent inquiry this stock moved up to 22¾, a new high level since 1911, has been on the basis of $17.50 paid in. The demand, however, did not bring out the stock in any large quantities. Brokers have been unable to fathom the source of the buying, but it continues of a confident character.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Cons. Power	116	116	116
90	Fidelity & Deposit	153	153	153
610	G. B. S. Brewing	5¼	5¼	5¼
10	Georgia Ves. pf.	10	10	10
4,000	Houston Oil tr. ctfs.	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Hous. Oil pf. tr. ctfs.	68	67½	67½
200	Int. & Gt. Nor. Corp.	56	55¾	56
15	Monongahela V. T. pf.	94	94	94
65	Marine Bank	44	44	44
30	Northern Ry. & ...	28	28	28
40	Nat. Bk. of Com.	66	66	66
200	St. Louis Southwestern	33¾	33¾	33¾
50	Seaboard A. L. pf.	55¾	55¾	55¾
50	United Railways	24¼	24	24¼

BONDS.

$1,000	Baltimore Elec. 5s	95½	95½	95½
1,000	Cons. Power 4½s	89¾	89¾	89¾
1,000	Coal & Iron Rys. 5s	102	102	102
1,000	Detroit United 4½s	73½	73½	73½
4,000	Fairm. & G. Tr. 5s	100½	100½	100½
1,000	Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s	105½	105½	105½
9,000	G. B. S. Brewing 4s	53	53	53
1,000	G. B. S. Brewing inc.	16¾	16¾	16¾
10,000	Georgia & Ala. 5s	106	106	106
6,000	Houston Oil div. ctfs.	86	86	86
1,000	Milwaukee 7ds	94½	94½	94½
1,000	Norfolk & P. Tr. 5s	89	89	89
5,000	Penn. Water & P. 5s	90½	90½	90½
1,000	S. A. L. 4s, stamped	87½	87½	87½
9,000	United Railways inc.	65¼	65¼	65¼
2,000	United Railways 4s	85	85	85
10,000	United Rys. 6ds	99½	99½	99½
2,000	Virginia Midland 5ds	105½	105½	105½
1,000	Wilmington & W. 5s	110	110	110

BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Boston & Albany	217	217	217
8	Boston Elevated	123	123	123
15	Boston & Lowell	204	204	204
25	Boston & Maine	96	96	96
8	Fitchburg pf.	128¾	128¾	128¾
255	Mass. Electric	20	20	20
150	Mass. Elec. Trac. war.	30c	30c	30c
5	N. Y., N. H. & H.	135¾	135¾	135¾
9	Old Colony R. R.	176	176	176
100	Union Pacific	160¼	160¼	160¼

TELEPHONE.

167	American	146¼	145¾	146

MISCELLANEOUS.

150	Am. Ag. Chemical	61¼	61	61
100	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	100¾	100¾	100¾
25	Amoskeag	83	83	83
20	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	17¼	17¼	17¼
888	Am. Sugar	132¾	132¾	132¾
25	Am. Sugar pf.	122¾	122	122
35	Am. Woolen pf.	93	93	93
300	East Boston Land	15¼	15¼	15¼
5	Edison	285	285	285
81	General Electric	170	170	170
10	Mass. Gas	90¾	90¾	90¾
2	Mass. Gas pf.	85	85	85
15	McElwain 1st pf.	105	105	105
17	Morgenthaler	220¾	220¾	220¾
80	Pullman	160	160	160
25	Reece Buttonhole	16¾	16¾	16¾
10	Rotary Ring	3	3	3
120	Swift & Co.	108	108	108
10	United Fruit	105¾	105¾	105¾
700	United Shoe	51¾	51	51¾
20	United Shoe pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾
1,290	U. S. Steel	70¾	69¾	69¾
80	U. S. Steel pf.	111¾	111¾	113¾

MINING.

2,175	Adventure	10	9¾	9¾
10	Ahmeek	850	850	850
200	Algomah	7	7	7
225	Allouez	45¾	47¾	47¾
1,665	Arcadian Copper	47¾	47¾	47¾
567	Am. Zinc pf.	81¾	80¾	80¾
270	Arizona Com'l	6	5¾	5¾
270	Boston & Corbin	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Butte and Balakala	4¼	4¼	4¼
6,635	Butte & Superior	49	46¾	47¾
200	Calumet & Arizona	77	77	78
5	Calumet & Hecla	525	524	524
60	Centennial	26	25¼	25¼
215	Chino	33¾	33¾	33¾
210	Copper Range	60¾	60¾	60¾
70	Daly-West	5	5	5
170	Davis-Daly	1¾	1¾	1¾
35	Franklin	12¼	12¼	12¼
175	Giroux	5 15-16	5¾	5 15-16
280	Granby	55¾	55¾	55¾
957	Greene-Cananea	10¾	10¾	10¾
2,815	Hancock	84¾	84¾	84¾
185	Hecla	114	114	114
200	Indiana	20	20	20
3,540	Island Creek	65¾	65¾	64½
210	Island Creek pf.	90	89½	90
484	Isle Royale	51	51	51
55	Kerr Lake	7¾	7¾	7¾
275	Lake Copper	41¾	40	40
210	La Salle	7¾	7¾	7¾
230	Mason Valley	13¾	13	13
30	Mass Con.	7¾	7¾	7¾
150	Mayflower	10¾	10	10
414	Miami	28¾	28	28¼
25	Michigan	5 1-16	5 1-16	5 1-16
10	Mohawk	64	64	64
70	New Arcadian	45¾	45¾	45¾
55	Nevada Con.	22¼	22¼	22¼
67	Nipissing	7¾	7 12-16	7 12-16
2,613	North Butte	51¾	51¾	51¾
115	Old Colony	5	5	5
150	Old Colony	8¾	8	8
330	Old Dominion	59¾	59	59
25	Osceola	125	123	123
725	Pond Creek	19¾	18¾	19¼
105	Quincy	92¾	92	92
220	Ray Con.	21¾	20¾	20¾
285	Santa Fe	2¾	2¾	2¾
480	Shannon	15¾	15¾	15¾
400	Shattuck	22¾	22¾	22¾
100	Superior & Boston	2¾	2¾	2¾
70	Superior	37¾	37¾	37¾
10	Tamarack	42¾	42¾	42¾
200	Trinity	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	U. S. Smelting	39¾	39	39
320	U. S. Smelters pf.	49	48¾	48¾
20	Utah Apex	3¾	3¾	3¾
65	Utah Copper	64¾	64	64
70	Winona	7¾	7¾	7¾
50	Wolverine	118	112	112

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. Tel. & T. col. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾
10,000	Am. Tel. & T. 4s	114	114	114
2,000	Am. Zinc 6s, 1918	125	125	125
3,000	Bur. & Mo. 6s	103	103	103
3,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾
1,000	Cent. Vt. 1st 4s	91½	91½	91½
4,000	Ill. Steel 5s, 1913	100¾	100¾	100¾
25,000	Shannon Arizona 4s	93½	93½	93½
3,000	Un. Fruit 4½s	96¾	96¾	96¾

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	37	36¾	37
100	American Can pf.	119	119	119
10	Am. Shipbuilding	55	55	55
30	Booth Fisheries pf.	95	94½	94½
25	Chi. Rys. Series 2	28¾	28¾	28¾
50	Chi. Title & Trust	200	200	200
20	Hart S. & Marx pf.	100¾	100¾	100¾
245	Illinois Brick	67¾	67¾	67¾
120	People's Gas	115	115	115
110	Pac. Gas & Elec.	63¾	63¾	63¾
45	Quaker Oats	291	290	291
11	Quaker Oats pf.	109	108	109
1,180	Sears-Roebuck	190¼	188¾	189
320	Street's Stable Car	10¼		10¼
135	Swift & Co.	105	104¾	104¾
350	U. S. Steel	70¼	68¾	69¾
227	Union Carbide	160¾	158¾	160¾

BOND.

$2,000	Chi. City Ry. 5s	102	102	102
5,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	Chi. Rys. 4s R.	86	86	86

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1	Alliance Ins. Co.	185	185	185
10	Amalgamated	86½	86½	86½
85	Am. Rys.	43¾	43¾	43¾
25	Baldwin pf.	105	105	105
100	Cambria Steel	45¾	45¾	45¾
10	Catawissa 1st pf.	55	55	55
185	Electric Storage	65¾	65	65
120	General Asphalt	30¾	30¾	30¾
25	Ins. Co. of N. America	56	56	56
50	Lake Superior	30¾	30¾	30¾
10	Lehigh Nav. stock	80¾	80¾	80¾
15	Lehigh Nav. stk.	80½	80½	80½
22	Lehigh Valley	87½	86¾	86¾
350	Lehigh Valley Trans.	13¾	13½	13½
15	Lehigh Val. Tr. pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾
250	Penn. R. R.	62½	62	62
55	Penn. Salt Mfg.	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Phila. Co.	30¾	30¾	30¾
2,125	Phila. Elec.	22¾	22½	22¾
130	Phila. Rap. Tr.	23	23	23
51	Phila. Rap. Tr. ctfs.	23½	23	23
40	Phila. Trac.	84¾	84	84
1,140	Reading	86	84¾	85
60	Tonopah Belmont	10¾	10	10¼
5	Unit. Traction	50½	50½	50¾
100	Southern Ry.	28½	28¼	28½
71	United Gas Imp.	89	88¼	89
10	United Cos. of N. J.	240	240	240
1,770	United States Steel	70¾	69¾	69¾
75	Warwick I. & S.	10¾	10¾	10¾
5	Wilmington Gas pf.	92	92	92

BONDS.

$1,200	Am. G. & E. 5s	86¾	86¾	86¾
1,000	Chootaw gen. 4s	103	103	103
1,000	Inter-State 4s	62½	62½	62½
4,000	Keystone Tel. 5s	83½	83½	83½
1,000	Phila. & Erie 5s	100	100	100
5,000	Phila. Co. 5s	97	97	97
2,000	Phila. Elec. 4s	83½	83½	83½
2,500	Phila. Elec. gold 5s	104	104	104
7,000	Reading gen. 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼

PITTSBURGH.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
160	Am. W. Glass pf.	61¼	59	61¼
615	Crucible Steel com.	13	12¾	12¾
265	Crucible Steel pf.	83¾	83¼	83¼
155	Mrs. Light & H.	89	89	89
25	Nat. Fireproofing pf.	36¼	36	36
160	Ohio Fuel Oil	18	17¾	17¾
1,205	Pure Oil	14¼	14	14
80	Pgh. Oil & Gas	6	6	6
80	Pgh. Brew. com.	9¾	8¾	8¾
60	Union Switch	101	101	101
62	W. Air Brake	175½	175½	175½

BONDS.

$1,000	Pgh. Brew. 6s	88	88	88

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.07	Julia	.04
Alpha Con.	.05	Justice	.10
Andes	.07	Kentucky Con.	.02
Belcher	.09	Lady Wash. Con.	2.07½
Best & Belcher	.15	Occidental Con.	.55
Bullion	.04	Ophir	1.12½
Caledonia	1.25	Overman	.33
Challenge Con.	.14	Potosi	.04
Chollar	.04	Savage	.14
Confidence	.65	Sierra Nevada	.23
Con. Cal. & Va.	.55	Union Con.	.16
Con. Imperial	.06	Utah Con.	.79
Crown Point	.10	Utah Con.	.02
Gould & Curry	.04	Yellow Jacket	.10
Hale & Norcross	.14		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	10.60	Daisy	.10
Jim Butler	.49	Diamond'd B. B.	.08
McNamara	.24	Goldfield Con. M.	4.30
Midway	.46	Goldfield Merger	.31
Montana	2.90	Great Bend	.04
North Star	.16	C. O. D.	.10
Rescue Eula	.19	Jumbo Extension	.38
Tonopah Exten.	1.90	Jumbo Mines	.20
West End	1.90	Red Hills	.02

GOLDFIELD.

Adams	.01	Veteran	.01
Atlanta	.27	Silver Pick	.14
Blue Bell	.01	Nevada Hills	2.10
Comb. Fraction	.16	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.09	Manhattan Con.	.18

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	5¼	6¼	Jackpot	4	6
Elkton	66¾	66¾	McKinney	72	78
El Paso	99	99	Old Gold	2¼	
Findlay	4½	6	Portland	91	94½
Gold Dollar	16¼	18	Vindicator	81	82
Isabella	13	14	Jen. Samp.	5	9

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duty Reduced on Willow Umbrella Stands—Other Decisions.

The Mark Cross Company was successful yesterday before the Board of United States General Appraisers when it was decided that stained willow umbrella stands may enter at rates lower than those imposed by Collector Loeb. The articles were returned of duty as willow furniture, with duty at the rate of 45 per cent., under the provisions of Paragraph 212 of the Tariff Act of 1909. Duty was claimed at 40 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 214 as stained baskets. Judge McClelland orders the entries reliquidated on the basis of the lower duty.

The board denied claims by F. G. Sternberg and F. W. Ashby affecting the classification of finished window sash parts, frames, &c. They were assessed at 45 per cent., under Paragraph 190 of the present tariff as manufactures of metal not specially provided for. The merchandise was alleged to be dutiable as structural shapes or forms at specific rates according to value. Judge Fischer finds that the contentions are without merit and affirms the Collector's action.

A protest by Germain, Hoffbauer & Helm Company, was sustained. The firm imported, under the Act of 1897, feather boas, stoles, and feather articles known as "fancies" on which duty was exacted at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem, under the provisions of Paragraph 423. The importers claimed the merchandise to be dutiable at 45 per cent. as manufactures in chief value of metal. The board decided the issue last November adversely to the importers, but at their request, the case was reopened in order to introduce new evidence.

Judge McClelland states that in the record now before the board, it appears and is established that certain of the feather boas and stoles covered by a large number of protests, contained, and were made in part, of wire. It is held that the goods made with wire are dutiable as claimed, while others not so constructed, will stand the duty as assessed. The controversy between the Government and H. Frank Darrow and Maltus & Ware, was decided in favor of the importers. The merchandise consisted of varieties of trees and shrubs which were assessed for duty at 25 per cent. ad valorem as nursery stock, under the terms of the present tariff. They were claimed to be free of duty under the provision for evergreen seedlings. In sustaining the protests, Judge White says that evergreens propagated from seed, as distinguished from other methods of propagation, are evergreen seedlings within the meaning of the law, and should be free, under Paragraph 668, regardless of their age, size, or subsequent treatment.

APPROVE ROAD'S BOND ISSUE.

Boston & Albany to Spend $1,000,000 in Improvements.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 10.—The Public Service Commission has authorized the Boston & Albany Railroad Company to issue $1,000,000 in 25-year 4½ per cent. bonds to be sold at not less than par for various improvements to its property in New York and Massachusetts. The application has been approved by the Massachusetts Railroad Commission.

The New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company has been authorized to guarantee the issue.

COMMODITY MARKETS.

Grains Sluggish — Cotton Up on Storm Alarms—Pork Firm.

The grain markets were dull all day and somewhat lower, awaiting the Government report. The report on wheat was less favorable than expected, and the curb advanced sharply. The report on oats was very favorable. No report was made on corn. Provisions were firm. Cotton scores a good advance with further buying by large interests. There were fears of a Gulf storm, although crop complaints are not numerous. The foreign market was firm, in spite of recent claims of a poor trade in parts of Germany and Austria. Cottonseed oil is steadier, with other speculative markets. Consuming demand is slow. Coffee started steady on the cables, but reacted with demand lacking urgency.

WHEAT.

The wheat market waited all day for the Government report, selling off about ½c a bushel, closing at about the low point, but on the curb advanced about 1@1⅛c a bushel, with a good deal of covering of shorts owing to the unexpectedly unfavorable report. The State reports which have so far come out have pointed to a bullish Government report, but the trade was not prepared for a condition of 94.3 on Winter wheat, compared with 78.6 last month. The losses were serious in the Ohio Valley and the Southwest. Ohio losing 8 points, Indiana 10, Illinois 11, Missouri 7, Nebraska 11, Kansas 5, and Oklahoma 7. But for the fact that the Pacific Coast conditions were maintained or improved, the total loss would have been greater than reported, as the serious losses were east of the Rockies and mainly in States of large production. The indicated wheat crop was 362,000,000 bushels, against 370,000,000 bushels last month and final of 430,000,000 bushels last year. The average condition of Spring wheat was high, as expected—95.3, against 94.8 last year and a ten-year average of 93.8. The area was 19,201,000 acres, a loss of 1,656,000 acres from the area sown last year, which was much more than looked for. The estimated Spring wheat crop was 305,000,000 bushels, against 284,000,000 bushels estimated a year ago and 191,000,000 bushels final a year ago. The total indicated Winter wheat crop was 623,000,000 bushels, against 621,000,000 bushels final last year. As the carry-over of old wheat is estimated at about 25,000,000 bushels less than last year, it indicates a shortage in the total supply, compared with a year ago, of 20,000,000 bushels, with an increase in the home needs on account of the growth of the population. The indicated rye crop was 53,975,000 bushels, against 65,110,000 bushels final last year. The amount afloat for Europe increased 688,000 bushels. The local cash market was nominal. Four loads of Manitoba were reported for export at outports. No. 1 red was quoted at $1.02½ c. i. f.; No. 1 Northern, $1.01¼; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.21; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.16.

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN.—This market was firm at the opening, but later sold off, with considerable pressure on the nearby deliveries owing to an increase in the visible supply of 728,000 bushels and reports of an increase in offerings of spot corn. The weather reports were favorable. The world's corn exports were a record, amounting to 8,861,000 bushels, against 5,191,000 bushels last year. The amount of corn on passage increased 5,320,000 bushels, with the total now 34,911,000 bushels, against 24,510,000 bushels last year. The local market was nominal, with No. 2 corn quoted at 62½c, f. o. b.

OATS.—The market was dull and heavy, after a little early exhibition of strength, and closed at the low point. Weather and crop conditions were favorable. The visible supply showed a decrease of 1,656,000 bushels of domestic oats, a decrease of 740,000 bushels of bonded oats, and a decrease of 406,000 bushels in Canada. The Government report made the area 37,844,000 acres, against 37,703,000 (last year); present condition, 91.1, against 85.7 last year and 88.4 the ten-year average; indicated crop, 1,109,000,000 bushels, against 922,000,000 bushels final last year. The condition of the hay crop was given at 89.8, a gain of 4.1, compared with last month, and the condition of pastures 93.7, against 81.7 last month. Cash oats quiet, with standards 43c, elevator; No. 3 whites, 40½@41c; No. 2 whites, 41½c.

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was dull and firm. Offerings were small, and with somewhat disappointing receipts of hogs at all points and the higher live-hog market, prices advanced. Leading bull interests were reported supporting the market.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	$1.14⅛	$1.14⅜	$1.14⅜	$1.15¼
September	..	..	1.10½	1.11
December	..	..	1.10⅛	1.10⅝

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	$1.03⅝	$1.02¼	$1.03⅛	$1.03⅝
September	1.05⅛	1.04	1.04⅝	1.05⅛
December	1.06	1.06¼	1.06¼	1.06⅝
Corn—				
July	74⅜	73⅝	73⅝	74⅝
September	73¼	72¾	72¾	73¼
December	63	62½	62¾	63
Oats—				
July	52⅝	51⅜	51⅜	51⅝
September	42¼	41⅞	41⅞	42
December	43	42½	42½	42¾
Lard—				
July	11.07½	11.00	11.05¼	10.95
September	11.25	11.15	11.22½	11.15
October	11.23½	11.22½	11.30	11.22½
Ribs—				
July	10.85	10.55	10.60	10.50
September	10.77½	10.62½	10.75	10.65
Pork—				
July	19.00	18.85	18.95	18.77½
September	19.27½	19.05	19.20	19.07½

COTTONSEED OIL.

A higher cotton and lard market had a sympathetic effect on oil values during the session. There was a fair outside demand, particularly for the new crop deliveries. Refiners were thought to be selling on the bulge, but offerings were not depressing. Consuming inquiry remains very quiet from both domestic and foreign quarters. The steadiness of values recently in face of this slow demand has not been without effect on sentiment with bulls claiming that if the stocks of unsold oil are other than light, it is surprising that there is not more pressure in the near positions in the way of hedges emanating from refiners.

The claim, furthermore, by this contingent is that it would be unreasonable to suppose that large concerns with moderate stocks would wait until a late date to utilize futures as an outlet for their surplus. Still others are obsessed with the belief that those with fair supplies are confident of a betterment in the consuming trade to the point where sufficient to absorb the available oil. Meanwhile, however, there is quiet selling by interests which have been and ostensibly are still favoring higher prices. Of course, if refiners have already hedged by selling future contracts, their ideas as to the supply and demand situation will largely determine the course of futures.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			6.75	6.60
June	6.62	6.62	6.77	6.75
July	6.91	6.91	6.93	6.90
August	7.05	7.03	7.06	6.98
September	7.15	7.11	7.14	7.06
October	7.12	7.12	7.11	7.05
November	6.70	6.69	6.69	6.63
December	6.66	6.66	6.63	6.57
January			6.63	6.58

COTTON.

The undertone to the market was again distinctly firm, and, while the tenor of new values was more mixed, it was generally conceded that the character of the buying was responsible for much of the gain rather than the crop and other information at hand. Initial quotations were from 5 to 7 points higher, due largely to comparative firmness of the Liverpool market, with light offerings noted at that centre and a moderate business in the spot department. Offerings locally were also light, and, while in the late trade it appeared as though cotton was being sold by some of the large bulls, the volume which was placed upon the market did not prevent final prices from being within a few points or about the high level of the session.

Prominent spot concerns were once more conspicuous in the absorption of contracts. The action of the market has been anything but comforting to shorts, and the firmness of the list has actuated a great deal of covering without radically changing sentiment. The technical position is probably more vounerable than for several days as a result of the reduction in the outstanding short interest, but inasmuch as outside buying has been restricted by the favorable crop news, the speculative market from this standpoint is not regarded as a weak one. For several days now the list has not fluctuated in conformity with the bear news, so that it was natural for the intrepid operators to display uneasiness, fearing that a change in the situation at the South would not advantageously affect them.

As has been expected, more settled weather developed over Sunday, with week-end crop advices favorable in the main, but with more rain predicted in parts of Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, reports that there was a storm at the mouth of the Mississippi River, and that storm warnings had been issued along the South Atlantic and Gulf coast. There seemed enough uneasiness to further discount ago bear pressure. Nothing in the way of a tornado was anticipated, but moderate to heavy rains were not thought to be unlikely with precipitation unnecessary at this time in most parts of the South. There was no moisture forecasted for the West, excepting for showers in East Texas, whereas rains would be beneficial over much of that State and Oklahoma. Many are still of the belief, however, that moisture is not urgently required in the Southwest at this time, a prominent expert is of the opinion that a dry June would be more helpful than a wet one over many of these sections.

The National Ginners' Association in their summary, noted insects in various parts of Texas, Mississippi, and Louisiana, but no damage has occurred as yet. Stands were reported nearly everywhere as good, but these advices also were to the effect that rain was needed in Northern and Western Texas, and within the next ten days over Oklahoma. Meanwhile Southern spot markets continue firm, and at a substantial parity over the local market. New York spot cotton yesterday was 10c advance; middlings, 11.75c. Demand for spots is believed to be rather light, but the steadiness of values is indicative of light offerings.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June			11.24@11.27	11.05
July	11.36	11.21	11.24@11.26	11.15
August	11.40	11.25	11.38@11.40	11.21
September	11.45	11.30	11.42@11.43	11.28
October	11.53	11.42	11.50@11.51	11.39
November	11.57	11.51	11.60@11.62	11.43
December	11.68	11.54	11.67@11.68	11.49
January	11.66	11.61	11.64@11.65	11.46
February			11.65@11.70	11.50
March	11.76	11.65	11.73@11.75	11.57
May			11.81@11.83	11.63

COFFEE.

Coffee opened steady, 1 to 5 points higher, and continued steady early on an advance of 50 reis in Santos. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were steady at about last week's quotations, and private advices from Brazil said that American roasters had been good buyers there at the close of last week. An easier feeling then developed, and the close was at a net loss of 3 to 6 points. Total sales, 56,500 bags. Much of the trading was switching from July and September into the later positions. Havre was steady early, but eased off, closing unchanged to ½f net lower, while Hamburg was 3@6¢ pfennig higher.

Rio was unchanged.

Spot coffee, 1450 for No 7.

Total warehouse deliveries in the United States for the week were 132,072 bags, against 66,880 bags last week and 100,296 bags last year; of the former amount New York had 59,785 bags.

Receipts at Rio and Santos for the week totaled 87,000 bags, compared with 80,000 bags the previous week, 73,000 bags last year, and 78,000 bags two years ago.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June			13.37@13.39	13.42
July	13.50	13.42	13.41@13.42	13.47
August			12.50@13.51	13.56
September	13.68	13.60	13.59@13.60	13.65
October	13.70	13.70	12.65@13.04	13.67
November			13.67@13.69	13.70
December	13.78	13.71	13.71@13.72	13.73
January			13.71@13.72	13.75
February			13.68@13.70	13.72
March	13.76	13.70	13.70@13.77	13.79
April			12.76@13.77	13.80
May	13.85	13.80	12.79@13.81	13.85

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, extras, dozen, 27½@28c; firsts, 26½@27c; seconds, 25½@26c; thirds, 24@25c; State dairy tubs, finest, 26½@27c; good to prime, 24@26c; common to fair, 22@23c; process, extras, 25@25½c; firsts, 24½@24¾c; seconds, 22c@23½c; factory, current make, firsts, 22¼@23c; seconds, 21@21½c; thirds, 19@20c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 20c; No. 1, 18½@19½c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, new, specials, 14c; average fancy, 13¾c; undergrades, 12@13½c; Daisies, fast, new, 14¼@14¾c; Stas, skims, new, white, specials, 11¾@12¼c; colored, 11¾@12¼c; choice, 10@10¾c; fair, 9¼@9½c; undergrades, 6@8c; full skims, 3@5c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 21½@22c; extra firsts, 19¼@20½c; firsts, 18½@19c; seconds, 17½@18c; thirds and poorer, 16@17c; dirties, No. 1, 17c; No. 2, 15¼@16¼c; checks, good to fine, 15@15½c; poor to fair, 10@14½c; State, Pennsylvania and near by, hennery whites, fancy, large, new laid, pound, 24c; selected whites, fair to good, 21@22c; Western, gathered whites, 20@22c; State, Pennsylvania and near by, hennery browns, 21@22c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 19@21c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

SUGAR.—The refined sugar market was steady, with good withdrawals on contracts. Prices showed no change. The following quotations are net, less discount of 2 per cent. for cash: Crystal dominos in cases of 20-two-pound cartons, $8.20; in cases of 24 five-pound cartons, $7.70; Eagle tablets, $6.60; cut loaf, 6c; crushed, $5.60; Mold A, $5.55; cubes, Eagle, five-pound bags, powdered, and Eagle confectioners' granulated, $5.45; XXXX powdered, $5.35; powdered, coarse powdered, and Eagle coarse granulated, $5.30; fruit powdered and Eagle extra fine granulated, $5.20; Eagle, two, three and one-half, and five-pound cartons of fine granulated, $5.40; Eagle, two-pound bags, fine granulated, $5.50; three-and-one-half-pound bags, $5.45; five-pound bags, $5.40; ten-pound bags, $5.35; twenty-five and fifty-pound bags and standard granulated, $5.25; fine granulated and Diamond A, $5.20; confectioners' A and No. 1, $5.05; Nos. 2 to 12, $5@$4.50, in five-cent ranges; Nos. 13, 14, and 15, $4.45.

The London beat sugar market was quiet, and 2½d lower. June and July stood at 11s 9d and August at 11s 9½d. The local raw sugar market was firm and unchanged. Cent

AUCTION SALES.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE, No. 55 WILLIAM ST.
Wednesday, June 12th, 1912,
at 12.30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET,
BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.

4 shs. Chesapeake & Ohio Rwy.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
1,000 shs. Cuban & Pan-American Express Co. Pref'd.
2,450 shs. Cuban & Pan-American Express Co. common.
4,000 shs. Liberty-Nassau Building Co. common.
2,250 shs. Liberty-Nassau Building Co. 7 p. c. Cumulative Pref'd.
Agreement of C. L. Gray to take and pay for at par 575 shs. of the Preferred stock of the Liberty-Nassau Building Co.
Agreement of Charles Pusche, do do 500 shs. do do.
Agreement of H. L. Christie, do do 25 shs. do do.
Agreement of E. J. Keschner, do do 100 shs. do do.
Agreement of Herbert T. Jennings, do do 100 shs. do do.
Agreement of Herbert T. Jennings, do do 150 shs. do do.
Agreement of George J. Wells, do do 50 shs. do do.
Agreement of C. C. Wright, do do 50 shs. do do.
Agreement of Snelson Chesney, do do 100 shs. do do.
Agreement of Albert M. Meints, do do 250 shs. do do.
Agreement of H. A. Berksmeyer, do do 50 shs. do do.
Agreement of W. L. Wimmer, do do 50 shs. do do.
$100,000 Mexican National Packing Co., Ltd., Tem. 6 p. c. 1st & Special Mtge. Bds., 1931.
2,700 shs. United Copper Co. com.
64 shs. Union Waxed & Parchment Paper Co. of N. J. 7 p. c. Pref'd.
46 shs. Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co.
25 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Hudson Trust Co.
10 shs. Tear-Off Bottle Seal Co. Pfd.
10 shs. Spiral Weld Tube Co.
1 share International Automobile League Tire & Rubber Co.
5 shs. United States Electric Co.
2 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
2,500 shs. Naica Mining Co.
5,000 shs. Naica Mining Co.
$100 Indian Harbor Yacht Club 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Registd. Bd., due Jan. 1928.
6 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
$6,000 City of New York 3½ p. c. Corporate Stock, 1954.
5 shs. New Jersey Zinc Co.
25 shs. New York & Harlem R. R.
25 shs. Nat'l Nassau Bank.
10 shs. Michigan Central R. R.
349 shs. Harway Improvement Co.
10 shs. Electric Bond & Share Co. Pfd.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer,
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12TH, 1912, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey Street:
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
20 shs. Dreamland.
$2,000 Dreamland Mtge. & Inc. Registd. Gold Bonds, due Jany., 1914.
80 shs. People's Surety Co.
200 shs. Remsen Bond & Mtge. Co.
22 shs. Remsen Realty Co.
40 shs. Remsen Realty Co. Pref'd.
100 shs. Nevada-Utah Mines & Smelters' Corpn.
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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SONORA PHONOGRAPH COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 15,762.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt;
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the twentieth day of June, 1912, at twelve o'clock noon; at which meeting the entire assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of stock in trade, completed and incomplete phonograph machines, parts not yet assembled, records, tools, machinery, office and shop fixtures and furniture, large stock on hand, also all rights under patents or applications for patents and all outstanding accounts receivable, together with the good will of the business, will be offered for sale on sealed bids by the trustee and for a lump sum.
The bids will be received by the Referee at his office, No. 2 Rector Street, New York, N. Y., on the 20th day of June, 1912, before 12 o'clock noon.
The trustee reserves the right to reject any and all bids. A deposit of 25% cash or certified check must accompany each bid and must be marked (Sonora Phonograph Company Bid.)
Notice is further given that if any of the bids are rejected at such meeting, the property and assets of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Joab H. Banton, trustee, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at 78 Reade Street, New York, on June 25th, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.
The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale at auction any property which does not bring seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.
For further particulars apply Joab H. Banton, trustee, 1 Liberty Street, New York, on any day prior to day of sale.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, June 4, 1912.

BANKRUPT SALE.

Entire stock and machinery of the Electrical Maintenance and Repair Company, bankrupt, at 204 Halsey St., Newark, N. J., will be sold at auction Wednesday, June 12, at 10:30 A. M., consisting of 9 automobiles, (gas and electric), 4 generators, 30 electric motors from ¼ to 7 h. p., electric equipment for charging batteries, 20 ignition batteries, electric fans, vulcanizing set, electric supplies, sockets, switches, cut-outs, rosettes, condelets, holophan shades, moldings, porcelain goods, asst. wire, lathe, saw table, drill press, forge, stock and dies, shafting, pulleys, hangers, drills, &c.; office furniture, large safe, desks, typewriter, cash register, &c. By order of
W. LOCKE ROCKWELL,
Trustee, Firemen's Bldg., Newark, N. J.
FRANCIS CHILD, Jr.,
Attorney for Trustees, 164 Market St., Newark, N. J.
WM. J. & ARTHUR C. CLEMENT, Auctioneers, 129 Market St., Paterson, N. J. 'Phone 2852.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, EASTERN District of New York.—In the matter of THOMAS H. MITCHELL & BRO., Bankrupt.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction by J. W. & W. H. Reid, United States Auctioneers, at No. 21 Willoughby St., in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on the 12th day of June, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.
The property, consisting of watches, clocks, jewelry, diamonds, cut glass, safe, and fixtures, may be inspected at the above premises on June 11th, 1912, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M.
The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of the said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five (75%) per cent. of the appraised value.
Dated New York, May 29th, 1912.
ROBERT F. TILNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
STRAUSS & SINGER, Attorneys for Trustee, Office and Post Office Address, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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Tickets and all information at Wharf Offices, at 290 Broadway, also at N. Y. Transfer Co. and Tourist Offices generally throughout the city.
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Pier 32, N. R. 'Phone Spring 9460.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of FREDERIC A. CAUCHOIS, Bankrupt.—No. 15,996.
Pursuant to the order of this court, the undersigned, trustee of the above-named bankrupt offers for sale that part of the property, assets and effects of the said bankrupt's estate known as Keen's English Chop House, a restaurant and hotel, located at Nos. 66, 68 and 70 West 36th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and also that part of the property, assets and effects of the said bankrupt's estate known as the Fulton Mills, carried on by the bankrupt under the name of F. A. Cauchois & Co., and all the right, title and interest of the bankrupt in and to the capital stock of Frederic A. Cauchois & Company, (being the entire issue thereof,) a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York to carry on the business of the said Fulton Mills being principally the business of selling roasted coffees, and carried on at Nos. 21 and 23 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
The property known as Keen's English Chop House consists of interior decorations, furnishings, tables, chairs, silver ware, plated ware, china, crockery, carpets, machinery, bedroom furnishings, bar fixtures and accessories, wines, liquors, &c., and all such other property as is usually kept in a modern restaurant, chop house and hotel, and any and all other personal property contained in said premises belonging to the bankrupt estate, and all the right, title and interest of the trustee in and to the lease of the premises at which the said restaurant and hotel are located, and the unexpired term thereof, and the good will of said business, known as "Keen's English Chop House."
The property to be sold known as Fulton Mills consists of office furniture and fixtures, partitions, machines and machinery for roasting coffee, safes, chairs, tables, stock of merchandise, coffees and teas, &c.; accounts receivable, the registered trade name, "Private Estate Coffee"; coffee urns, coffee pots, horses, wagons, automobile delivery wagon, mules and any and all other personal property contained in said premises belonging to the bankrupt estate, together with the trade name, "Fulton Mills," and the good will of said business.
The property above named, to wit: Keen's English Chop House, may be inspected at the premises, Nos. 66, 68 and 70 West 36th Street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M., and from 2 P. M. till 6 P. M., on any day, excepting Sundays, up to the day of sale and including the morning of the day of sale.
The property above mentioned, to wit: Fulton Mills, may be inspected at the premises, Nos. 21 and 23 Fulton Street, New York City, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., on any day excepting Sundays, up to the day of sale and including the morning of the day of sale.
Keen's English Chop House will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, official auctioneer of this court, at the premises, 66, 68 and 70 West 36th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 10:30 A. M., on the 28th day of May, 1912, and the Fulton Mills will be sold at public auction by the same auctioneer, at the premises, Nos. 21 and 23 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 2 P. M., on the 28th day of May, 1912.
A deposit of 10 per cent. in cash or certified check of the amount of the bid will be required from all bidders at the time of the making of their bids.
The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of the property from said sale unless it shall bring 75 per cent. of the appraised value thereof, and reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
Dated, New York, May 17th, 1912.
JOHN E. CONRON, Trustee,
10th Ave. and 13th St.,
New York City.
JOHN E. ROESER, Attorney for Trustee,
128 Broadway, New York City.
Any further particulars or information desired as to the property to be sold or the manner of sale and terms of sale, may be obtained from the trustee or his attorney.
The foregoing sales have been adjourned to Tuesday, June 11th, 1912, at the same hour and place, respectively.
JOHN E. CONRON, Trustee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of COSIMO DI FIORE and ROSALIA CIANCIMINO, individually and as co-partners, doing business as DI FIORE & CO., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, June 11th, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 410 West 13th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of wines, oil, horse and wagon, fixtures, &c.
ALBERT C. BONASCHI, Receiver.
SAMUEL F. FRANK, Attorney for Receiver, 41 Park Row, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RUBIN SONNE and THEODORE S. ROSENGARTEN, individually and as copartners, doing business under the name of SUNNY DRESS CO., Bankrupts.—No. 16,365.
To the creditors of Rubin Sonne and Theodore S. Rosengarten, individually and as copartners, doing business under the name of Sunny Dress Co., of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1912, the said Rubin Sonne and Theodore S. Rosengarten were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1912, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated June 10th, 1912.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH BLASBERG, individually and as trading as IMPERIAL INCANDESCENT SUPPLY CO., Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated January 8th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, July 8th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 10th, 1912.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of J. IRVING HORNBECK, Bankrupt.—No. 16,664.
To the creditors of J. Irving Hornbeck of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1912, the said J. Irving Hornbeck was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1912, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated June 10th, 1912.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

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LEAVE PIER (NEW) 1, NORTH RIVER.
9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.
LEAVE STEEPLECHASE PARK.
10:25, 11:40 A. M.; 12:35, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, *7:10, 7:50, 8:35, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.
Trips marked * do not go to 129th St.
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For Newburgh and lower landings, week days, except Saturday, Franklin St., 5 p. m. Saturdays 3 p. m.; West 129th St., 3:30 p. m.

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Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm	June 20	July 27	Aug. 24	Sept. 21
Kaiser Wilhelm II	June 25	July 23	Aug. 27	Sept. 24
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	July 2	July 30	Sept. 3	Oct. 1
Berlin	July 6	Aug. 17		
Kronprinzessin Cecilie	July 9	Aug. 6	Sept. 10	Oct. 8.

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Grosser Kurfuerst	July 2	Sept. 12	
Koenig Albert	July 4	Sept. 26	
Koenigin Luise	July 25	Sept. 19	
Friedrich der Grosse	Aug. 13		
Bremen	Aug. 31		

The Mediterranean — Prinzess Irene . . June 15 Sept. 7; Friedrich der Grosse July 4; Koenig Albert . . Aug. 17 Sept. 21
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CEDRIC.....June 13, 12 noon
ST. LOUIS.....June 15, 9:30 A. M.
LAPLAND.....June 15, 10 A. M.

AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A.M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
St. Louis.....June 15 | St. Paul.....June 29
New York.....June 22 | Philadelphia..July 6

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N.R.
Minnetonka, June 29, 9 AM Minnewaska, Jy. 13
Minneapolis, Jy. 6, 10:30AM Minnehaha, Jy. 20

RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10 A. M.
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
Lapland.....June 15 Zeeland.....June 29
Kroonland...June 22 Vaderland...July 6
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, 9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CELTIC.....June 20, 12 noon
NEW YORK.....June 22, 9:30 A. M.
KRONLAND.....June 22, 10 A. M.

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
Olympic(new)..June15, 10AM Oceanic..June 29
Majestic.....June 22, noon Olympic(new)Jy. 6
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Cedric..June 18, noon Adriatic.....June 27
Celtic...June 20, noon Baltic.....July 8
BOSTON-MEDITERRANEAN PORTS
Cretic...June 29, 10 AM Canopic.....July 13

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Van Cortlandt Estate Sale Brings Total of $1,449,175 for 719 Lots — Umbria Apartment on West End Avenue in $1,200,000 Deal — Dyckman Flats Sold — Suburban Market.

The auction sale of the Van Cortlandt estate property ended last night shortly after 7 o'clock, with a grand total of $1,449,175 for the 719 lots offered, or an average of $2,015 a lot. Joseph P. Day kept continuously on the auction block from noon to the finish, and over 1,000 persons remained to the end. The highest price obtained for a single parcel was $37,500 for the 50-foot lot on the southwest corner of Broadway and 238th Street, at the foot of the subway station, and the Broadway lot adjoining it, about 25 feet wide, brought $16,000. The sale yesterday comprised 297 lots, being the balance of the unsold portion from Saturday.

The good prices obtained for the property, the interest shown by the investors, and the large attendance during both days, showed conclusively, according to Mr. Day, J. Clarence Davies, who acted as one of the managers of the sale for the estate, and the lawyers, that good property ripe for improvement in the city can always be sold. The cry of dull market, in their opinion, was utterly disproved by the results of the sale, which, in many respects, was the largest and most notable estate sale ever offered at auction in the city.

Umbria Apartment in Big Deal.

One of the newest of the high class twelve story apartment houses recently erected on West End Avenue, the Umbria, on the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-second Street, has been sold by Harry Schiff to Helen L. Gilender Asimar. The property, which has a frontage of 102.2 feet on the avenue and 100 feet on the street, has been held at $850,000. There was a trade element in the deal, the buyer giving in part payment the eleven-story loft structure at 17 and 19 West Seventeenth Street, on a plot 83 by 92 feet. This figured in the deal at $360,000, the aggregate value of the two properties involved being $1,200,000.

The Huston & Spracker Company were the brokers, and they have been appointed agents for both buildings. The Umbria was completed and opened last October, and is fully rented, the annual rent roll being $85,000. It is one of several fine apartments lately erected by Harry Schiff on the west side. He recently purchased the old Straus homestead on the north block front of 105th Street, between Broadway and West End Avenue, for apartment house improvement in the near future, and on Sunday was recorded his purchase of a large plot, 102.5 by 133.5, on the northwest corner of Broadway and Eighty-fourth Street.

Another West Side deal in which Mr. Schiff was involved included the sale by him through David Stewart and the William Lomberg Company to the Bendheim Construction Company, of the two six-story apartment houses from 308 to 314 West 111th Street, covering a plot 75 by 106 feet, and the six-story apartment at 304 and 306 West 111th Street, on plot 37.6 by 90 by 106 feet, to a client of David Stewart. They were held at $225,000.

Washington Heights Deals.

The six-story apartment house, known as the Harriet, at 617 West 143d Street, between Broadway and Riverside Drive, has been sold to an investor by the Braude-Papaso Company for the Domain Realty Company. The plot is 75 by 99.1 and was purchased through the same brokers by the sellers last February. The buyer takes in part payment from the Domain Realty Company a country estate at Ossining. The properties in the deal are rated in value about $200,000.

The three buildings at 4,230 Broadway, between 179th and 180th Streets, on plot 75.6 by 84 and irregular, has been resold by J. J. Phillips & Co. for Ennis & Sinnott to Daniel B. Freedman.

Sells Dyckman Apartments.

The new five-story non-elevator apartment houses in the Dyckman section at 121 to 127 Vermilyea Avenue, near 207th Street, have been sold for the Vermilyea Realty Company by the Frank L. Fisher Company to an investor. The plot is 100 by 100 feet.

Harlem Flat Sold.

The five-story flat at 2,204 Seventh Avenue, between 130th and 131st Streets, on plot 28 by 75, has been sold by Rosanna Varley to an investor.

Buys Leroy Street Tenements.

The old buildings now used as tenements at 19 Leroy Street, between Bleecker and Bedford Streets, on plot 25 by 90, have been purchased by Harris and Laurice Mandelbaum through Pepe & Brother; Hannah B. Wool of Ridgefield Park, N. J., was the seller.

Large Deal in Yonkers.

A large deal in South Yonkers, involving Bronx property in trade, has just been consummated between the Gerbereux Company and Michael J. Walsh, whereby the latter acquires a plot of eight lots. Six of these lots adjoin the Central Methodist Church to the south on Hamilton Avenue and the other two lots are situated on the westerly side of Elliott Avenue, forming an "L" with the Hamilton Avenue plot. These properties were held at about $24,000. Mr. Walsh gave in part payment apartment structures in the Bronx. M. A. Broderick and Thomas E. Burke were the brokers in the transaction.

Brooklyn.

A plot, 200 by 100 feet, on the west side of Junius Street, 100 feet south of Pitkin Avenue, has been purchased by Samuel Rubel from Isaac Levingsen, the consideration being $20,000. In part payment Mr. Rubel gave a plot 75 by 100 on the west side of Junius Street, 215 feet south of Liberty Avenue.

The Samuel Galitska Company have sold for Samuel Paulstein and Samuel J. Paulstein to William Gorden and John Robert Gorden a plot, 20 by 100, on Seventy-fifth Street, 115 feet east of Fifth Avenue.

Robert Frith has sold 233 Dean Street, a three-story dwelling, for Carrie M. Jenkins to Edwin Kearn, for investment.

F. C. Sauter has sold 675 Seventy-fifth Street for Charles Sayles to Frederick Wyeth.

Suburban.

The Stanley Agency has sold for Jane V. McMorris a plot on the south side of Terrace Avenue, Jamaica, 40 by 100, to Carl Mann. It will be improved with a dwelling.

The Theodore C. Doremus farm of 111 acres at Towaco, N. J., has been sold by Edward P. Hamilton & Co. to a client for occupancy.

Big Bronx Theatre Lease.

The large theatre in the Community Building, which James F. Meehan is erecting on Southern Boulevard and 163d Street, facing Hunt's Point Plaza, in one of the most active sections of the Bronx, has been leased by Miss Cecil Spooner.

She has taken a lease of twenty years at an aggregate rental of $650,000, the deal being negotiated by her husband, Charles E. Blaney. The theatre will be the largest in the Bronx, seating over 2,000 persons. It is to be completed for opening next Fall.

Country Leases.

Pease & Elliman have rented for Emily Plumly her house at Allenhurst, N. J., to Mrs. F. C. Grugan.

The John H. Fite Company has leased the Massapequa Hotel at Massapequa, L. I., for the Queens Land and Title Company to the Woodbury Hotel Company, Elmer F. Woodbury, President.

John Tyler has leased the Beach House at Sea Girt, N. J., for the Jackson Realty Company of Philadelphia to Mrs. G. A. Briggs, formerly proprietor of the Greenwich Inn., Sound Beach, Conn.

Commercial Leases.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased space in the Centurian Building, 1,182 Broadway, to Leonard S. Hirschbein and Howell & Howell. The same brokers have leased offices in the new twenty-story United States Rubber Company Building, Broadway and Fifty-eighth Street, to Alexander Lamont, Irving C. Stern, Randall-Faichney Company, Guido M. Sacerdote, D. McR. Livingston, Ellis G. Potter, H. B. Layman, John Sturtevant, Harvey W. Bell, Broadway and Fifty-third Street Company, and August Koehler.

Notes.

Shampan & Shampan, architects, are preparing plans for a five-story apartment, on plot 50 by 100, on the north side of Pacific Street, 150 feet east of Nevins Street, Brooklyn, for the Merchants' Lloyd Realty Company.

Sidney L. Wersaw announces that he has moved his real estate office to 314 West Forty-second Street.

Pease & Elliman have been appointed agents of the remodeled building at 11 West Thirty-seventh Street for Mrs. Valentine G. Hall, and for 555 Fifth Avenue, a six-story loft, by the Owen estate.

William A. White & Sons report that the Wadsworth Building Company is having plans prepared to erect a new building on the northeast corner of Wadsworth Avenue and 181st Street, with stores on the ground floor and apartments on the upper floors.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Byron L. Kennelly.

150 lots on Old Mill Road, Blake, Grant, Forbell, and Drew Avs and Eldert Lane, East New York; executors' sale; estate of Herman Jacoby, deceased; 71 lots sold for a total of $17,125.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Avenue A, 1,462, w s, 63.7 ft s of 78th St, 19.8x94, three-story dwelling; partition; to Annie F. Quinn, a party in interest, $4,800.

By J. H. Mayers.

90th St, 209 East, s, 243.6 ft e of 3d Av, 37.0x100.11, six-story tenement and stores; foreclosure to the plaintiff, S. H. Golding, $38,200.

By Henry Brady.

Nassau St, 63, w s, 75.6 ft n of Maiden Lane, 22.6x68.2x irregular; five-story loft and store building; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c, which F. G. Carroll had on March 21, 1912, or since; withdrawn.

AT 8:30 P. M. 5D AV.

By Joseph P. Day.

Morris Park Av, s w corner of Van Buren St, 104.7x—x93.7x100, Van Nest; foreclosure, withdrawn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

42d St, 529 to 549 West, and 436 St, 532 to 542 West, for a six-story warehouse, 175xirregular x99.6; A. D. Russell, Princeton, N. J., owner; L. C. Holden, 103 Park Av, architect; cost $300,000

2d Av, 1,888, for a one-story moving picture show, 25.9x100; G. Gottbelf, 160 5th Av, owner; L. Leining, Jr., 160 5th Av, architect; cost $12,500

Suburban Place, s w corner of Crotona Place East, for three five-story brick tenements, 40x88; Nathan and David Soiman, 87 Maiden Lane, owners; William E. Lehman, 758 Brook Av, architect; cost $90,000

Bryant Av, n e corner of 172d St, for a five-story brick tenement, 24.9x90; Cleri Construction Co., Michael Capprollo, 954 Jennings St, President, owners; Lucien Picciotta, 537 East 146th St, architect; cost $40,000

Purdy Av, e s, 196 ft n of Westchester Av, for two two-story brick dwellings, 20x55; E. C. Fonda, 1,419 Parker Av, owner; H. G. Steinmetz, 1,007 East 180th St, architect; cost $7,000

Block bounded by Haight Av, Bronx, and Pelham Parkways, for a 1½-story frame office building, 24x24; Morris Park Estates, 25 Broad St, owner; Klein & Keller, 140 Cedar St, architects; cost $1,000

Monroe Av, n w corner of 161st St, for a two-story brick store and dwelling, 38.9x65.6; Mary E. Dennerlein, 409 East 161st St, owner; M. J. Garvin, 3,907 Third Av, architect; cost $15,000

184th St, e s, 102.64 ft n of Webster Av, for three five-story brick tenements, 81.7½x128; Crescent Construction Co., Antonio Di Santoro, 2,407 Olinville Av, owner; Lucien Picciotta, 537 East 146th St, architect; cost, $60,000

Ogden Av, w s, 53.4 ft s of Mount Eden Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 27.1x82; Carr Building Co., Benjamin J. Carr, Jr., 2,644 Morris Av, President, owners; Abraham Bert, 35 Nassau St, architect; cost $22,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

72d St, s s, 83.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, to a five-story dwelling; H. R. B. Mygatt, 507 West 138th St, owner; J. T. Hanemann, 103 Park Av, architect; cost $16,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, JUNE 10.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft s of 179th St, 75 x100; (foreclosure April 25, 1912;) Joseph S. Buhler, referee, to T. J. McGuire Construction Co., 100 West 138th St, mtg $35,000 and all liens, June 7; attorney, the Debenture Corporation, 234 5th Av $16,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Charles H. Van Aken, 148 West 47th St, prior mtg $35,500, June 8, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, same $5,000

HORATIO ST, 51, n s, 23x84.8, Heinrich J. Steeneck to Benjamin F. Mills, executor, 145 West 122d St, June 10, due as per bond; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St $10,000

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 20 ft s of 107th St, 20.11x82.9; John Madden and Percival E. Smith, 49 West 44th St, June 10, 1 year; attorneys, Lyon & S., 44 Cedar St $15,000

MULBERRY ST, 89, w s, 25x100; Angelo Bove and another to Henry De F. Weekes, at Oyster Bay, L. I., June 10, due May 1, 1917; attorneys, Weekes Brothers, 45 William St $24,000

SAME property; same to Isabella Labriola, 415 East 116th St, prior mtg $24,000, June 10, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 346 Broadway $11,000

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SECOND mortgage money in small amounts to loan on Country Seats; principals only. Jerome Silbermann, 7 East 42d St.

PARK AV, 1,807-09, e s, 81.8x90; William D. J. McCarthy and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, June 6, due as per bond $8,000

67th NICHOLAS AV, 304, e s, 15x125; Libbie E. Fritze to Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway, April 25, due, &c, as per bond; address, 176 Broadway $4,000

WILLIAM ST, 170 and 172, n e corner of Beekman St, 19.6x39.2; Alice H. S. Stebbins and others, devisees of Mary S. Dodge and another, to United States Trust Co., 45 Wall St, June 1, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St $170,000

2D AV, 2,467, w s, 24.11x75; Ida R. Stewart to William Kerr, 815 Hunt's Point Av; price mtg $8,000, June 15, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney A. C. Bragard, 165 Broadway $6,700

3D ST, 5 East, n s, Wyoming Realty Co. to Irving Weiser, 702 East 5th St, prior mtg $52,-500, June 7, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Max Winder, 309 Broadway $4,850

8TH ST, 628 East, s w s, 24.9x96; Annie Kapne to Lawyers' Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, June 10, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $27,000

3RD ST, 430-38 West, s s, 75x98.9; Edward L. Larkin to William F. Donnelly, 407 West 234 St, June 8, prior mtg $52,200, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, B. E. Seigelstein, 99 Nassau St.

37TH ST, 622 West, n s, 25x98.9; Julian P. Thomas M. D. Co. to Eveline I. Howell, Greenwich, Conn., June 7, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, $8,000

30TH ST, 437 West, n s, 25x98.9; Fanny Gruen to Benjamin J. Weil, 21 East 82d St, June 6, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Weil & M., 8 Beekman St $2,000

42D ST, 250-252 West, s s, 24.8x — Mary C. Stewart to Charles H. Hastings, La Manda Park, Los Angeles, Cal., June 8, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $15,000

91ST ST, s s, 76.5 ft e of Madison Av, 18.4x100.8; Mary A. Sedgwick to William Gillilan, 8 Palace Gate West, London, England, June 7, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $25,000

94TH ST, 333 East, s s, 25x100.11; Henry Keller to Christian Sommer, 53 Washburn St, Jersey City Heights, N. J., June 2, 5 years $2,000

104TH ST, 77 West, n s, 16.7x100; Margaret A. Hayungs to Washington Trust Co., 253 Broadway, June 10, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $12,500

Bronx.

CARROLL ST, n s, 145.6 ft e of City Island Av; Howard M. Booth to Daniel V. Craft, 158 Carroll St, June 8, 10 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $2,400

GRANT AV, e s, 257 ft s of 166th St, 20x102; Mary, wife of John Monaghan, to Pauline Kaplan, 922 Fox St, June 1, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, O. E. Davis, 2,206 3d Av $1,500

HOE AV, n e corner of Home St, 40x100.8; Hoe Realty Co. to Mollie S. Laflin, 57 West 68th St, June 7, 5 years; attorney, Pressinger & N., 60 Wall St $40,000

JEROME AV, n e corner of 193d St, 100x—; Henry W. Singhi to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, June 10, 5 years; attorney, S. S. Terry, 66 Broadway $60,000

OGDEN AV, w s, 225 ft s of 165th St, 25x90; John J. Mackin to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 160 Broadway $5,500

POPHAM AV, n s, 469.10 ft e of 176th St; Wallace G. Geety to Frank L. Graham, 68 West 128th St, June 1, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Adams & H., 1 Liberty St $3,000

VALENTINE AV, n e corner of 170th St, 50x85.11; H. F. English Building and Contracting Co. to Greenwich Mortgage Co., 391 East 149th St, June 10, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St $40,000

VYSE AV, n w corner of 177th St, 43.2x—; E. S. Prince Co. to Francis A. E. Meyer, Closter, N. J., June 10, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $25,000

WEBSTER AV, w s, 175 ft s of Woodlawn Road, 50x120; German Real Estate Co. to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, June 10, due as per bond $30,000

WOODYCREST AV, w s, 151.2 ft n of 164th St, 25.2x85; Katherine B. Potter to William V. Simpson, at Matawan, N. J., May 29, due March 1, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. V. Simpson, 45 Park Row $1,000

3D AV, 4,177, w s, 27x91.10x27x93; Oscar and Aaron Bartelstone to Joseph Wakeling, 1,156 Stebbins Av, June 8, 3 years; attorney, Smith Williamson, 364 Alexander Av $12,000

179TH ST, 111 to 115 East, s s, 48.8x100; August Jacob to George Schenker, 1,421 Prospect Av, (prior mtg $18,000,) April 9, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Dutton & R., 263 Broadway $4,500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

GOERCK ST, 71 and 73, store; Wyler Construction Co. to Max Steindler, 122 Columbia St, and another, 10 years from May 1, 1912.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,738, corner store and basement; Samuel Heyman to Owen Lawless, 204 East 84th St, 5 10-12 years from July 1, 1912; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway $1,080

ORCHARD ST, 106, all; Solomon Ginsberg to Isaac Ginsberg, 111 Norfolk St, 3 years from July 1, 1912; attorney, J. S. Shapiro, 180 Delancey St $4,282

PARK ROW, 109 to 113, s e corner of Duane St, and New Chambers St, 1 to 5, all; United States Trust Co. of New York, executor, &c, to James Spellman, 125 St. John's Pl, Brooklyn, 10 years from Nov. 1, 1906; attorneys, Conway & Weed, 32 Nassau St $9,500

PROSPECT AV, 907, north store, &c; Diedrich Bohling to H. Solomon, 525 East 163d St, 5 10-12 years from Aug. 1, 1912; attorneys, Well & Well, 316 East 161st St $1,080

PROSPECT AV, s w corner of Westchester Av; Room 22 in Johnson Building Real Estate Co. to Abr. F. Furman, 320 Beck St, 3 9-12 years from Aug. 1, 1912; attorney, S. Swirsky, 271 Broadway $420

1ST AV, 1,250 and 1,968, n e corner of 98th St, 401 and 403 East, all; Barnett Levy to Samuel Miller, 432 East 72d St, 4 years from Feb. 1, 1912; attorney, P. Goldfarb, 302 Broadway $5,000

1ST AV, 508, store floor and part of cellar; Sebastian Dorfmuller to Louis Neufer, 614 West 40th St, 10 years from May 1, 1912; attorney, C. Rudenshausen, 140 Nassau St.

79TH ST, 109 East, all; Laura D'O. Roosevelt to Francis R. Arnold, 108 East 79th St, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1910; attorneys, Armstrong & K., 40 Wall St $3,200

MECHANICS' LIENS.

FREEMAN ST, 968; same against Johnn Doe, owner; William Simpson, contractor $25

SIMPSON ST, s w corner of Freeman Av, 40x60; Salvatore Xembardi against John J. Tomich, owner; William Simpson, contractor $345

48TH ST, 14 West; Webster Iron Works against John Doe, owner; Hermanns, Madden & Co., contractors $115

LIS PENDENS.

ANTHONY AV, s w corner of Mount Hope Place, 50x106.4; Jacob A. Geissenhainer et al. against Caryl A. Montgomery et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Norwood & Marden.

LUDLOW ST, 14; Broadway Savings Institution of the City of New York against Bertram Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. Kelly.

152D ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 85x99.11; Bradhurst Av, n e corner of 154th St, 101.11x89.6; four actions; Central Building Improvement and Investment Co. against Birch Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of four mortgages;) attorneys, Goldfogle, Cohn & Lind.

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East Side.

A modern fireproof ten-story and pent house business building, all leased; running through block; 127-129 East 25th St., 128 East 26th St. Apply Brackett Realty Company, 122 East 25th St.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

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BEAUTIFUL
MAPLETON
In the Heart of Brooklyn,
HALF HOUR BY SEA BEACH LINE TO 32D AVENUE STATION, BROOKLYN.
Beautiful modern brick houses, $4,500, $5,500; your own terms; $100 down.
EXAMINE ANY DAY.
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A Lovely Home
Can Be Bought Now at Cost
$100 Down. Balance same as Rent.
In the Park Section of Brooklyn, 20 minutes from New York City Hall; 5c. fare; perfect house; finely finished; handsomely decorated; on a beautiful boulevard; seven rooms, tiled bath and vestibule, parquet floors, hardwood trim; sewer, gas, electricity. Send for particulars. Executor, D 268 Times Downown.

$16 PER MONTH
carries 7 room brick dwelling; only $4,750, $300 down; 60 sold during 1911 to refined families; restricted property. Take Sea Beach L from Park Row (35 minutes) or at Atlantic Av. Sub. Sta., B'klyn, direct to Kings Highway Sta. on the property. OTTO SINGER.

For Sale.—10 1-family houses; asphalt street; 800 feet from elevated station; modern in every particular; all rented; price, $47,500; first mortgage, $30,000; my equity, $17,500; rent provides for all expenses and pays at this moment over 6% on equity; $7,000 cash; will take back $10,000 second mortgage; these houses were built to sell for $5,750 each, which I can prove; owner needs money. C. S., D 269 Times Downtown.

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At Prospect Park Plaza; to close estate will sacrifice modern corner detached dwelling, 160 feet frontage on Plaza; 17 rooms, 2 baths; perfect order; private conservatory; spacious grounds; costly shrubbery; house alone cost $125,000; make offer. $1,500
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$100 down, $27 per month, one-family detached cottage, 6 rooms and bath; steam heat; parquet floors; laundry in cellar. C. E. WILLIAMS, 1,945 Flatbush Av.

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THE HUB OF GREATER NEW YORK
SELECT HOMES
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SELECT LOCATION
Near trains and trolley.
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Five-cent fare to Manhattan.
Within a block of the Roosevelt Av. Subway Extension.
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For a Good Home and a paying investment.
Prices low; terms to suit you.
Write for Booklet "B," telling all about these
Attractive "Elmhurst Homes."
TO REACH PROPERTY—Take Corona car at Queensboro Bridge and 2d Av. to Baxter Av., Elmhurst; walk one block north; or take train from 34th St. via Penn. tunnels to Elmhurst Station. Agent at office, cor. Baxter Av. and 25th St.
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In the Best Section
One block from the trolley; five minutes' walk to railroad depot; city improvements; sewers, water, gas, cement walks, curbs; plenty of shade trees, giving parklike effect; house contains 8 large rooms and bath, outside laundry and Summer kitchen, heat; all improvements, parquet floors; I will show the house Sundays or week days; price $7,500, $1,000 cash. George C. Johnston, 75 Ludlow Av., near 5th St. and Elmhurst Bridge, Elmhurst.

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Long Island Sound; half hour from Pennsylvania Station, New York City; 7 rooms and bath; two lots; cement sidewalks; macadamized streets; gas and electric light; water and sewerage; fine bathing beach and high-class yacht clubhouse close by; refined and select neighborhood; elegant surroundings; cheap; terms to suit purchaser. SHORE FRONT, 243 West 34th St.

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It costs no more to live in a refined, restricted, and easily accessible neighborhood in the country than it does to dwell in a city flat; there is for sale in the most desirable section of Westchester a house that overlooks the Hudson, and that can be purchased on a small cash payment down, the balance same as rent; it is modern in every particular, the surroundings are beautiful, and you have the additional advantage of being able to enjoy all out-of-door sports with the best class of people. Particulars from Room 1,000, 331 Madison Av.

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RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON
Residence plots on highest land in New York City.
Reached in 35 minutes from 42d Street by Broadway Subway to Van Cortlandt,
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27 Cedar Street, New York.

A RARE BARGAIN
Near Briarcliff.
50 acres, mostly tillable; orchard; fine stream and pond; modern dwelling, 10 rooms; bath; excellent condition; barns, outbuildings; high elevation; extensive Hudson River and country view; price, $20,000; must be sold. Attorney, 46 Times.

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Private Houses To Let
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APPLY 33RD FLOOR.
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Rapid growth and quickly increased value are assured.
Go up and see for yourself. Take subway to Simpson Street Station and then walk or take trolley six blocks along Westchester Avenue.
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AT FREEPORT, 23 miles out South Shore; high-class modern residence, 14 rooms, 2 bathrooms, elegant decorations, latest improvements; handsome grounds; trees, lawns; choice, select location; garage; must be seen to be appreciated. For price and terms, apply CARROLLTON REALTY CO., World Bldg., N. Y.

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FIVE DOLLARS AN ACRE.
60-acre farm in the Green Mountains, altitude 2,000 ft., only 6 hrs. from this city; house of 12 rooms; wonderful views; barn; 100 acres cleared land, 100 acres spruce will be worth $5,000 in 15 years. 400 acres additional woodland full of pheasants; best trout brook in the State; only $5 an acre! Think of it! E. SLOCUM, 141 B'way.

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FEDERAL.

Supreme Court Decisions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Following were the Supreme Court of the United States decisions to-day:

11. Original.—Ex parte: In the matter of Charley Webb, petitioner.—Petition for writs of habeas corpus and certiorari denied.

81—L. B. Kindred et al., appellants, vs. Union Pacific Railroad Company.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

222—Standard Stock Food Company, appellant, vs. H. R. Wright, as State Food and Dairy Commissioner of Iowa.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

294—Henry Clairmont, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Judgment reversed.

304—Seaboard Air Line Railroad, plaintiff in error, vs. Ernest N. Duvall.—Dismissed.

447—Frederick A. Hyde and Joost H. Schneider, petitioners, vs. The United States.—Judgment affirmed.

701—Frank W. Brown, appellant, vs. C. J. Elliott, United States Marshal, &c., et al., and 702—E. C. Moore, appellant, vs. C. T. Elliott, United States Marshal, &c., et al.—Final orders affirmed, with costs.

723—The United States et al., appellants, vs. the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company et al.—Decree affirmed.

235—Charles D. Creswill et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of Georgia et al.—Judgment reversed, with costs.

982—The Norfolk and Suburban Turnpike Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Commonwealth of Virginia.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the court:

341—Arthur Hirsh et al., appellants, vs. J. W. Taylor et al., &c.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction.

1127—The City and County of Denver et al., petitioners, vs. the New York Trust Company et al.; and 1128—The City and County of Denver et al., petitioners, vs. the Denver Union Water Company et al.—Motion to advance granted.

970—The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Mrs. Cordie McWhirter, administratrix, &c.—Ordered to be placed on the summary docket.

489—John C. Mackey vs. Uintarin Development Company.—Writ of certiorari denied.

530—Henry Sanitas et al., petitioners, vs. George Frost Company et al.—Certiorari denied.

1146—Central Park, North & East River Railroad Company, petitioner, vs. the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, et al.—Certiorari denied.

1158—The Williams Soap Company et al., petitioners, vs. the J. B. Williams Company.—Certiorari denied.

1161—Degrasse Paper Company, petitioner, vs. American Sulphite Pulp Company.—Certiorari denied.

1162—Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, petitioner, vs. Harry A. Gawinske.—Certiorari denied.

1163—Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific Railway Company, petitioner, vs. Annie May Rogers et al.—Certiorari denied.

1164—The steamship Good Hope, J. Harding, claimant, petitioner, vs. Chelsea Fibre Mills; 1165—The steamship Good Hope, Edward N. Norton et al., claimants, petitioners, vs. Robert Balfour et al., &c., and 1166—The steamship Good Hope, Edward N. Norton et al., claimants, petitioners, vs. Henry P. Wintsr et al., &c.—Certiorari denied.

1168—Giuseppe Morella, petitioner, vs. The United States, petitioner, for a writ of certiorari.—Denied.

1011—Frank T. Wells, petitioner, vs. The United States; 1012—Rufus J. Ireland, petitioner, vs. The United States; 1013—Wilberforce Sully, petitioner, vs. The United States, and 1014—George W. Daily, petitioner, vs. The United States.—Petitions for writs of certiorari denied.

1159—Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., petitioner, vs. Benjamin Lucas Outlaw.—Certiorari denied.

1187—The Order of St. Benedict of New Jersey, petitioner, vs. Albert Steinhauser, individually, &c.—Certiorari granted.

1169—William M. McCoach, collector, &c., petitioner, vs. The Minehill & Schuylkill Haven Railroad Company.—Certiorari granted.

1170—Isaac C. Archer, petitioner, vs. The Greenville Sand and Gravel Company.—Certiorari granted.

170—Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, petitioner, vs. Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company.—Decree modified.

701—City of Louisville, appellant, vs. Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company.—Motion for time to present a petition for a rehearing submitted.

773—James J. Hooker et al., &c., appellants, vs. Martin A. Knapp et al., &c., and 774—The Eagle White Lead Company et al., appellants, vs. The Inter-State Commerce Commission et al.—Motion for sixty days in which to present a petition for rehearing granted.

869—Low Wah Suey et al., appellants, vs. Samuel W. Backus, Commissioner, &c.—Petition for rehearing granted.

139—Louis Zeckendorf, appellant, vs. Albert Steinfeld et al., and 140—Albert Steinfeld et al., appellants, vs. Louis Zeckendorf et al.—Motion for rehearing granted.

150—Rosewell E. Messinger, petitioner, vs. Peter Anderson.—Motion for rehearing granted.

900—The Railroad Commission of the State of Mississippi et al., appellants, vs. Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company.—Motion for rehearing granted.

7—Colorado & Northwestern Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Restored to the docket for reargument.

Adjourned to the time and place appointed by law.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Holt, J. Jury calendar, 388—In re Michael Lewis, 104—Sovereign Bank v. Stanley, 192—Alexander v. St. Louis Southwestern R. R., 256—Kusner v. Pressed Steel Car Co. 253—Nicoll v. Pullman, 361—Baker v. Penn R. R. 44—Nashville v. Barnum, 304—Nelson v. Penn R. R. 292—Harrigan v. Bouvier. 150—D'Auls v. Internat. Merc. M. Co. 367—Visan v. N. Y. & N. J. Bridge Co. 182—S. F. v. Middelberg, 242—Pittsburgh Plate Glass v. Hilton. 309—O'Reilly v. Oceanic Steam Nav Co. 388—Saul v. Great Atlantic & P. Tea Co. 373—Rivers v. La Compagnie G. T. 370—Lambert v. Oceanic Steam Nav Co. 378, 379—Weinrauh v. Penn R. R.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Mayer, J. Admiralty and equity. 228—City of N. Y. v. Tug George F. Randolph. 96—Holler v. Holmes. 260—Rapner v. West India S. S Co. 16—De Long Hook & Eye Co v. Am Pine Co. 226—City of N. Y. v. George F. Randolph. 236—Staples Brick Co. v. S. S. Stefano. 250—Monk v. Tug S. R. Callaway. 223—Yellow Pine Co v. Barge O. M. Hitchcock. 19—Merritt Dredging Co v. Tug Margaret Sanford.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT.—Appellate Division.—Ingraham, McLaughlin, Scott, Miller, and Dowling, JJ.—Enumerated Motions. 777—Switzerland Gen. Ins. Co v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. 778—Carnegie Trust Co v. Mayhame et al. 779—Coon & Miller. 777—Donnelly v. McArdle. 776—Delehanty v. Dunn. 768—R. G. Packard Co v. City N. Y. 785—People v. Montgomery. 830—James v. Dickey. 772—Finlay v. Kane. 774—Finlay v. Kane. 775—Finlay v. Kane. 712—F. V. Strauss Co v. Hammerstein. 780—Well v. Well. 781—Meacham v. Jamestown, Franklin & C. Railroad Co. 782—People ex rel. Dumphy v. 782—Blair Collapsible Steel Co v. Rice et al.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J. Litigated motions. 1—Weber v. Weber. 2—Chard v. Ryan-Parker Const. Co. 3—Kirsch v. Altman. 4—Scholl v. Scholl. 5—Saxton v. Hutter. 6—Matter of City N. Y. (Public Park.) 7—Stevens v. Penn Steel Co. 8—McKinley Storage & Van Co v. Victor Motor Truck Co. 9—Maldonada & Co v. Yglesias. 10—Matter of Lillienthal. 11—Kane-Haworth Building Co v. Edison Co. 12—Riley v. Preston. 13—Matter of Jacoby (Harley.) 14—Youngs v. Goodman. 15—Matter of Beiser. 16—Stanton v. Frankl. 17—De La Pena v. De La Pena. 18—MacTootie v. Frazier. 19—Leopold v. Albert. 20—Katz v. Handel. 21—Lieb v. Rice. 22—Same v. same. 23—Knobel v. Wasser. 24—Same v. same. 25—Nelson v. Smith Const Co. 26—Hansen v. Reliance Motor Boat Co. 27—Spimach v. Bergman. 28—People ex rel La Chicotte v. Stevenson. 29—Pinroch & Martin Iron Works v. Hurwitz. 30—Hahn v. Raffel. 31—Eisenheimer v. Eisenheimer. 32—Rylance v. Boseman. 33—N. Y. Life Ins Co v. Silverman. 34—Spies v. Shubert Booking Agency. 35—Man Mortgage Co v. Zingales Co. 36—Lynn v. Smith. 37—Matter of Winkler. 38—Fairweather v. Tidewater Bldg. Co. 39—County Holding Co v. Rhinelander. 40—Picabia v. Miller. 41—Wilkins v. American Bank of Torreon, S. A. 42—Nillson v. American Play Co. 43—Kroon v. Kroon. 44—Lese v. Abel Const Co. 45—Hayes v. Hayes. 46—People ex rel Mulville v. Drummond. 47—Goldenberg v. Goldenberg. 48—Westerfield v. Rogers. 49—Rosenthal v. Rosenthal. 49½—Schuitz v. Vogel. 50—Ritter v. Ritter. 51—People v. Knickerbocker Life Ins Co. 52—De Brunoff v. American Banknote Co. 53—Cent. Bldg Imp Co v. J. S. Thomas Co. 54—Newell v. Coakley. 55—Trowbridge v. Townsend. 56—Wentworth v. Goldman. 57—People v. Hicks. 58—Marx v. Greenwich Iron Co. 59—Webber v. Webber. 60—American Undergarment Co v. Liberman. 61—Alexander v. Cambridge Tile Mfg Co. 62—Seebeck v. Dumrauf. 63—Laughney v. Smith. 64—Mershon v. Kosch. 65—Hutton v. Holmes. 66—Tyndall v. Pinelawn Cemetery. 67—Schultz v. Vogel. 68—Pearney v. Doyle. 69—Consol Iron Works v. McSwegan v. Bergias Mfg Co. 71—Met Trust Co v. Chesey. 72—Matter of Northern Bank. 73—Maring v. Schroeder. 74—Cornari v. Cornari. 75—Mosbach v. Brinkworth. 76—Same v. same. 77—Miner v. Marion. 78—Barnes v. Harter. 79—Donavan v. Foundation Co. 80—Condon v. U. S Elec Galvanizing Co. 81—Katz v. Marks. 82—Matter of Kruger. 83—Bachanach v. Bisch-Heof R & C Co. 84—Everts v. Motor Racing Assn. 85—Donovan v. Donovan. 86—Vogel v. Vogel. 87—Cohen v. Lamensdorf. 88—Smith v. Rubel. 89—Bach v. Lesowitz. 90—Joseph v. Gest. 91—Merrihue v. Neptune Bathing Co. 92—Zatulave v. Calder. 93—Matter of McCotter. 94—Schad v. Schad. 95—Seebeck v. Dumrauf. 96—Rufo v. Canevas Bros Co. 97—Clover v. Schafer. 98—Pfeifer v. Orbach. 99—Steiner v. Kaufman. 100—Conway v. Norcross Bros Co. 101—People ex rel Sohn v. Mashbicher Cong. 102—Monaghan v. Hetbrich. 103—Kaplan v. Utis Iron Works. 104—Matter of Kingsley.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gerard, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—McCall, J. Motions. Demurrers. 450—Sayre v. Progressive Const. &c. Preferred calses. 3462—Ernst v. Trobee Realty Co. 5467—Doyle v. Moore. 5467—City of N. Y. v. Montague. 5642—Farley v. Wengold. 5478—Starr v. Equitable Trust Co. 5401—Quinlin v. Olson Const Co. 5778—Modern Woodmen of America v. Lagurdia. 5771—Columbia Trust Co. v. Walnwright. General calendar. 5104—Kaufman v. Weill. 3268—D'Oller v. Porter. 2507—Shapiro v. Shapiro. 4714—Gayetty v. Thompson. 4956—McOween v. Harris. 4966—Reed v. Russell. 3777—Terhune v. Terhune. 5748—Crooker v. Elec Prot Co. 2907—Brand v. Driggs. 4092—Kalvin v. Smethurst. 4068—Tucker v. Balmart. 4000—Levy v. Levy. 4402—Van Nest Woodworking Co. v. Church of St. Brendan. 4364—Williams v. United Wireless Tel. 3694—Stumpf v. Robin. 4505—Stern v. Laemmle Music Co. 2932—Kopelman v. Morgenthau Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Guy, J. Inquest. 4964—Hellerman v. Shapiro. 4950—Tracy v. Hynds. 4955—Bartalattoe v. Picords. 4961—Walsh v. Van Riper. 4978—Cloran v. Kipp. 4967, 4968—Eigenfeld v. Silpe. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Erlanger, J. 858½—McLaren v. Joline. 4431—Zuckerman v. City of N. Y. 4483—Zuckerman v. City of N. Y. 4240—Metzger v. Campe. 4751—Melien v. S. W. Bowles & Co. 4903—Ball v. Press Pub Co. 4671—Nolan v. E. Altman & Co. 4085—Cherman v. Arbuckle. 4904—Robb v. Lafay. 5001—H. Mason v. Weisbecker. 5002—M. Mason v. Weisbecker. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Delany, J. 2176—McCarton v. City of N. Y. 4756—Capola v. Cassamassina. 4757—Hyman v. N. Y. Cont. Co. 4918—McIntyre v. Gray. 4975—Williams v. City of N. Y. 5013—Cooley v. Livingston. 5014—McGee v. Westcott Express Co. 5020—Theller v. Person & Co. 5021—Hawes v. Lindner. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Ford, J. 7395—O'Brien v. Central Park, &c., R. R. 4582—K. Mafoney v. Sherry. 4678—P. Mendel v. Carter Const Co. 4680—A. Mendel v. same. 4640—Granger v. Straus. 4641—Allison v. same. 4116—Hero v. Press Pub. Co. 4784—Friedman v. Middletown Realty Co. 5026—Knapp v. Barrett. 5027—Gillegan v. Sellito. 5029—Spence v. Foster. 5028—Hughes v. Canavan Bros Co. 5067—Fargo v. Arnstein. 5040—Durkin v. Stewart. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Amend, J. 3474—Madden v. Waldo. 4683—Bugeh v. Wells. 2635—Norton v. Wilson. 5049—Roland v. Haas & Freid. 5050—Tannenbaum v. Haas & Freid. 5051—Nelson v. Stanley. 5052—Regan v. Burr & Co. 5067—M Cahill v. White Co. 5058—J Cahill v. White Co. 5060—M Cahill v. White Co. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Brady, J. 4887—Young v. Armstrong. 4842—N Y County Nat Bank v. Herrmann. 4870—Greenbaum v. S S McClure Co. 4876—Katz v. Tenzor. 4854—Redmond v. Kastens. 4855—Redmond v. Kastens. 4874—Youngs v. Miller, Daybill Co. 5057—Tenenbaum v. Bodine. 5060—Pace v. D'Angelo. 5071—Sprague v. Crimmins Cont Co. 5073—Foster v. Riker. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Pendleton, J. 4437—Stark v. Freel. 4660—Hale v. Vacarelli. 4655—Reid v. Pinut. 4640—Fleming v. Universal Taximeter Co. 4068—Bilkovic v. Loeb. 4191—Ludner v. Gross. 4826—Pitzele v. Hertzfeld. 55—Anderson v. Lozier Motor Co. 4541—Reilly v. City of N. Y. 4945—Delmohun v. Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co. 3394—Wasserman v. Eiterman Realty Co. 1067—Dudley v. Raymond. 2450—Duffy v. N. Y. Const Co. 2769—Rosenfeld v. Hirsch. 3786—Mackay v. J. F. Blanchard Co. 4889—Solomon v. Silber. 4890—Slobodsky v. Collica. 4891—Spivak v. Nugent. 4892—Birdsell v. City of N. Y. 4894—Alexander v. Gear. 4895—Wessel v. Schwarzler. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Bischoff, J. Inquest. 4791—Trust Co of Am v. Graff. 2078—Coleman v. Lincoln. 3154—Mosher v. Klopoch. 663—Levine v. Foundation Co. 4145—Furness v. Shubert. 4277—Schencke Piano Co v. Philadelphia Cas Co. 2064—Konheim v. Harris. 4755—Clark v. Jackson Bros Realty Co. 4758—Donovan v. Donovan. 940—Russell v. Waldman. 4771—Violett v. Jolins. 4775—Rose v. Hilton. 4785—Bennett v. Campbell. 4790—Schweinberg v. Altman. 4794—E. B. Latham Co v. Knoeppel. 4851—Barr v. Bacon. 4765—Schlessberg v. Brady. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Irvin, J. 685—Societe Anonyme des Glaces Nationales Belges v. Kahn. 6744—City of N. Y. v. Central Park, &c, R. R. 1090—Salomon v. Salomon. 3668—Ireland v. Hall. 6630—Springs v. Taylorsville Cotton Mills. 3100—Stanford v. Castle Square Opera Co. 4500—Stone v. Donaldson. 3618—Mercantile Nat Bank v. Coyle. 3620—Mercantile Nat Bank v. Coyle. 6776—Kearns v. Solinger. 4207—Poel v. Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. 4902—Watson v. Ringold Realty Co. 4905—Hills v. Gordon. 4906—Fox v. Hershfeld. 4586—Peck, Mohlman Co v. Barr. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Dugro, J. Adjourned until June 13.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Goff, J. Inquest. 4856—Gunn, Richards Co v. Stallo. 4845—E W Midge & Co v. Wittenberg. 4837—Marshall v. Tangiers Dev Co. 4839—Sturgbeen v. Buchman. 4865—Shecker v. Gibbs. 4872—Beard v. Schaefer. 4876—Duryea v. Rees & Rees. 4880—Avery v. Logan. 4885—Higbee v. Peterson. 4887—Eppinger & Russell Co v. U. S Wood Preserving Co. 4896—Moraff v. Kohn. 4905—Costello v. Catholic Benevolent Legion. 4907—Cregan v. Persion. 3886—Wood v. Fisk. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Hotchkies, J. 4761—Heumann v. Penn R. R. 2525—Berlinger v. Macdonald. 4044—U. S Wood Preserving Co v. Kenyon. 887—Eder v. Heinz. 4912—Leader Iron Works v. Carpenter. 4922—Rosenfeld v. Jacobs. 4925—Jungman v. Naumberg. 4926—Cross & Brown Co v. Hegeman. 394—China and Japan Trading Co v. J. Spencer Turner Co. 5114—Schattman v. Mile Realty Co. 291—Reilly v. Steinhart. 4688—New Paltz, Highland & Poughkeepsie Traction Co v. Thorn. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT.—Chambers—Cohalan, S. oMtion calendar. John H. Edelmeyer, Robert Cowden, Samuel Stiner, Daniel E. Barry, Henry Jacobs, Henry Bischoff, George J. Healy, Walter F. Daly, Sen. Schmaltz, Rosie Weintraub, Aaron Feinman, Samuel Polansky, Anton Funke, Theodore Lehmann, John Dunn, Giuseppe Corella, Mary Kane or Hannay, Charles W. Voyt, Stephen J. McArdle, Frederick P. E. Kaulbolz, Bernet Cohen & Co., William C. Lesster, Melvin Bessel, Hudson Hoagland, Johanna Gerati, Sigmund Hirsch, Louise Hutter, Wilhelm Spitzer, Thomas Lawson, Margaret Doyle, John G. Diegan, Meyer Bloch, Margaret M. Tillotsons Uriah Fish, Louise Hutter, Benjamin D. Lott, William Sexauer, Barard McGarty, Charlotte A. Swords, Samuel Kommel, Vincenso Fulmisso, Jaroslav Honzicek, Robert L. McNairn, Rosa Fettman, William H. Beadleston, Jennie L. Summerfield, Maria Shiel, Mary L. Mayer, Patrick J. Moran, Henry W. Wessels, Michael Kenney, Helena Rogers, Leo Herburger, George G. Sickles, James G. Taylor. Wills for probate. Samuel B. Moyle, Regina Ullman, Nellie H. Grant, Mary Fall, Irving W. Bamberger, John C. Rietzel, Maria Stephenson Thomas J. O'Sullivan, Abraham Solomon, Eliza A. Connor, Genevieve B. Andrews.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, S. Estate of Peter Conroy. Contested wills of John J. Valentine, William H. Clark, and Ann Adele Fulton.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Schmuck, J.; Part III., Smith, J.; Part IV., La Fetra, J.; Part V., Lynch, J.; Part VI., Finelite, J.; Part VII., McAvoy, J.; Part VIII., Delehanty, Calendar called in Trial Term, Part I. Room, at 9:45 A. M. 7959—Vinnicoff v. Joline. 7974—Jacoby v. Levy. 7665—Murray v. Byrnes. 7906—Chelmark v. Knabe. 7954—Bromnick v. Schoncupp. 7972—Silverman v. Stanton Drug Co. 7662—Gatti v. McQuade Paper Co v. Levinson. 837—Heil v. Roundtree Const Co. 7779—Jasinski v. Interborough R. T. Co. 7828—Martin v. Horowitz. 7822—Martin v. U. S Frame & Picture Co. 7856—Shapiro v. Levison. 7872—Kaplan v. Newberger. 7936—Goldfarb v. Jethus. 7957—Itzkowitz v. Joline. 7960—Levine v. McCorkell. 8006—Auerbach v. Gelband. 7315—Florida F. & F. Co v. Freeman. 7466—De Lorenzo v. De Lorenzo. 7763—Koehler G. G. Co v. Joline. 7824—Bernstein v. Sindlarsky. 7697—Sirot v. Arlington Button Co. 7922—Conlon v. O'Rourke. 7931—Landau v. N. Y. Transp Co. 7960—Brodsky v. Rosenberg. 7988—Gross v. Goldstein. 7823—Turner v. Int. R. T. Co. 7396—Dyer v. Steckler. 8020, 8021—Ganim v. Remah. 8022—Zagley v. Joline. 4137—Morocovitz v. Gans. 4200, 4201—Messer v. S. & V. Motor Co. 8006—Ruvel R. & S. Co v. Stimson. 6719—Kirk v. Gabler Const Co. 682—Buess v. Solow Const Co. 834½—Lebera v. Lebera. 4122—McGowan v. Alphons Custodis Chimney Const Co. 6705—Rubin v. Graff Hoeland Co. 6930—Foyle v. Felber Eng Co. 6941—Breman v. Joline. 5818—Adams v. Pneumatic Caisson Co. 4962—Hammer v. Ischkenasy. 1187—Bytons v. Gutman. 6051—Barth v. Theise. 709—Marx v. Herman. 4019—Quincey v. Burrill. 8025—Heiss v. Butler. 8024—Bartanus v. Harris. 8025—Smith v. Yore. 8026—Carroll v. Gordon. 8028—Augenstein v. Joline. 8030—Lipkin v. Orff. 8031½—Levin v. N. Y. Taxicab Co. Case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III., case on; Part IV., clear; Part V., clear; Part VI., case on; Part VII., clear; Part VIII., clear.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Donnelly, J. 4527—Silverberg v. Constadt. 4549—Hosier v. Campeca. 4550—Same v. Buttenwieser. 4586—Nat. Security Bank v. Chapman. 4455—Mittenthal v. N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. 4462—McMurray v. Tannenbaum. 4403—Brown v. Temmer. 4540—Tel-Electric Co v. Shapiro. 4114—Keller v. Prince. 4511—Goldstein v. Bloom. 4549—Ward v. Waldo. 4490—Fleishman Bros Co v. Levin. 4543—Wolfe v. Geisenhamer. 4554—Montague v. Evans. 4560—Knauth v. Lincoln. 4574—Tenklin v. Prince. 4576—Kaltus v. Klein. 4577—Reiner v. Specialty Paper Box Co. 4582—Riebe v. Eichner. 4585—Greenman v. Angott. 4586—Curtis v. Solomon. 4522—Mattiaccio v. Illinois Surety Co. 4523—Di Bartolomeo v. same. 4524—Di Ginstino v. same. 4525—Cellilo v. same. 4592—Cohen v. Liberty Trading Stamp Co. 4456—Man Storage, &c, Co v. Benginat. 4521—Frizzell v. Lichenstein. 4556—Acunto v. Barbieto. 4551—Dobson v. Weiss. 4587—Abarman v. Jacobs. 4529—Hannah v. Met. Opera Co. 4542—Albert Paper Box Co v. Nat. Cloak & Suit Co. 4581—Kohn v. Stier. 4594—Guardian Trust Co v. Obermeyer. 4597—Fitzgerald v. Kolt Lumber Co. 4598—Waugh v. Roslyn estates. 4599—Harris v. Un Exch Nat Bk. 4602—Kreitman v. Rissnikow. 4607—Hudson Trust Co v. McMillan. 4608—Goodery v. Pinnacle Realty Co. 4609—Replansky v. Wurtzel. 4610—Handman v. Handman. 4611—Stakelberg v. Molager R. & D. Co. 4612—Palladeno v. Estate of Bradish Johnson. Case on.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gerard, J.—Bartley v. Simpson—Charles S. Northrop.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Mulgannon v. Lo Monte—Rudolph Seligmann.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—East v. East—The Hon. John J. Freedman.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Regenhard v. Potsdam—William F. Wund, Sartorius v. Uhl—Edgar J. Nathan. Youngs v. Goodman—M. Spencer Bevins. Malvin v. Ceres Realty Co.—Sol H. Eisler. Pionsky v. Egirkegren—James M. Vincent. Hastorf v. Esser—Arthur M. Levy. Schoeffler v. Jacoby—Edward L. Parris.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Hirschberg, Thomas, Carr, Woodward, Rich, JJ. Enumerated daily calendar. 379—Ketcham v. Deutsch. 424—English v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. 428—Kearney v. Williams. 429—Paltonowicz v. Mendlowitz. 431—Frost v. Emanuel. 205—Mincott v. City of N. Y. 240—Holmes v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. 408—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. v. Hanking. 260—Terwilliger v. L. I. R. R. 218—Detwiller v. Rolled Plate Co. 417—Quinn v. Supreme Council, &c. 435—Swift & Co v. N. Y. & Q. R. R. 437—Schultis v. Waterbury Co. 438—Aldrudo v. Klots Co. 439—Thatcher v. Buell. 440—Dean v. City of N. Y. 441—Heyman v. Rosenkrans.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J.; Part III., Blackmer, J.; Part IV., Garretson, J.; Part V., Clark, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Putnam, J. 7474—Hannan v. Hershkowitz. 1014—Jennings v. N. Y. Const Co et al. 7639, 7640—Davis v. City of N. Y. 4354, 4355—Goodman v. Wels & Zerweck. 4361—Schaefer v. Becker. 4367—Hauserman v. Weisman. 7646—Kaufman v. Hopper. 4340, 4349—Stemle v. B. H. R. R. et al. 2060, 2262—Munafo v. Van Brunt St. R. R. Co. 4099—Halperis v. B. H. R. R. 1157—Schnel v. Reichert et al. 2505—smith v. Elcelsior Brewery. 4225, 4226—Korb v. Nechamkin. 8303—Silverman v. Kopelowitz. 2532—Mitchell v. Nassau R. R. 4379, 4380—Winter v. B. H. R. R. 4385—Bach v. Nassau R. R. 4390—Thompson v. B. H. R. R. 4391—Lomenico v. same. 7428—McElravey & Hauck Co v. Lanneschmidt, Jr. 4178—Kavanagh v. B. H. R. R. 4397—Alexander v. Roser. 4405—Williamson v. American Foil Co. 4411—Brophy v. Jones et al. 4347—Levin v. Lafayette Trust Co. 4412—Jarvi v. Madeo. 4413—Osman v. Spiegelman et al. 4414—Perrone v. Ludin et al. 4415, 4416—Nogan & Schabunka v. N. Y. Sanitary Utilization Co. 4418—Gracter v. Glynn. 7008—Connell v. Heydemreich. 2707—Logan v. Figelity Phoenix Insur Co. 2315—Bird v. N. Y. Ont & Westn R. R. 7513—Newton v. A. & M. Robbins. 6478—Coyne v. Thatcher & Son. 4201, 4204—Lubaff v. Liebmans Sons Brewy. 3903—Sparacio v. Obermeyer & Liebman. 3861—Albanese v. McDonnell et al. 7307, 7308—Lowery v. American Plumbing Co. The balance of the day calendar will be added from day to day as required. Highest number reached on regular call 4422.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Marean, J. 2176—Levingston v. Rubel. 2455—Stolitsky v. Linscheid. 1835—Doryle v. Doyle. 1781—Boesert v. Dhuy. 2188—Sargent v. Sargent. 2201—Jones v. Barmer. 2202—Benach v. Benach. 2205—Carroll v. Carroll. 2207—Young v. Builders and Traders' Realty Co. 2209—Nelson v. Dickson. 2211—Sidway v. Sidway. 2213—Kreutzkamp v. Kreutzkamp. 2216—Ward v. Holland. 1964—Gleason v. Lapersoniere. 2276—O'Connor v. O'Connor. 2236—Quimby v. Campbell. 2238—Winter v. Hentley. 2153—Di Gioia v. Di Gioia. 2189—Byrns v. Byrns. 1971—Ingoglia v. Bordonaro. 2240—Nineteenth Ass Dist Dem Asso v. Higginbotham. 2241—Tax Lien Co of N. Y. v. Evans. 2243—Hamilton v. Hickox. 2244—Borowsky v. Schapiro. 2246—Woodward v. Woodward. 2247—Smith v. Smith. 2252—Slater v. Shipko. 2254—Brown v. Brown. 2255—Dinnella v. De Feds. 2256—Sargent v. Sargent. 2259—Meis v. Meis. The balance of the cases marked ready will be added to this calendar when some of these cases are disposed of.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Kapper, J. Motions: 1—Matter of Union, President, Carroll, and Crown Sts. 2—Keppler v. Donnelly. 3—Matter of Chester St. 4—Russo v. Mass Elec R. R. 5—McGarrity v. B. H. R. R. 6—Kessler v. Kessler. 7—Hyman v. Hyman. 8—Marburg v. Buxbaum and ano. 9—Smith v. Valentine. 10—Klarick and ano v. De Falco et al. 11—Mayer and ano v. Wallendorf. 12—Brigham v. Wiacherth et al. 13—Matter of Garland. 14—Kiendl v. Kiendl. 15—Same v. same. 16—Same v. same. 17—Malloux v. Louden. 18—People ex rel White v. Purdy et al. 19—Prentice v. Sandiford. 20—Matter of 6th Av (Waldron.) 21—Matter of 77th St (Waldron.) 22—Hartkorn, Jr. v. Zabristie. 23—Same v. same. 24—Orr v. Hardy. 25—Bauer-Towing Line v. Forrester. 26—Silverstein v. Araman and ano. 27—Kalkbrenner v. Schmand et al. 28—Matter of Payntar Av (Asendorf.) 29—Hillside Bank v. Rothenbach. 30—Matter of Lincoln Av. 31—Mennefield v. Cushing et al. 32—Sherman v. Richmond Sales Co.

COUNTY COURT—Part III.—Thompson, J. 1829—Sullivan v. Nassau Electric R. R. Co. 1831—Enright v. Fetter. 1813—Walsh v. Nassau Electric R. R. Co. 1832—Cohen v. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co. 707—Barron v. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co. 612—Connors v. Brooklyn, Queens Co & Sub R. R. Co. 1833—Glavin v. Braedner & ano. 1676—Walker v. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co. 1844—Peres v. Schneider. 1845—Ohland v. Richardson. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 1846—Skroczy v. Nassau Electric R. R. Co. 1847—Yasunas v. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co. 1848—Susaan v. Lutz. 1804—Burke v. Sullivan. 1849—McGivney v. Bloomgarten. 1850—Schuster v. New York Railway Co. 1851—Chernov v. Menzer. 1852—Frshbynsecker v. Supnick. 1853—Lawson v. Fuchs. 1854—Brennan v. Lubkemann.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Keogh, J. 287—Liberty Brewing Co v. Kern. 276—Connolly v. Casey. 300—Vivian v. Receiver Metropolitan St Ry Co. 304½—Curran v. Hupfel's Sons. 336—Staggers v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co. 345—Spinella v. Lascales. 351—Mulli v. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co. 375—Power v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co. 425—Kaplan v. Hodes. 426—Tisdale v. Jackson. 451—Reappo v. Globe Foundry Co. 458—Abendroth Bros v. Jacobson Coms Co. 96—Hannon v. Sutherland as receiver. 115—Curtin v. Healy. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call. 900—Jones v. N. Y. & Stamford R. R. Co. 34—Feuer v. Sutherland as receiver. 62—Lindheimer v. Receiver Yonkers R. R. Co. 93—Peet v. Fowler as receiver. 211—Pigtinolo v. Loeb. 275—McCabe v. McGrane. 361—Perry v. Conn Cab Co. 427—Dellavan v. Abbey. 495—Messin v. Inter Rapid Transit Company. [illegible]—Cacentore v. Transit Con Co. 689—Ryan v. N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Co. 690—Ryan v. N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Co. 462—McMahon v. Gordon. 463—Roberts v. New York Transportation Co. 480—Heimbeck v. Harlem Indp Hygeia Ice Co. 482—Andrews v. Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. 496—Devine v. Ciagulllo. 499—Kendall v. Fargo. 514—Slater v. Roth. 512—Sicord v. Weiss. 514—Empire State Furniture Co v. Hogan. 515—Hatch v. Terry. 516—Hupfel's Sons v. Haywood. 517—Tode v. Joyce. 518—Walenta v. Caryamin Mills. 520—Turner Lumber Co v. Molte. Highest number reached, 520.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Morschauser, J. 204—Paternostro v. Watson. 200—Banks v. Sniffen. 243—Casey v. Coles. 314—Barrett v. Coopers Corner's Realty Co. 296—Allen v. Smith. 330—Northern Westchester Light Co v. Pres and Trust Vil of Ossining. 328—Gates, Inc. v. Fahnestock. 325—Northern West Chester Light Co v. Pres and Trust Vil of Ossining. 327—Ansaluzt v. Scollon. 329—Fortunato v. Granfield. 260—Primeau v. Granfield. 331—Hayes v. Richards. 332—Verplanck v. Service. 332½—Verplanck v. Service. 333—Martin v. Keller. 335—Sands v. Gilleran.

COUNTY COURT—Platt, J. People v. Consadine. People v. George Feeney. People v. Arthur Hamilton. People v. Harry Meyers. People v. Arthur S McDonald.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Benedict, J. Inquests: 385—Amitrano v. United Merch. Press. 470—Seacombe v. Seacombe. 274—Fisher v. Bleja. 404—Morton Lange Con Co v. Bolese, and ano. 326—Klein v. Keyser. 426—Schiller v. Schiller. 178—Lang v. Sessler. 444—Suydam v. Suydam. 445—Withey v. Ryan. 454—Prime v. Pearsall et al. Highest number reached on the calendar, 473. Balance of calendar passed to to-morrow.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—Kelly, J. No Criminal. Cases on trial. Balance of calendar passed until June 13.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Term—Humphrey, J. 3555—People v. Ransom Whitmore. 3515—People v. Frederick Ruppert. 3506—People v. William Bohanack. 3404—People v. Victor B. Wiener.

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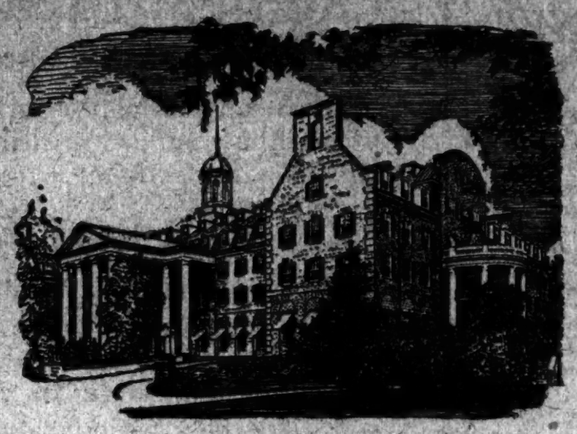

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noted for picturesque and romantic scenery. The glorious air, the magnificent views and comfortable accommodations are a great attraction in this mountain region, which is a paradise for children and a sanitarium for everybody.

THE ULSTER & DELAWARE R. R.

in connection with West Shore Railroad form the only all-rail through car line between New York and all points in this famous mountain region.

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THE RIP VAN WINKLE FLYER leaves New York via West Shore R. R., Cortlandt St. Ferry, 12:40 P. M. daily except Sunday.

The summer time schedule for season of 1912 will go in effect Sunday, June 23rd.

An illustrated Book with map of the Catskills and list of hotels and boarding houses will be sent free on receipt of 6 cents postage.

N. A. SIMS,
General Passenger Agent,
Kingston, N. Y.

"A Summer Outing Above the Clouds."

Hotel Kaaterskill

Altitude 3,000 feet. Opens June 27. Member of the "Empire Tours."
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
Leased to H. S. Downs and Geo. A. Richards.
A musical four o'clock afternoon tea served daily, without charge, to guests. Golf, tennis, bowling, dancing, motoring, mountain climbing, canoeing, fishing, billiards and pool. Special Inducements for the Younger Set.
Two concerts daily by a Symphony Orchestra. Special rate for families. Transient rates, $4 per day up. For reservations address
HARRISON S. DOWNS,
Berkeley Lyceum, 19-22 West 44th St., N. Y.
(Opposite Sherry's.) Telephone 1890—Bryant.

Catskill Mountains.

GRAND HOTEL

Will open for season of 1912, on Thursday, June 27th. Elevation over 3,000 feet. Booklet. For terms apply to Mr. Frank DeWolf, Town and Country Bureau, 389 Fifth Avenue, New York. Telephone 3628 Madison.

STAMFORD NEW YORK
"Queen of the Catskills"

Elevation 1,800 feet. Cool, dry climate. Pure mountain water. Magnificent scenery. Fishing, golf and baseball grounds; all amusements, all city improvements. Booklets and information of Hotels, Cottages Rented, etc., at 1180 Broadway, New York. E. ERIDM, Rep. Phone 8748 Mad.

HOTEL ST. REGIS
Catskill Mountains
THE ONLY UP-TO-DATE HOTEL NOW OPEN.
Beautifully situated. Faces expansive lake. ABUNDANT AMUSEMENTS FOR ALL. FOR INFORMATION HOTEL ST. REGIS, FLEISCHMANN STATION, N. Y. NO BOOKLETS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Opens June 27. Weekly or season rates for guests arriving on or before July 4, $21 and $25 per week. Booking office with RAYMOND & WHITCOMB, 225 5th Av., N. Y.

NEW YORK—Lake Mahopac.

FOREST HOUSE AT INTERLAKEN
LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.
Delightfully located in private park fronting two lakes; acres of lawns and shade trees; two miles private walks; beautiful mountain scenery and high altitude; fifty miles from New York; select patronage; rates, single, $15 to $25 week; double, $26 to $35; booklet; opens May 29.

Dean House
LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.
OPENS MAY 30TH.
Old-established Summer Resort, pleasantly located; commodious lawns, running to lake; fine shade trees; cuisine by lessee. Booklet.
E. H. DEAN, Proprietor.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

THE REAL COUNTRY
THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.
7th season. Now open, in our new building within 45 minutes of 42d St. or Harlem R. R.; capacity, 100; 70 acres; 500 feet elevation; 10 minutes from station. Rates, June, $7; and 7th July and August, $8 and up. Phone, 136b White Plains. Booklet.

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The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City

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GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND

Enlarged and Improved—Capacity Doubled This Year

One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Every outdoor and indoor amusement. Automobiling, aviation, golfing, riding, driving, and tennis. A beautiful new ballroom with superior orchestra. All rooms with private bath and every modern convenience. Special rates to young men in bachelor rooms, shower baths and large marble swimming pool adjoining. 18 miles from New York. Frequent electric train service, 35 minutes to new Penn. Station or Wall St.

A HANDSOME NEW A LA CARTE RESTAURANT
SEATING 300 JUST COMPLETED

Cuisine and Service appealing to the most exacting, with exceptionally moderate prices.
For Further Information and Rates Address

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Port Jefferson, L. I.
Belle Terre
Has sixty miles macadamized roads, shaded drives and bridle paths, surrounded by five miles of sandy beaches.
Golf, Tennis, Livery, Garage, Bathing, Fishing, Yachting.
Hotel accommodations and service unsurpassed. Orchestra.
A few cottages available.
Address Club Manager, Belle Terre Hotel, or 111 Broadway, N. Y. Telephone 6155 Rector.

Your Vacation

data will not be complete without the NEW BOOK, "LONG ISLAND RESORTS," giving a list of the best hotels and boarding houses, their rates, number accomodated, etc., free at L. I. R. R. ticket offices, 170 B'way, also Fifth Ave. Bldg. (5th Ave. & 23d St.), N. Y. or will be mailed on receipt of 10 cents by the G. P. A., Room 371 Pennsylvania Station, New York.

MUNCIE ISLAND HOTEL
ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN AND GREAT SOUTH BAY, Opposite Babylon, L. I.
OPEN JUNE 15TH TO OCTOBER 1ST.
Rooms singly or en suite, all facing water. Lighted by gas. Running water and large closets in every room. Moderate rates. Particulars furnished by TOWN & COUNTRY ESTATES, 527 5th Av., N. Y. 4707 Bryant.

Sea View House
Bay Harbor, L. I., on Peconic Bay.
J. K. MORRIS, Proprietor.
Open May 15. Bathing, boating, fishing, driving. All modern improvements; homelike and comfortable. Rooms single and en suite, with bath, $10 upward. Table bountifully supplied from our farm. Catering to automobile parties a specialty. Reached by L. I. R. R. or N. Y. and New London boats. N. Y. Office, 12 West 44th St.

LA GRANGE HOUSE,
BABYLON, L. I.
A select family resort, near Great South Bay; choice location; lighted by electricity; modern plumbing, abundant shade trees, large lawns; tennis, boating, fishing. Mrs. E. Walker, 243 W. 76th St., N. Y. City.

LAKESIDE HOUSE Eastport, L. I.
Few feet from lake; five minutes' walk to Great South Bay; near depot and Post Office; still water and ocean bathing, boating, and fishing; coolest place on L. I.; table first-class; good train service. GEO. W. TUTHILL, Prop.

PROSPECT HOUSE
Shelter Island Heights, L. I., N. Y.
OPENS JUNE 27. Golf, Tennis, Yachting, Bathing, Garage. Delightful Climate, Pure Water. Booklet. N. Y. Off., 1123 B'way.

Massapequa Hotel, Massapequa, L. I.
Open June 30th.
Massapequa Hotel Co., 316 Times Bldg., N. Y. City.

ELSTONE PARK HOTEL,
Far Rockaway, L. I.
45 minutes from Broadway.

NEW YORK—Staten Island.

MIDLAND BEACH
STATEN ISLAND
Refined Amusement Amid Refined Surroundings
Reached via Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., terminus of Subway, elevated roads and surface lines; 20 minutes' invigorating sail through the lower bay and a short trolley ride through the most picturesque part of Staten Island. Cleanest and safest bathing on the Atlantic Coast.

NEW YORK—Lake Champlain.

WESTPORT INN AND COTTAGES ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN. All mountain and lake Resort comforts and amusements.
H. P. SMITH,
Westport, N. Y.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN,
Lake Champlain, Clinton County, N. Y.
Opens June 15th. Golf, boating, bathing, fishing, motoring.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,
Lake George, N. Y.
Open all year. Send for booklets.
MORTIMER M. KELLY, Mgr.,
Town & Country, 389 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

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PAUL SMITH'S ADIRONDACK PARK.
Osgood and St. Regis Chain of Lakes. Golf and other sports. Housekeeping Camps, Cottages, Casino, Hotel Life. Through Pullman service day and night. New York Central Lines and Paul Smith's Electric Railway. Direct wires New York Stock Exchange. PAUL SMITH'S HOTEL CO., Paul Smith's, N. Y.

ADIRONDACK INN,
SACANAGA PARK, N. Y.
6 hours from New York. Golf.
Booklet. O. T. CHAMBERLAIN, Manager.

THE WINDSOR. PARTICULARS AND BOOKLETS O. KELLOGG & SON, Elizabethtown, N. Y.
ADIRONDACKS.

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In the Country—in New York City.

It's an ideal spot, 200 feet above the Hudson; quiet-age park; attractive, rambling hotel, accommodating 75 guests; modern conveniences; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; accessible by train or subway, 30 to 45 minutes. Address for booklet, THE CHESTNUTS, Riverdale-on-Hudson, (In New York City.) Tel. Kingsbridge 138.

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The Munnatawket
Fisher's Island, N. Y.
Always cool, seashore & country. Sound & Ocean. Golf, Tennis. Surf or Still Water Bathing. Boating, Fishing. Orchestra.
S. LUND, Prop.

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Port Jervis and vicinity as a Summer resort; write for pamphlet to Summer Resort Committee, Port Jervis, N. Y.

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Hamilton HOTEL Bermuda

The largest and finest. Accommodating 400. Special Summer tariff. Temperature 70-85. Hamilton Hotel Co., Ltd., Bermuda, or 599-5th Ave., N. Y. City.

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Mountain Lakes

of New Hampshire

No matter how nerve-tired or city-worn you are, you will be brown and rested and made over in about three weeks up at

Lake Winnipesaukee and Lake Sunapee

They are half-way up in the mountains. You get mountain air, mountain climbing, mountain scenery. But you also get the water and the woods—sailing, motor-boating, canoeing, swimming, fishing, camping, golf, tennis.

You will like the healthy, informal life—days crowded with good times, evenings of social pleasure, the congenial people you will meet.

8 Hours from New York

A great place for the vacationist of modern means. Superb hotels, but also delightful boarding houses, farm houses, camps,

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NEW ENGLAND—Vermont.

WHEN PLANNING YOUR VACATION
DO NOT OVERLOOK
BURLINGTON, VERMONT
LAKE CHAMPLAIN and THE GREEN MOUNTAINS.

"Mr. Business Man—Motor up next Friday with your family. Don't worry about your business affairs, for we'll have your office for you right on our end of the wire. Everything is right here for you—

BUSINESS, REST, PLEASURE, RECREATION—

and the sweet, invigorating air fresh from the Lake and Mountains."

The air—that's it—that's what helps. And you cannot get "such air" in New York.

Won't you write us? We should like to meet you.

HOTEL VERMONT
Second season. Largest and finest hotel in the State. Roof garden affording extensive view of lake and mountains.
Robt. F. Collamer, Mgr.

VAN NESS HOUSE
Best appointments. Only hotel with verandas. Largest roof garden in State. Fireproof garage.
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Capacity doubled. Possesses every comfort and convenience.
T. H. Murphy, Prop.

Through Pullmans daily for Burlington via New York Central and Rutland Railroads. Information and booklet of W. V. Litsey, 1,216 Broadway.

Through vestibuled trains daily over the Delaware & Hudson Railroad for points on Lake Champlain, thence by steamer to Burlington. Information and booklet, 1,364 Broadway.

For illustrated booklets descriptive of Burlington and other Vermont Summer Resorts, write Guy W. Bailey, Secretary of State, Essex Junction, Vermont.

EQUINOX HOUSE IN MTS., VT. MANCHESTER.
THE LORRAINE
5th Ave. and 45th St.
LAKE BOMOSEEN.—The Prospect and 10 cottages; all outdoor sports; garage; booklet. H. B. Ellis, Castleton, Vt.

NEW ENGLAND—Rhode Island.

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AND COTTAGES
WATCH HILL, R. I.
The leading high-class hotel on the Atlantic Coast.
OPENS JUNE 15TH.
Watch Hill is remarkable for even temperature and cool breezes. During the hot wave last Summer the thermometer barely reached 78 degrees.
SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS.
Golf, Tennis, Clock Golf, Sailing, Fishing, Bathing; fine roads for automobiling and driving.
Write for booklet—Cottages for Rent.
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KIAMESHA VILLA
KIAMESHA LAKE, N. Y.
IDEAL LOCATION—SUPERIOR SERVICE.
Delightful climate, city conveniences, perfect sanitary system, home comforts.
Excellent table. Numerous ammements.
Address H. BERGER, 110 Spruce St., Newark, N. J.

LAKEWOOD FARM, Hotel and cottages.—Open June to October; highest elevation in Sullivan County; magnificent scenery, private lake, bass fishing; excellent guiding; special June and September terms. Booklet and rates on application.
ARNET D. SHAVER, Mgr., Roscoe, N. Y.

VERMONT VACATIONS
For booklet of hotels, etc., address
General Eastern Passenger Agent,
Rutland Railroad Company,
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Lake Dunmore Hotel & Cottages.
Opens June 15. Rooms, with Bath. Booklet.
H. B. Bissell, Mgr., Lake Dunmore, Vt.

NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.

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HOTEL AND FIVE COTTAGES.
NORTH SCITUATE BEACH, MASS.
Refitted and refurnished under new management.
OPEN JUNE 28.
Directly on the Ocean. Under the shadow of Minot Light. Adjoining "The Glades" and Colonial, the richest town in the United States. Only 23 miles from Boston by rail or finest automobile roads. Fine scenery. Seven miles of beautiful beach. Fine South Shore surf bathing, second to the most delicate constitutions. For booklet and all information, address EDWARD WILTBANK, Mgr., North Scituate Beach, Mass., formerly of Hotel Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va.

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Red Lion Inn,
STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.
NOW OPEN.
Good road, fine golf, tennis, attractive drives.
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KIRCHNER FARM, Hinsdale, Mass., on Lake Ashmere. Pleasant rooms; all home cooking; farm products; tennis, boating, bathing, fishing. Free transportation, $6 up. Booklets.

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YOU CAN FIND THE SCHOOL WANTED by writing School Agency, M-41 Park Row, N. Y.

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BAR HARBOR, MAINE.
THE LOUISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA—Shawnee-on-Delaware.

BUCKWOOD INN

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, PA.,
3 Miles from Water Gap Station, via Buckwood Motor Buses.

OPENS JUNE 15

A charming Summer home for refined people.

Modern, electric-lighted, fireproof hotel, liberally supplied with baths and with running mountain spring water and telephone in every room; elevator.

The broad verandas overlook the Delaware River and the

18-HOLE GOLF COURSE

and the Tennis Courts of the Shawnee Country Club, which is adjacent. Boating, bathing, fishing and all water sports may be enjoyed at their best.

A delightful combination of mountain and river scenery, with forest trails through our own deer preserve.

The cuisine and service in all branches will satisfy the most fastidious clientele. The Buckwood dairy, poultry farm and gardens supply the table.

MAGNIFICENT MOTOR RUN from N. Y. or Phila. Well-equipped garage.

THE BUCKWOOD INN COMPANY,
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OSWEGATCHIE Cottages and Bungalows
WATERFORD, CONN.
TWENTY MINUTES ON TROLLEY FROM
NEW LONDON, CONN.
Combination seashore and country; fine salt bathing, sailing, canoeing, driving, tennis; no mosquitos; extensive grounds; select family resort; table supplied from best markets and my farm. Open June 1. Send for booklet. S. B. MANWARING, PROP.

EDGEWOOD INN
GREENWICH, CONN.
EVERY CITY COMFORT. EVERY COUNTRY CHARM.
A delightful Summer Hotel forty-five minutes from New York, with every modern comfort and convenience.
Automobile Livery and Train Service.
Special facilities for transient motorists.
TENNIS, GOLF, BOWLING, BILLIARDS. MUSIC.
Booklet and Road Map. D. P. SIMPSON, Mgr.
Town & Country, 389 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

HOTEL MANOR
SHIPPAN POINT ON THE SOUND,
STAMFORD, CONN.,
Opens June 15; directly on the water, fifty minutes from N. Y. city; exclusive; golf, tennis, bathing, and bowling; music, garage; cuisine and service unsurpassed; special rates to families for the season. For rates and booklet apply to E. D. DE FUY, Prop.

NEW ENGLAND—Maine.

HOTEL VESPER
OLD ORCHARD, ME.
OPEN JUNE 15. Directly on the beach. Write for rates. C. H. CAMPBELL, Prop.

YORK HARBOR, MAINE.
HOTEL ALBRACCA SUPERB VIEW OF ATLANTIC OCEAN
Summer and country combined. Garage. Booklet and terms on request. BAKER & BAKER.

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PASSACONAWAY INN
York Cliffs, Maine
SEASHORE AND COUNTRY COMBINED.
A charming, picturesque resort, directly on and overlooking the ocean, combined with every known Summer pastime. GOLF, TENNIS, BILLIARDS, BOWLING, AUTOMOBILING, GARAGE, BATHING, FISHING, SAILING, FINE ORCHESTRA. On direct line to Portland and White Mountains. Open June 27. For booklet, address
HOLLAND HOUSE, 5th Av. and 30th St., N. Y.

The Malvern
BAR HARBOR, MAINE
ERNEST G. GROB, Manager
Opens June 29th
NEW YORK OFFICE, THE WEBSTER
40 West 45th Street.

OTTAWA HOUSE
CUSHINGS ISLAND
PORTLAND HARBOR, ME.
OPEN JUNE 22. Always cool. Pure spring water; seashore and country combined. Golf and all amusements. COTTAGES TO RENT. For booklet, rates, etc., address E. W. Boyce Co.

THE CHECKLEY
PROUT'S NECK, MAINE.
OPEN JUNE 24. Magnificent ocean view from every room. All comforts and conveniences. Fresh and salt water baths. Cool sea breezes. Superb beach. Golf, automobiling, and other sports. Rates and booklet upon application. IRA C. FORD, Prop. New York office, 1,142 Broadway.

MARSHALL HOUSE,
YORK HARBOR, ME.
OPEN JUNE 25. Maine Coast. All modern improvements. Invigorating climate. Long-distance 'phone in every room. Private baths. Bathing. Golf. Garage. R. S. MARSHALL, Prop.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The area of low pressure over the Gulf of Mexico has its centre south of the Louisiana coast. It is causing strong east winds and rain along the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts.

Scattered rains continue over the Rocky Mountain regions, and there were showers Monday in Northern New England. In other parts of the country fair weather prevailed.

Temperature has risen somewhat over the great central valleys and in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, and has changed little elsewhere.

Indications are that the weather will be unsettled, with rains Tuesday and Wednesday along the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts and in the upper Mississippi Valley and the Rocky Mountain region. In all other portions of the country fair weather will continue.

Temperatures will not change decidedly in any portion of the country during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate west; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable; South Atlantic Coast, brisk east.

Steamships departing Tuesday for European ports will have moderate west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; moderate west winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light variable winds.

Northern New England—Fair and somewhat warmer Tuesday. Wednesday fair; moderate west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
3 A. M.	65	56	4 P. M.	84	74
6 A. M.	66	54	6 P. M.	82	73
9 A. M.	73	67	9 P. M.	78	66
12 M.	81	69	12 P. M.	68	65

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 64; for the corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 67.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 67; at 8 P. M. it was 68. Maximum temperature 74 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum 54 degrees at 4:20 A. M. Humidity 50 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 50 per cent. at 8 P. M.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:05—468 E. 11th St.; Louis Shaven	$25
1:20—1,740 Madison Av.; S. Samuels	Trifling
1:40—4,213 3d Av.; Patrick Larkin	$5,000
3:40—Ft. of W. 36th St.; N. Y. C. R. R.	$100
5:11—916 Southern Boulevard; N. Jacobs	$5
7:00—1,208 Park Av.; Isaac Glatkin	Trifling
7:40—530 E. 13th St.; John Canish	Trifling
10:00—238 E. 81st St.; Louis Henkel	Trifling
10:02—37 Columbia St.; Isaac Rich	$100
10:35—106 E. 107th St.; Benjamin Waller	$300
10:45—1 and 3 W. 116th St.; M. Silverman	Slight
11:45—1,294 South. Boulevard; M. Riphy	None
P. M.	
12:30—2,551 Broadway; United Cigar Stores Co.	Slight
12:40—117 E. 100th St.; Rosie Kurtz	$500
12:40—1,557-39 Broadway; Benj. Bimberg	None
3:15—3,744 3d Av.; 3d Av. Ry. Building	Trifling
4:00—240 1st Av.; Frank McKenna	Trifling
5:35—35 Rivington St.; Barton & Alkion	Trifling
6:00—103½ St. Mark's Place; J. Reichman	Trifling
8:40—426 E. 121st St.; C. Johnson	Trifling
8:00—199 Orchard St.; Michael Levy	$500
8:35—101 Avenue B; Max Marcus	Trifling
9:00—97th St. and North River; Department of Street Cleaning	Trifling
9:18—457 West St.; unknown	Trifling
9:35—2,627 3d Av.; Alexander Grey	Trifling

ESTATES APPRAISED.

Deputy State Controller Wallace S. Fraser transmitted the following appraisals under the inheritance tax law yesterday to Anthony J. Barrett, Chief Clerk of the Transfer Tax Office of the Surrogates' Court:

Estate of EVELYN MARY FRANCES VAN WART, (died April 8, 1911;) net personalty, $63,392.51.

Estate of ELEANORA RIESS, (died Sept. 21, 1909;) net personalty, $1,322.04.

Estate of SARAH J. BARTRAM, (died Jan. 19, 1911;) net personalty, $63,309.17. (Supplementary report.)

Estate of LUDWIG KOHN, (died Oct. 3, 1909;) realty, 107 West 120th Street; no equity; 626 East Fifth Street, $57,000, less mortgage of $28,000; 56 Henry Street, $40,000, less mortgage of $35,000; 63 Avenue D, $40,000, less mortgage of $26,000; net realty and personality, $16,422.33.

Estate of WILLIAM STRANG STEELE, (died Jan. 2, 1911;) net personalty, $91,192.50, including 682 shares of New York Central, $76,043; 100 shares Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, $3,630; 100 2d pf. shares Erie, $3,-837.50; 150 1st pf. shares Erie, $6,862; 100 shares Erie common, $4,440.

Estate of JULIUS A. KLIPP, (died July 20, 1908;) net personalty, consisting of membership in New York Cotton Exchange, $9,200.

Estate of FREDERICK MOEBS, Jr., (died Dec. 13, 1911;) net personalty, $66,397.69; including shares of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, $21,150; 30 shares Borden's Condensed Milk common, $3,810; 90 shares Childs Restaurant preferred, $9,900; 90 shares same common, $21,600; 5 bonds, Columbia Fishing Club, $4,000; 50 shares International Nickel Company, $12,200; 4 bonds Lackawanna Steel Company, $3,870; 9 shares New York Produce Exchange, $1,350; 5 bonds Equitable Life Assurance Society, $6,100.

Estate of SAMUEL WEISS, (died Nov. 20, 1910;) premises, 180th Street and Riverside Drive, $170,000; including 24 shares Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, $6,240; 70 shares Hawley Glass Company, $7,031; 40 shares Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, $1,410; 500 shares United States Steel Corporation common, $40,250; 50 shares National City Bank, $19,125.

Estate of SAMUEL P. LEEDS, (died June 25, 1910;) net personalty, $2,380.

Estate of WALDO HIGGINSON, (died May 4, 1894;) net personalty, $3,264.97.

Estate of JULIA SCRIBNER, (died Nov. 21, 1910;) net personalty, $2,720.03.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ELLEN BAIN, (died May 15;) left $900 personalty to Nellie Bain, daughter-in-law.

ROSA SAMUELSON, (died April 15;) left $500 personalty to eight children.

JOHANNE F. FOUTHAM, (died May 4;) left $10,000 realty and $1,000 personalty; one-eighth residue each to Alvina, Foutham, Charles Foutham, Gertrude Gunn, William Foutham, Frank Foutham, Robert Foutham, Edward Foutham, August Foutham, children; Joseph O'Reilly, $100.

JOSEPH DIEFENBUSCH, (died April 29;) left $300 personalty to Gebhard Dobler.

KATE CUMISKEY, (died May 25;) left $1,000 personalty divided equally between Kathryne C. Menges, Richard J. Cumiskey, Frank W. Cumiskey, and Loretta A. Cumiskey, children.

JOHN BRAINARD MORGAN, (died Jan. 13;) left more than $10,000 personalty, to John J. Morgan, son.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Adelbert R. Nicholas, James J. Mulligan, and Gerald Murray have been certified for the position of inspector of carpentry and masonry in the Bureau of Buildings, Department of Education, Borough of Manhattan. The salary is $1,737 a year.

Samuel Levine, Norman T. Greenfield, and George B. Robinson have been certified for the position of clerk in the Bureau of Audit and Accounts, Board of Education. The pay is $800 a year.

The Alumni Association of Public School 22, Manhattan, will hold a meeting on Saturday evening at 215 Clinton Street.

An exhibition of gymnastics and games will be given by Public School 171, Manhattan, at Crotona Field to-morrow afternoon.

The New York University Summer School course for teachers of backward and mentally defective children will begin on June 24 and end on Aug. 2.

The Board of Superintendents is of the opinion that too many subjects are being required in the seventh year of the grammar course. A change, it is believed, will soon be made.

The special committee of the Board of Education, which is investigating the methods of the Board of Examiners, will hold another public hearing this evening. It will then probably conclude its examination of witnesses.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Probationary patrolman, qualified, appointed, and assigned as indicated: Vaclav Prantner, 43d Precinct.

Transfers—Patrolman, from Health Squad to Precincts indicated: J. G. A. Elwood, 1; J. J. O'Brien, 16; S. P. DuBoice, 23; J. A. Coleman, 26; A. F. Hickey, 43; C. J. Powers, 15; W. W. Crawford, 17; J. E. Bulman, 29; P. O'Brien, 40; J. Murray, 42.

Mutual transfer—Patrolmen W. J. Walsh, 26th to 28th Precinct, and E. J. Hughes, 28th to 26th Precinct.

Assignment—Lieut. Edward L. Walsh, 18th Precinct, to command 29th, for ten days from July 20, in absence of Capt. Gillen.

Assignments discontinued—C. F. Davis, 153d Precinct, to mounted duty; J. E. Bulman, Health Squad, to bicycle duty.

Application for full pay approved—Mounted Patrolman Joseph D. O'Brien, 168th Precinct, from April 22 to May 17, while under suspension.

Suspended without pay—Lieut. Charles Grabe, 150th Precinct.

Death—Philip Kiefer, 23d Precinct, June 9.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following:

Report of Mr. Ihlseng, examiner, in re the protest of Clarence Drew, attorney for a client, against the advertisement for assistant electrical engineer (examination to be held June 20) because it seems to discriminate against the practical man and tends toward an "academic aristocracy" or favoring corporate interests.

Report of Mr. Ihlseng in regard to request for information from the Fire Commissioner as to advertised specifications for assistant electrical engineer, who fears that an incompetent man may succeed in passing the examination if it is held along the lines of his interpretation of the advertisement. Mr. Ihlseng states that after conference with Mr. Bonnett, who is to prepare the papers, he believes a test can be formed to satisfy both the Fire Department and the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity.

Report of Mr. Murray recommending that the request of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity for a promotion examination from draughtsman's helper to architectural draughtsman be denied, as the reasons advanced for the holding of same do not appear to be urgent.

Report of Mr. Murray recommending that the request of the Commissioner of Public Works, Manhattan, for a promotion examination from assistant foreman to cabinet maker in the Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices for Joseph Strasser be denied for lack of power, as there is no provision in the rules which authorizes a promotion examination from the competitive to the labor class.

Letter from Florence Shelton, 1,184 Boston Road, City, stating that when she presented her application for Inspector in the Bureau of Fire Prevention it was not accepted for the reason that, according to the date of birth given by her, she was under 25 years of age. She now produces a baptismal certificate showing that she has attained the age of 25, and therefore the date first given was an error.

Report of Mr. Murray relative to the examination ordered for promotion to Deputy Medical Superintendent of Hospitals, for which only two persons filed applications, although Mr. Borden, the Secretary, states that all persons eligible for examination were informed of the promotion examination. Mr. Fuld visited the hospital and reported that four persons were employed under titles to which the examination was open. Two of these filed applications and one is ineligible through length of service, and one, Dr. Mosely, has not filed. Mr. Murray states that as the two persons who filed have been employed only a short time, they be instructed to furnish the commission with an account of their qualifications.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination for plumber's helper, at $600 a year, in the Quartermaster's Department at West Point, N. Y. As a result of this examinatioon certification will be made to fill the vacancy in the position. No educational test will be given, and it will not be necessary for applicants to appear for examination. The subjects of the examination will be as follows, weighted as indicated: Physical ability, 40; training, experience, and fitness, 60. The age limit is from 20 to 50 years on the date of the examination. The application paper, form, &c., can be obtained from H. C. Coles, Secretary of the Second Civil Service District, New York Custom House. No application will be accepted unless properly executed and filed with District Secretary Coles prior to the hour of closing business on June 26. From the register of eligibles, resulting from this examination, certification may also be made for filling vacancies as they occur in positions requiring similar qualifications in any branch of the classified service, with proper observance of the regulations as to locality.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Capt. J. D. Tifford, Quartermaster, will proceed to Newport News, Va., and take charge of the transports being placed in readiness preparatory to being put in commission.

Major R. H. Rolfe, Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, will resume charge of construction work at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Capt. W. O. Smith, Quartermaster, will make four visits per month to Fort St. Philip, La., on official business.

First Lieut. C. R. Baker will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont.

Major W. E. Ayer, Ninth Infantry, will proceed to Nevada, Vernon County, Mo., to inspect land.

Capt. C. C. Pulis, Second Field Artillery, will proceed to St. Paul, Minn.

Leave of absence for three months granted Capt. J. McA. Palmer, General Staff.

Leave of absence for two months granted First Lieut. B. Lear, Jr., Fifteenth Cavalry.

First Lieut. B. P. Disque, Third Cavalry, will make not to exceed one visit per month to Cleveland and Toledo, Ohio; Detroit and South Haven, Mich.

Leave of absence granted First Lieut. R. D. Goodwin, Fourth Infantry, is extended three months on account of sickness.

Capt. R. Palmer, Tenth Cavalry, will proceed to New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and Alexandria, La., on official business.

Capt. F. L. Wells, Eleventh Infantry, will proceed to Jackson, Mich, to inspect land.

Col. F. Baker, Ordnance Department, will make two visits during the month of June to the Carpenter Steel Works, Reading, Penn., on official business.

Capt. R. S. Welsh, Quartremaster, will make not to exceed one visit per month to Lanett, Ala., and Tallahassee, Fla., on business pertaining to the inspection of supplies for the Quartermasters' Department.

The Navy.

Lieut. N. W. Post is detached from charge of navy recruiting station, Omaha, Neb., to naval station, Tutuila, Samoa; Lieut. G. Laird is detached from receiving ship, Mare Island, Cal., to naval station, Tutuila, Samoa.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Cyclops, at Key West; Reid, at Navy Yard, New York; San Francisco, at Annapolis; Culgoa, at Guantanamo; Louisiana, Kansas, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Drayton, McCall, Paulding, Roe, Terry, Yankton, at New York City; Mayflower, at Hampton Roads; Caesar and Lebanon, at Guantanamo; Birmingham, at Halifax; Supply, at Honolulu; Maryland, at Portland, Ore.; Abarenda, at Olongapo.

Sailed—Louisiana, from Hampton Roads for New York; Kansas, from Hampton Roads for New York; New Hampshire, South Carolina, Drayton, McCall, Paulding, Roe, Terry, and Yankton, from Hampton Roads for New York; Mayflower, from Washington for Hampton Roads; Cyclops, from Key West for Guantanamo; Rhode Island, from Key West for Habanas; Washington, from Key West for Habana; Rainbow, from Tsingtau for Shanghai.

Business Opportunities

YOUR BOY'S FUTURE.

Our business is Real Estate and Insurance. If you have a son for whom you are desirous of obtaining a good start, this opportunity will interest you.

You can start him with us and he will get a good business training with a substantial return. But he must be able to influence certain business.

References exchanged.

SOHMER & HARRIS,
General Agents,
Equitable Life Assurance Society,
Flatiron Bldg., 23d St. and 5th Ave.

Gentleman of wide executive experience with large corporation now open for responsible position with a first-class house, or will make moderate investment with services in a thoroughly established, going concern capable of development; nothing but a legitimate business proposition will be considered. L 313 Times Downtown.

PARTNER FOR LEGITIMATE ENTERPRISE. COLLEGE OR OFFICE MAN PREFERRED; BEST REFERENCE ASKED AND GIVEN; SMALL CAPITAL REQUIRED. ROOM 205, COMMERCIAL TRUST BLDG., 41ST ST. AND BROADWAY.

An established New York manufacturer branching out his business is looking for a young man who will invest $600 and services; immediate returns assured; unlimited field; large demand established; investment secured; good future. Principals Only, 287 Times Downtown.

Business men whose success has brought the need of larger cultivation and more thorough knowledge of the English language are effectively helped by my system of educational training. Address Bachelor of Philosophy, 121 Times.

Want party with few hundred dollars; investment guaranteed; established dividend-paying proposition; particulars sent. Apply letter only, Farley, 249 West 42d St.

For Sale.—Old established dry goods business; light, large store; small stock. J. T. Colcord, 108 W. State St., Ithaca, N. Y.

For Sale.—Stock and good-will of loose leaf business long established in New York; principals only. F 65 Times Downtown.

CONNECTING in our old established food importing business; success is assured for proper party. M 216 Times Downtown.

Established old and new book business for sale or will take partner. D 156 Times.

Business Notices

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN OLD MEXICO'S TRADE?

For fifty cents we will furnish you with the names and addresses of fifty of the leading dealers in any goods and in any city of that country. Write to-day to Latin American Trading Co., 1 Madison Av., New York.

EXPERT SPANISH TRANSLATOR.

Have your correspondence written in good commercial Spanish to succeed in your export trade; commercial correspondence our specialty; 15 years' experience. A. Miranda, 1 Madison Av., New York.

For Sale

Slightly-used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers; Multigraphs, filing cabinets, Mecestyles, addressograph, wardrobes. Nathan's, 103 Worth, near Broadway.

We will pay highest cash price for your furniture, pianos, paintings, bric-a-brac, rugs; don't sell until you receive our offer. Flat, 115 University Place. Telephone 2288 Stuyvesant.

Pianos and Organs

Weber upright piano, in fine condition; cost $500; sell for $125. 316 West 82d St.

Lost and Found

LOST—Diamond and platinum bar pin, between Marie Antoinette Hotel and 66th St., uptown Subway station, to 145th St., and Subway; thence to 566 West 148th St. Call 4328 Cortlandt; reward.

LOST.—Southern Pacific Company Common Stock Certificate No. A37012 for 25 shares in the name "Joseph C. Widmer"; notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicate should not be issued. Joseph C. Widmer.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, between 423 West 118th St. and St. John's Cathedral or Riverside Park, gold necklace, pearl and enamel ornament and tassels; reward. Ligon, 423 West 118th St.

LOST.—Evening June 4, in New Rochelle, diamond bar pin, designed by owner; liberal reward. J. H. Bowers, 718 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Diamond earring, three solitaires with nine stone drop, platinum setting; $75 reward. Suite 601, 2 West 35th St., New York.

LOST—Sunday, on 71st St. or 82d St., black bead bag, containing two handkerchiefs. Return to 55 West 82d St.; reward.

LOST—Monday, $165 roll, between Macy's store and 96th St. Liberal reward. R 19 Times.

LOST—Bryant Park Bank stock certificate 220, Jan. 27, 1908. Ida Stroh, 4,282 Katonah Av.

LOST.—Circle pin, diamonds set in platinum scroll work; liberal reward. W., 96 Times.

LOST—Gold mesh purse, Park Av., 79th., 81st. Park entrance; reward. 101 East 81st St.

REWARD.—Gold clasp bracelet, 6th Av. stores, Friday. E. S. H., 30 Church St., Room 1301.

STOLEN.—Bicycle from 1,072 Park Place, Brooklyn; reward; no questions asked. Unique Laundry, 1,095 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST.—A black and white Russian wolf hound; liberal reward. James P. Knight, 194 Riverside Drive, corner of 92d St.

Found

FOUND, June 8 and 9—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO.—HUDSON TUBES. Apply Concourse, 30 Church St.; Belt, overalls, package, waist, spectacles, railroad ticket, bag. FOUND, June 9.—NEW YORK CENTRAL, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Ticket, keys, envelope.

FOUND, June 9.—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Dress suit case, umbrella, 3 packages.

FOUND, June 9.—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: Umbrella, 3 packages, pair gloves.

FOUND, June 9.—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: Umbrellas, 3 packages, pair gloves.

FOUND, June 9.—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: Bathing suit, can of insect powder, gold sachet, 6 pocketbooks, parasol, glove, silver purse, dress suit case, 2 umbrellas.

FOUND, June 9.—NEW PENNSYLVANIA DEPOT. Apply Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av.: Umbrella, cap, paint brush, card case, toilet case, collar, button, comb, overcoat, picture, raincoat, cane, razor and comb, box and contents, umbrella, doll, nightshirt, trousers, pajamas, LONG ISLAND R. R.: Picture, handbag, 2 packages, camera, embroidery.

Apartments To Let
FURNISHED

Cathedral Plaza, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Columbus Av.—One, two, and three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; high-class elevator apartments; elegantly furnished; restaurant in building; monthly, $30 up; open evenings. Telephone 3970 Riverside.

Beautiful light corner apartment; overlooking Morningside Park at 116th St.; finely furnished; victrola, &c.; will rent complete for less than the unfurnished rental. For particulars write owner, S. G. Horace, 210 East 23d St.

To sublet at a sacrifice to October, newly furnished, light and airy apartment of 5 rooms and bath, in choice residential section; rent $60. Apply Superintendent, 839 West End Av., corner 101st St.

Three-room suite, furnished, for Summer very cool; shower, telephone, awnings; bargain; $32 month. Majestic, 106 West 13th St. Apartment 2B.

Furnished or unfurnished, for the Summer or longer, Suite 42, The Stanwood, 321 West 55th St., two large rooms, with bathroom and kitchen. Tel. 721—Columbus.

Attractively furnished six rooms; cool; comfortable; elevator; June-September; $47.50. Snider, 511 West 112th St.

Sublet beautifully furnished, 6 rooms, bath; southern exposure; every room light, cool, and well ventilated; reasonable rent. 39 East 27th St.

39th, 52 West.—Large suite, two rooms and bath, or three rooms, two baths; electric light; telephone; delightfully cool; $55 up.

Furnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $45. Apply to Superintendent of 19 East 57th St.

307 West 98th St., (Apt. 7 D.)—Five-room apartment; all outside rooms; off Riverside; kitchen; maid service; cafe in building.

W. 72d St.—Seven outside rooms; cool; accessible; fully furnished; bargain till October. Phone Cannon, 3136 Columbus.

Grand Court, 610 West 113th St., near Riverside Drive.—High-class elevator apartments; five, six rooms, beautifully furnished. Supt.

For the Summer, nicely furnished four-room apartment, 90 Claremont Av., Apartment 205; one block from Riverside Drive.

Three-room furnished apartment; kitchenette; pianola; West 111th St., off Broadway; reasonable. Address S. L. Sargeant, 1 Madison Av.

Claremont Av., 96.—Very desirable four rooms; overlooking Hudson; modern, bright, reasonable. Apartment 001.

70th St., 845 West, Blasdell.—Delightfully cool 4-room elevator apartment, June to October, reasonable.

Cool elevator apartments; 4 rooms, handsomely and completely furnished. 3 West 104th St.

Apartments To Let
UNFURNISHED

West Side.

Sublet 6-room apartment for balance of lease at sacrifice; Audubon Park Apartments, 156th St. and Broadway; southeast exposure; all open light. Superintendent.

Will sublet my apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths; rent $125, to 1913; will take $100. F. Wilde, Phone 372 Murray Hill.

46TH ST., 45 WEST.—HANDSOME UNFURNISHED FLOOR; REFERENCE.

East Side.

APARTMENT, 2-family house; seven rooms and bath and two finished attic rooms; all improvements. 773 Cranford Av., 241st St., 500 feet east of White Plains Av. Inquire 4,702 White Plains Av., Kleinhans.

711 Lexington Av.—Four rooms and bath, including heat; moderate rent; concessions during Summer months. Apply WRIGHT BARCLAY, 423 Fourth Av.

Brooklyn.

1,448 Bedford Av., corner, 711 Park Place.—Eight large, light rooms, gas range, icebox, kitchen and clothes closets, mantels, mirrors, Dutch shelves, gas logs, private hallway, electric lights; newly decorated; hot water supply; steam heated; rent, $38. Reitman, 373 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Unfurnished Apartments Wanted

Wanted—Two rooms and bath, unfurnished, in an apartment hotel on the west side; rent, $600 to $700 per year. Address Box L 310 Times Downtown.

Country Houses To Let
FURNISHED

LONG BEACH FURNISHED COTTAGES. Reduced Rentals.
New and modern. Cool and convenient. Eight rooms, $856. Nine rooms, $900. Eleven rooms, $1,200. Twelve rooms, $2,100. Fifteen rooms, $2,500. One to three baths. 'Phone 6820 Madison Sq. for appointment. Frederick P. Jones, 324 Fifth Ave.

Berkshire Mountains—Seven-room cottage, facing Lake Taconic; half-acre ground; boat, fishing, berries; $125 for July and August. L 296 Times Downtown.

Cottages for rent for season, furnished or unfurnished, at beautiful Huntington Bay, L. I. Address E. M. Brewster, Huntington, L. I. Phone 200 Huntington.

Furnished eight-room cottage to let; garden; convenient to New Rochelle Station. E 48 Times.

Country Houses, Unfurnished

Nine-room house, unfurnished; large garden, barn, commuting distance. Inquire Blumenthal Hotel, Elmsford, N. Y., or Wm. Mai, 506 6th St., New York City.

Board Wanted

TWO ROOMS for two Jewish adults, with board, during June, July; commuting distance. Box D 1,569 Madison Av.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

57TH AV., 48.—Comfortable large, small rooms, with board; cool, refined surroundings; Southerners accommodated.

336 W. 20TH ST. PHONE 4554 CHELSEA. Medium sized sunny room, small family adults; references; $8 per week.

32D ST., 55 WEST.—Hall room, with running water, closet, bath adjoining; private family; reasonable.

39TH, 40 WEST, (5th Av.)—Heart new retail shopping district; walking distance theatres; large, small, airy rooms; high-class home cooking; parlor dining; private tables; Summer rates; transients.

44TH ST., 260 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms, including board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathroom, $20 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heated throughout; elevator service. Phone 793 Bryant.

48TH ST., 107 WEST.—Most desirable large room; running water; in strictly first-class house.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large and single rooms, private bath; house, table strictly first-class; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites; baths, telephone; half rates Summer.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Rooms, one private bath; superior table; table guests; Summer rates.

57TH ST., 337 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; board optional; table board; transients.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, suitable for one or two; excellent table; moderate.

65TH ST., 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; electric light; private bath; marble shower; in house with owner; Southerners catered to; board optional; references.

70TH, 30 WEST.—Large rooms; every convenience; beautiful location; board; refined home.

260 WEST 70TH ST.
Attractive rooms; 'phone; Subway; board optional.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Second-story room; private bathroom; hot water; room telephone.

72D, 269 AND 266 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; attractive; hot and cold water; especially suitable gentlemen; excellent table.

72D, 263 WEST, The Beaulieu.—Large, small rooms; private baths; excellent table; telephone; references.

73D, 102 WEST.—Attractive rooms; exceptional meals; Summer rates; table guests; Subway, "L"; Jewish.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.
Seventeenth year; Summer rates; large, small rooms; private baths; parlor dining; excellent table; references.

74TH ST., 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates; table guests; Subway, elevated; references.

75TH ST., 139 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, refined apartment; references; table guests.

76TH, 237 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Large, small, clean, cool rooms, bath; excellent table; table guests; telephone; Summer rates; Southerners desired.

76TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, medium, well-furnished, airy rooms; excellent table; table guests.

76TH ST., 129 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; excellent table; transients; 'phone 7725 Schuyler; table guests.

76TH ST., 151 WEST.—Small room, adjoining bath; table guests; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; table board; references.

78TH ST., 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished hall room; excellent board; references; table guests.

79TH ST., 162 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; high-class house; telephone; convenient; board optional; references.

80TH ST., 108 WEST.—Lady offers in her residence choice selection of rooms, all conveniences; superior table; real home atmosphere; references.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Cool, cheerful rooms; single or en suite; excellent table; refined surroundings.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Exceptionally fine rooms; electricity, telephone; home environment; generous table; references.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Large, cool front rooms; bay windows; park view; reduced rates; references.

81ST ST., 106 WEST.—Large front room; suitable two; hall room; clean; cool; all conveniences.

82D, 55 WEST.—Hall room, with running water, closet; bath adjoining; private family; reasonable.

82D, 128 WEST.—Every room parquet floors; electricity; special catering. Telephone 7306 Schuyler.

50-52 WEST 82D ST.
Attractive rooms for business people. Schuyler 8797.

84TH, 37 WEST, Near Central Park.—Desirable, airy rooms; excellent home cooking; Jewish family.

84TH ST., 53 WEST.—Summer rates; beautiful large, small rooms with Jewish family; table board.

86TH ST., 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two gentlemen in exclusive refined Jewish home; easy access; Subway and surface lines; references.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Airy, cool rooms; home surroundings; excellent table; moderate. Telephone 6671 Riverside.

92D, 54 WEST.—Cool rooms, large, small; suites; excellent table; moderate. Telephone 9039 Riverside.

92D ST., 51 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; running water, bath adjoining; Summer rates.

93D ST., 304 WEST.—Newly decorated, beautifully furnished double and single rooms, table a specialty.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable large room; also single; southern exposure; good board; references.

Claremont Av., 96.—Very desirable four rooms; overlooking Hudson; modern, bright, reasonable. Apartment 001.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Large airy rooms; parlor dining; excellent Southern cooking; table guests; reasonable.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms; near Central Park; terms moderate.

96TH, 44 WEST.—Handsome rooms with board; reasonable; near Central Park, subway, elevated; references.

96TH ST., 61 WEST.—Rooms with board or rooms with breakfast; reasonable.

113TH ST., 744 WEST.—Double, single rooms, parlor dining; table guests; home cooking; Summer rates.

113TH ST., 611, (near Riverside Drive.)—Private family; handsomely furnished room; excellent table; $14 for one. Apartment 61. Telephone 7144 Morningside.

114TH ST., 526 WEST.—Large and small rooms, overlooking Columbia campus; excellent board.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; southern exposure; southern cooking, daintily served.

121ST ST., 509 WEST.—Finest Summer location in city; close to Broadway, parks, and Drive; beautiful front room with kitchenette; single room also; meals deliciously cooked and served in elegant, modern, restaurant; low weekly rates.

520 WEST 122D, KERKER.
Attractive room; elevator; excellent board; table guests.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Delightful Summer location; large rooms; electricity; homelike; unexcelled cuisine; table guests.

149TH, 540 to 548 WEST.—Near beautiful Riverside; an ideal spot; modern comforts; country air; boating, bathing within two blocks; large, cool rooms; good home board, $10 up, one; $14 up, two; bathroom adjoining every room; private phones; electric light; large porch and gardens; social surroundings. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

157TH SUBWAY, BROADWAY.—Cool rooms, overlooking Hudson; elevator apt.; dining room. 'Phone 203 Audubon.

BEAUTIFUL Convent Avenue, near 144th, in handsome private house, attractive, medium-sized room; excellent meals and service; a real home; permanent; references exchanged. 'Phone 7605 Audubon.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 25, (157th St. Subway, Broadway.)—Cool room overlooking Hudson; telephone; dining room.

OPPORTUNITY.—Uptown, west, beautiful room, three southern windows; elegant house, neighborhood; Americans; board two; Summer, $14; Winter, $20. Tel. 6380W Morningside.

WEST END AV., 240.—Large, medium, small rooms; cool, airy house, near 72d Subway express; transients and Southerners accommodated; board optional.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 858, (Woodbury.)—An ideal Summer home; two blocks north 157th St. Subway; rooms; veranda; grounds command uninterrupted view of Hudson.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 64.—Large, cool rooms; excellent home table; Summer rates. Phone 8632 Schuyler.

East Side.

15TH ST., 210 EAST, (Opposite Stuyvesant Park.)—Double and single rooms; private bath; excellent table; table guests; references; telephone.

54TH ST., 15 EAST.—Splendid inducements; Summer rates; unexcelled residential block; cuisine and service; references.

60TH, 30 EAST, (formerly of 6 and 8 East 67th.)—Attractive home; excellent cuisine.

63D ST., 23 EAST.—Second-floor large rooms; private bath; other rooms; board optional.

80TH, 40 EAST.—Large rooms, $18-$25, 2 persons; $8-$10, one, with board.

IRVING PLACE, 47.—Newly furnished, large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large parlor floor, bath; family or gentlemen; board optional; other rooms.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

5TH AV., 3.—Large front room, private bath; small room; electricity; cool, ideal location; telephone; references.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; delightfully cool rooms; bachelors; electricity, telephone; home comforts; references.

9TH ST., 28 WEST.—Neatly furnished large, small rooms; hot water; ample closets; conveniences; references.

9TH ST., 31 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms, suitable for either one or two persons.

29TH ST., 43 WEST.—Desirable room; private house; electricity, telephone; references; also first floor room.

37TH ST., 54 WEST.—Furnished large room, one flight; conveniences; Grand Piano; Summer rent. Seifert.

38TH ST., 51 WEST.—Large, medium rooms, $3.50 up; continuous hot water; piano; telephone.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Bright rooms; near Subway; suitable one or two; tiled bath. Hughes.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; private bath; exclusive.

49TH, 140 WEST.—Two very attractive connecting rooms, very cool; bath; phone; $8 weekly; to permanent parties; absolute privacy. Homer.

56TH ST., 338 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; all improvements; private family; Subway, "L." Warner.

56TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large and small rooms to let; private bath; gentlemen only.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Handsome suite, with tiled bath; also other rooms; reasonable; references; telephone.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, suites; private baths; board optional; references.

59TH ST., 208 WEST, (Facing Central Park.)—Furnished rooms; all conveniences; electric light; telephone; $4 up; room suitable for studio or two or three gentlemen; Summer rates.

61ST ST., 38 WEST, (Near Park.)—Large room, connecting bath; also small rooms; $3 to $7 weekly; Subway, "L"; telephone.

64TH ST., 119 WEST.—Pleasant, large or small, cool room near bath; Summer rates.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

69TH ST., 129 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room; private bath; smaller rooms; running water; Summer rates.

70TH ST., 307 WEST.—Newly furnished room; running water; 'phone; private house; nice locality.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; steam heat; gentleman only.

70TH ST., 262 WEST.—Medium-sized rooms; southern exposure; every convenience.

71ST ST., 351 WEST.—Cool, elegantly furnished one, two rooms; bachelors' apartment; private bath; reasonable.

72D ST., 131 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; private bath; southern exposure; meals optional; references.

72D ST., 155 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and single rooms; every convenience; Summer rates; telephone.

74TH, 106 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; suitable couple or two bachelors; bath floor.

75TH, 116 WEST.—Choice room in private house; electric light, tile bath,

CONFESSION UNTRUE, M'KENNA NOW SAYS

Told of Hiding Child's Body Just to Escape Police Torture, His Lawyers Declare.

SUFFERED "THIRD DEGREE"

Insists Police Rehearsed Him on His Confession and Forced Him to Repeat It to the Coroner.

Joseph J. McKenna, who is in the Tombs charged with murdering six-year-old Sigrid Eckstrom of 1,075 Ogden Avenue, the Bronx, and who confessed that he had hidden her body in the cellar of the adjoining house after accidentally dropping the child on her head in the tiled hallway of her home, repudiated his confession yesterday. In a statement made through his lawyers, A. H. Vitale and E. Klein of 41 Park Row, he denied that he had anything to do with causing the death of the girl.

"It was a bold hold-up," asserted both Mr. Vitale and Mr. Klein after spending an hour with their client in the Tombs yesterday afternoon. "The confession was first forced from McKenna on Saturday night by the police, and then repeated before the District Attorney and the Coroner, McKenna having been promised freedom if he assented to the "frame-up." He is not responsible for the confession, and there is absolutely no foundation to it. We intend to get at the very bottom of this outrage, and McKenna assures us that he can point out who his persecutors were. We saw black and blue marks on his body and we believe his story."

Mr. Klein said that the defense would not try to set up an alibi, but would admit that McKenna was at or near his home when the crime was committed.

"Sigrid Eckstrom was killed on Thursday evening," said he, "and the police lay stress on the fact that McKenna left the home of his brother-in-law, A. J. Carroll of 1,077 Ogden Avenue, with whom he was living, on Friday morning. It is true that he left on Friday, but simply because he was on a search for work. His occupation as gardener naturally led him to the outskirts of the city, and, besides, he had sisters in New Rochelle whom he intended to visit.

"While waiting to change cars in Mount Vernon he was arrested for vagrancy, and subsequently was discharged. That was likely to happen to any one of McKenna's description. Then he proceeded to his sister's home in New Rochelle. All that time he did not know that he was suspected of murder. Mr. Carroll, his brother-in-law, when he heard of the suspicion created by McKenna's absence, hastened to notify McKenna. He found him at his sister's home and brought him to the home of McKenna's father, at 2,149 Southern Boulevard.

"Then—and the police forgot to mention this—Mr. Carroll himself notified the detectives, and told them that he would produce McKenna at Southern Boulevard and 181st Street. That was done, and thus McKenna voluntarily gave himself up.

"At first the police treated McKenna very nicely at the Morrisania Police Station, but when he refused to answer questions they began to shove him around, and then to punch him with their fists and to beat him with a club. The inquisition lasted far into the night, and one man, so the prisoner has told us, held a gun up to him and threatened to kill him if he didn't confess to killing the girl. Finally, when his nerves were all unstrung and when he was beaten on all sides, he answered 'Yes, yes, yes,' to all their questions, just to be let alone. To-day he told us that he didn't know what they had asked him.

"The next day, Sunday, Assistant District Attorney Strong and Coroner Shongut went to the police station, but before they were permitted to question the prisoner, so McKenna told us, a few men took him aside and reminded him of his confession. They rehearsed it with him and told him that they had a lot of witnesses who had heard the confession.

"So McKenna finally consented and told the story to the officials because he was afraid of his life. The newspapers printed this so-called confession but no one saw the prisoner. The police handed it out and what the newspapers printed was nothing but a bare 'frame-up.'

"Mr. Vitale, duly retained as attorney by the prisoner's father, went to the Morrisania Police Station at 2 P. M. Lieut. Wines, the detective in charge of the case, asked his name and business and Mr. Vitale said that he wanted to be present at the interview with his client. Lieut. Wines conferred with some one in the Captain's room and reported shortly after that Coroner Shongut had stated that he was too busy to see any one. Mr. Vitale said that he knew the prisoner was being grilled and insisted that he be allowed to be present, but he waited in vain until 8:30 without being permitted to see his client."

When Coroner Shongut was asked last night about the charges made by Mr. Vitale that he had been refused permission to see his client he said that it was news to him.

"So far as I know," he said, "Mr. Vitale never asked to see McKenna. I was under the impression that he did not arrive at the police station until the investigation was over."

According to the police, Mr. Carroll, the brother-in-law of McKenna, has denied that McKenna slept at his home on Thursday. The police say, moreover, that McKenna was picked up for vagrancy in Mount Vernon at 1:28 A. M. on Friday, soon after the discovery of the little girl's body in the coalbin. Detective Lieut. Wines could not be reached last night.

Asphyxiated by Gas from Range.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 10.—George H. Gilbert, 75 years old, former County Treasurer and prominent G. A. R. man, was asphyxiated by gas in his home here this morning. The fumes escaped from a gas range. Gilbert was overcome when he arose, and was found dead on the floor several hours later. His wife also was overcome, but was revived and is now out of danger.

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IT WILL LOOK GOOD TO YOU, MR. GOODRESSER

It will make you look good to others. "The Banker" is smart, it's different and it's SUN BLEACHED

$3 Quality $2

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Truly Warner Better to Mr. Goodresser

P. BELMONT TO TEST RACE TRACK LAW

Will See if Courts Will Hold Him for an Arrest at Hunts Meet.

AUGUST BELMONT APPROVES

Say Great Care Was Taken at the Races to Comply Fully with the State Law.

Perry Belmont, President of the United Hunts Racing Association, has decided to make a test of the racing association Directors' liability law, to determine whether he and other racing association officials can be held criminally liable for permitting betting on race tracks in this State. Mr. Belmont said yesterday that he was not ready to tell just how he was going to have the law tested. He may allow himself to be arrested, and then make the courts decide whether or not his arrest was justifiable.

What has determined Mr. Belmont to make a test of the law was an incident at last Thursday's meeting of the United Hunts Racing Association at Belmont Park. Mr. Belmont and the other officers of the racing association had taken special pains to make it clear that no gambling was to be allowed. They even went so far as to warn the Nassau County authorities to arrest any one who was found betting in the park while the races were going on. Several men were ejected during the day when private detectives of the association charged them with making books. Finally, a man named Paul Shane was arrested by a Deputy Sheriff and taken before Justice of the Peace Gittens on a charge of making a book in the park. Shane pleaded not guilty to the charge and was remanded for a hearing.

Mr. Belmont was greatly chagrined when he heard of the arrest. He said yesterday that no one can manage races here without an occasional bet being made somewhere on the grounds, and he believes that he and his fellow racing association officers should not be held to have broken the law because a man whom they had never heard of goes to their track and lays a bet.

"I was not present at the first day's racing of the United Hunts meeting at Belmont Terminal," Mr. Belmont said yesterday. "I learned later that an arrest was made on Thursday for violation of the anti-gambling laws. It has been the special purpose of our organization to conduct our meetings with a scrupulous regard for the law. That an arrest should occur under such conditions is a reflection upon our management, and as President of the association I shall seek a complete vindication from the courts for my fellow-Directors and myself. If while making every effort to comply with the law we can be subjected to criminal prosecution for acts committed without our knowledge, we, as law-abiding citizens, insist upon knowing it.

"It shall not rest under the moral indictment which this arrest implies.

"An additional reason for seeking a determination of this question is the fact that officers of the United States Army participate in our meetings."

It was also pointed out yesterday that the Directors' liability law, if the police enforce it strictly, is going to be harmful for military races, although this is a form of sport which is valuable to the United States Army. Mr. Belmont was the organizer of the first military race in this country, at Morris Park in 1905. These races have been encouraged by the War Department ever since, and are now considered useful in developing the horsemanship of officers and improving their mounts. It was largely on this account, his friends said yesterday, that he has decided to make a test of the Directors' liability law.

"Mr. Belmont does not desire that the officers of the United States Army shall participate in races in which a violation of the law is being tolerated," an official of the United Hunts Racing Association said yesterday.

August Belmont is with his brother in the determination to test the Directors' liability law, as is shown by this statement, issued by August Belmont yesterday:

"My brother, the Hon. Perry Belmont, President of the United Hunts Association, has determined to force to a final issue this question of the liability of Directors of racing associations because of the arrest on Thursday last at the hunt meeting.

"Strictly speaking, the property on which the hunt races took place belongs to the Westchester Racing Association, of which I am President.

"The question as to any liability of the Westchester Racing Association should be settled as well. I have therefore determined to seek, in conjunction with my brother, a final adjudication of the subject from the courts."

Benjamin Rich Dies on a Train.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—Benjamin Rich, a wealthy real estate operator of San Francisco, died on a Pennsylvania Railroad train near here to-day from apoplexy. He was on his way to New York on a business trip.

BUY

EARL & WILSON

or

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Collars

They outwear the ordinary collar.

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Oakwood—2 for 25 cents.

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Our Comfortable Attire

The personal appearance of the individual is receiving more and more attention. If economy is your watchword, you can practice it here in addition to getting style and quality, because we make every stitch of the Clothes we sell in our Work-Rooms.

Norfolk Suits in order to be right must be cut correctly. Our designers have produced wonderful Norfolk Suits, and we are justly proud of them.....$18.00 to $40.00

Ideal hot weather garments in Crashes and Mohairs that hold their shape and are the coolest kind of Clothes you can wear.....$15.00 to $35.00

The young men receive particular attention at our hands. Our Sack Suit called the "Junior" has a style that appeals to young men who appreciate snappy Clothing.....$15.00 to $30.00

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We never buy goods that are made up for "sale" purposes; therefore, the character of our merchandise should not be confounded with the class of goods usually offered at "sale" prices. Our Special Values are entirely due to our large Purchasing Power.

$1.50 and $2.50 Pongee Shirts.....$1.15
$3.50 Silk Shirts.....$2.35
50c Washable Four-in-Hands.....25c
Headquarters for B. V. D. Underwear.....50c and up
Headquarters for Metric Shirts.....$1.50 to $5.00
$1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 Knitted Four-in-Hands.....85c

BROWNING-KING STRAW HATS

Thus far our sales of Straw Hats have been larger than in any previous season. Realizing that the Public are the best judges of values, you will appreciate the assortment we are showing. We make no extra charge for our label and you can enjoy the distinction which it will give you at no higher cost.....$2.00 to $15.00

THREE NEW YORK STORES

Broadway at 32nd Street—Cooper Square at 5th Street—Brooklyn: Fulton at De Kalb.

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Special Sale

Men's Furnishings

Pajamas, Special at $1.50 per pair. White and colored fabrics in Surplice Necks and Military Collars. Values $2.50 and 2.75.

Washable Four-in-Hand Scarfs, Special at 55c. Made from de Joinvilles in this season's newest designs and colorings. Formerly $1.00.

Negligee Shirts, Special at $1.50 each. In Madras and Mercerized fabrics with laundered Cuffs. Also soft French Cuffs. Formerly $2.00.

Men's All Silk and Silk and Cotton Shirts, Special at $2.95 each. In a choice selection of patterns. Formerly sold at $3.75 to $5.50.

Men's Half-Hose—We offer some odd lots in French Lisle and All Silk Half-Hose, at 55c per pair, $3.00 per half-dozen. Values $1.00 and 1.50.

Athletic Shirts and Knee Drawers, 50c, $1.00, 1.50 to 3.50 per garment.

Union Suits, $1.00, 1.50, 2.00 to $4.50 per garment, in fabrics suitable for summer wear.

A complete assortment of Bathing and Swimming Suits, Belts, Bath Robes, etc.

James McCutcheon & Co., 5th Ave. & 34th St., Opposite Waldorf-Astoria

Situations Wanted

Male

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, willing, experienced American cars, Loco, Jackson, Oldsmobile; reference. Fox, 40 West 128th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Sober; good driver; age 32; A1 references; private family. Sullivan, 455 West 57th St.

CHAUFFEUR and mechanic; A1; 8 years' experience; good references. Charles, 3 Wells Av., Yonkers.

CHAUFFEUR and wife wish positions; city or country. Dorsey, 46 West 139th St.

CHEF desires steady or season position, hotel or restaurant, city or country. Anthony S. Condrelli, 10 Hamilton St., New York.

CLERICAL POSITION wanted by young man, (22;) knowledge of bookkeeping, office routine, &c.; interview solicited. Typist, L 311 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER license, good mechanic, like to take charge at any plant or apartment house; city, country. Janitor, 22 East 102d St.

FRENCH COUPLE, husband valet, wife chambermaid, seamstress, take care of children; thoroughly experienced; wish steady position. L. Y., 225 West 25th St.

GENTLEMAN employed during day wishes evening work, office or salesman. M 285 Times Downtown.

HAVE been employed in a city bank many years and desire a change; would like some business that will not confine me at a desk; can furnish best of references. L 316 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MAN, 27, superior education, experienced correspondent, stenographer, law graduate, thoroughly conversant with accounts, credits, collections, adjustments, &c., desires position of responsibility; highest credentials. American, D 274 Times Downtown.

PAINTER, paper hanger wants work, city, country; reasonable; days or contract. Schumacher, 2,423 8th Av.

RESPONSIBLE or secretarial position, experienced stenographer, correspondent; thorough education and extensive business training; executive ability; ten years held confidential, responsible situation; excellent references. Jordan, 1,953 Anthony Av., Bronx.

SALESMAN WITH EXECUTIVE ABILITY, PERSONALITY, IS OPEN TO RECEIVE PROPOSITION FROM REPRESENTATIVE MANUFACTURER; ON SALARY OR COMMISSION BASIS; COMMANDING VERY LARGE ACQUAINTANCE AMONG MEN'S FURNISHINGS AND DEPARTMENT STORE TRADE; LEAVING NEW YORK JUNE 20, TAKING IN ALL LARGE CITIES CLEAN TO THE PACIFIC COAST. ADDRESS PRODUCER, D 147 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Educated young man of 26 desires to become a salesman; willing to work inside to get acquainted; an expert typist and all-around clerical worker. M 261 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY—ASSISTANT.

Expert stenographer, experienced correspondent; thoroughly familiar bookkeeping and office systems; rapid and accurate executing detail in connection therewith; American; college grad., (26); education, personality, and address in position demanding integrity, initiative, dependability will positively meet expectations; salary secondary to good prospects; exceptional references past and present employers. W 139 Times, or phone Schuyler 4416.

YALE GRADUATE studying at Columbia desires employment evenings. R. Scrahian, 480 West 118th St.

YOUNG MAN, (22;) high school graduate; bookkeeper, clerical experience; resides with widowed mother, and well recommended; moderate salary. 129 Herald, Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, having been with a wholesale clothing concern for three years; permanent reference. Schiller, 1,867 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 24, experienced as an all-around clerical man, desires position. W 142 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, willing, ambitious, desires position, with advancement; highest references. M 262 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, wishes position at anything; city or country. Clifford, 64 Amsterdam Av.

YOUNG MAN, 17 years of age, wishes position at anything. H. Schiller, 1,867 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, experienced office assistant, wishes position assuring advancement. Hard, 1,769 Clay Av., Bronx.

Situations Wanted

Employment Bureaus. Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, High-Grade Office Helpers, BOOKKEEPERS, Office Service Co., (Agency,) STENOGRAPHERS. 149 B'way. Tel. 8490 Cort.

Domestic.

A. A. HOFMAYER, Reed & Barton Building, 320 and 322 5th Av., 9th floor. Telephone 4627 Madison Square.—Agency for superior domestic help.

BOND, $1,000.—Old Dominion Agency, 59 West 124th St.; guaranteed A1 colored help. 1119 Harlem.

CHAMBERMAIDS, Swedish and Irish, with private family; references; for country clubs, $25. Also general housework with good references. Charles Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Phone 3324—Plaza.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, (thoroughly investigated,) want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 514 West 59th St. Phone 4790 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED HELP.—Thoroughly investigated, supplied shortest notice. 6670 Harlem. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,226 5th Av.

COMPETENT COLORED HELP of all trades supplied. Riverside Employment Agency, 13 West 99th St. Riverside 1582.

COUPLES, cooks, general workers, colored; city, country. Instant Relief Employment Agency. Phone 7266 Morning.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied; day, week, month; male, female. 107 West 132d St. 67th Streetgate.

Situations Wanted

Female

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERT, knowledge of stenography, desires position requiring services little beyond the ordinary; 10 years' experience; excellent references. L 284 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent, wide awake, refined; hard work, long hours no objection. 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Phone E. N. Y. 660.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent, wide awake, refined; hard work, long hours no objection. 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Telephone East New York 660.

COLLEGE GRADUATE '12, 22 years, 12 years in France, tutor, governess; June till October; near New York preferred; references. Z 44 Times.

COOK-LAUNDRESS, $30; housework, $25; good references. Flaherty's Agency, 485 Columbus Av. Schuyler—4298.

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, makes ladies', children's dresses reasonable. Mme. Juliet, 126 East 12th St. 408 Stuyvesant.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent dressmaker wants work by day; city or country; reference. 658 Lexington Av.

GRADUATE trained nurse wants position as traveling companion. L 20 Times.

HOUSEWORK, cook, wash, iron; thoroughly experienced; city, country, private family; personal references; willing and obliging; wages, $30. Bannon, 12 Bradhurst Av.

HOUSEWORK.—Capable young American woman desires housework in refined family of two. Tel. Gramercy 569.

LAUNDRESS.—Ladies', children's clothes; fine house linens; special care on gentlemen's silk shirts; work done at home; few select customers who will appreciate not having their clothes torn up in laundry; inspection invited. 469 Amity St., Flushing, L. I.

LAUNDRESS wants family hamper washing at home; open air drying; private house; reference. Mrs. Reed, 862 East 224th St.

NURSE.—Trained nurse wants a place to take care of invalid; country preferred; best reference. Address Nurse, 1,364 Broadway.

NURSE.—Refined young girl; experienced; best references. Flaherty's Agency, 485 Columbus Av. Schuyler—4298.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER.—Manuscripts copied, letters mimeographed, and all kinds of stenographic and typewritten work expertly handled at special rates. Room 704 Masonic Hall Annex, 46 West 24th St.

REFINED, educated young lady, with stenographic and some library experience, desires position in publishing house; moderate salary. S., 486 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn.

SECRETARY.—Executive ability; can write own letters; or position with brokerage house; familiar with stocks and cotton. Address A. L., Times Downtown.

SECRETARY or companion to lady or private family; no objection to traveling. Miss Schwartz, care of Phillips, 490 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Visiting secretary, (experienced, capable young woman, college education, desires afternoon employment; will work evenings; own machine; literary, legal, commercial, social; will substitute. Z 29 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Some experience; operates any machine; bright, capable, punctual, industrious, ambitious; small salary. X., 127 Powell St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience, familiar office routine; assist books; intelligent, accurate, rapid; highest references; $16; loyal. M 258 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Intelligent, energetic young lady; best references; terms moderate. Typist, 91 Delancey St.

STENOGRAPHER with own typewriter desires extra work; reasonable rate. Box S, 158 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, fast and accurate, thoroughly experienced; willing worker; highest references. M 264 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young girl wishes position; well experienced; good education; references. M 245 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; one year's practical experience; accurate, reliable. Miss Glauser, 447 East 187th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience in newspaper office; accurate and conscientious. R 10 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; good grammarian; conscientious. C. Slack, 489 East 156th St.

UPSTAIRS WORK, &c.—Girl for upstairs work; no waiting; or companion to lady or grown child. Miss Zanger, care Mrs. Green, 119 West 16th St.

Other Classified Advertisements on preceding page.

Summer Boarders

More than 200,000 are buying The New York Times every day and perhaps half of them are planning Summer vacations and have not made up their minds where they will go. Those who want Summer boarders can talk to them every day through the "Country Board" column of The New York Times.

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

EIGHT SLAIN IN HOME WHILE THEY SLEEP

Iowa Man, His Wife and Children, and Two Visitors Killed with an Axe.

NO ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY

Crime Probably That of a Madman—Fingerprints the Only Clue—House Doors Locked.

Special to The New York Times.

VILLISCA, Iowa, June 10.—Eight persons were murdered with an axe in the home of James B. Moore here last night. The victims are Mr. Moore and his wife, their four children, whose ages range from 6 to 11 years, and Edith and Blanche Stillinger, aged 15 and 9 years, respectively, daughters of Joseph Stillinger, a farmer, who lives south of Villisca.

All of the victims met death while in their beds. There was no sign of a struggle. It seemed, however, that one of the girls had raised one arm in a mute appeal for mercy. The heads and faces of the dead were crushed by heavy blows of the axe.

Bloodhounds were started in every direction this afternoon. No arrests have been made, but suspects are being watched. No attempt was made at robbery, and the motive of the crime is a mystery.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore, their children and the Stillinger girls attended church last night. The Stillinger girls had come in from the country to take part in Children's Day exercises at the church. They stayed all night at the Moore home.

Horses neighing in the barn at the Moore home in the morning caused a woman neighbor to notice that no member of the family had appeared. The City Marshal was summoned and the doors forced.

Only one of the bodies showed indications of a struggle. One of the Spillinger girls lay with one arm thrown out, as though she had awakened and had tried to ward off the murderer's blow. A small cut on her arm seems to confirm this impression. All the other bodies, including that of the other Spillinger girl, who occupied the bed with her sister, lay in natural positions of slumber. The bedcovers had not been disarranged.

A lighted kerosene lamp was found on the floor of the room occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Moore.

The only clues to the slayer so far discovered are bloody fingerprints in different parts of the house. Some of these bloodstains were found near the knob of the front door, and indicate that the murderer locked the house on leaving it. The key has not been found. All fingerprints are being carefully preserved, and an expert has been summoned to take impressions of them.

All outside doors were locked and all windows fastened except two in the room occupied by the Spillinger girls. Window shades all over the house were carefully drawn.

Inquiry has convinced the authorities that no other visitor was at the Moore home last night up to the time the family retired. The house stands among a number of residences, but none of the neighbors heard an outcry.

Mr. Moore was the head of the J. B. Moore Implement Company and agent for the J. I. Case Company. He was one of the most prominent men in the city. His home and family life were ideal. There was not a blot on the happiness of himself and his wife and children. His associates in business declare that he had no business troubles.

For these reasons the crime seems more surprising and the mystery more complex. No one can surmise what person could have wished to take such an awful revenge, if the motive was revenge.

Business men who had been associated with Moore were stunned and shocked. Women who had known the entire family burst into tears. Seldom is a city so moved as is Villisca to-day. Upon every hand there are cries for the immediate arrest of the guilty party and demands that there be prompt retaliation. But as yet the officers are working in the dark. Various theories have been formed, but so far as is known not a soul saw the slayer when he entered the house, and not a person has been found who heard a single suspicious sound from the house of death.

It is believed that the madman—and it is thought he must have been insane—entered the house through a downstairs window. The screen was apparently removed, and the intruder, tiptoeing his way through the first floor, must have come upon the Stillinger girls first.

Apparently he raised the axe and brought it down first upon the head of one girl, then upon that of her sister. It is surmised that neither girl cried out, as there is nothing to indicate that the victims upstairs heard a note of warning.

Gave Property Away Before Death.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 10.—The appraisal of the estate of William Smith, late of Geneva, recorded to-day in Ontario County, shows a total valuation of $95,901. Mr. Smith was a nurseryman reputed to be a millionaire. It develops that his vast real estate holdings were given to Hobart College or transferred to other parties some time prior to his death.

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GOTHAM

COLOR-FAST GUARANTEED

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ALL GOOD STORES AT $1.00 TO $7.50

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES

New Amsterdam 42d St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:15. The DE KOVEN OPERA COMPANY IN THE NATION'S LIGHT OPERA. Robin Hood. GREAT CAST OF GRAND OPERA STARS.

ZIEGFELD MOULIN ROUGE (formerly ALY THEATRE—SYNCOPATION). MATINEE TO-MORROW 400 SEATS $1.00. "A WINSOME WIDOW" 75—WONDERFUL CHORUS—75

GAIETY Broadway and 46th. Evs. 8:15. Matinees To-morrow & Sat. 2:15. Another Cohan & Harris Success. "Best Farce in 20 Years." OFFICER 666. With George Nash & Wallace Eddinger.

LYCEUM 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. 25c. To-day. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. $1.00. PAUL J. RAINEY'S AFRICAN HUNT

GLOBE B'way & 46th. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. To-morrow (Pop. Prices) & Sat. 2:15. THE ROSE MAID. Most talked about musical show since "The Pink Lady."

B. F. KEITH'S UNION SQ. Theatre, B'way & 14th St. Tel. 1020 Stuy. Aft. 2:15. Eve. 8:15. Back to the Old Policy of High-Class Vaudeville. SAM CHIP & MARY MARBLE, BONITA & Lew Hearn, Bert Fitzgibbon, Chas. Ahearn Troupe, Burnham & Greenwood, and 5 Big Acts.

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. EVA TANGUAY and 9 other feature acts.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. MABEL HITE & her Clowns, and 9 other feature acts.

LUNA New Electric City by the Sea

NEW 4TH ANNIVERSARY—12-ACTS—12

Brighton Beach Ralph Herz, Wish Wynne, Willa Holt Wakefield, Conroy & Lemaire, Bowers, Walter & Crooker, Cross & Josephine, and 9 other stars.

Steeplechase Fun CONEY'S HIGH-CLASS AMUSEMENT PLACE

Columbia B'way & 47th. Burlesque Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c-$1. THE MERRY GO-ROUNDERS. Smoking Matinee To-day 15c. 25c. & 50c

WEST END MATINEES DAILY 10, 20, 30c. Corse Payton Stock Co. in "THE LILY"

PALISADES PARK AMUSEMENT Opposite W. 130th St. Airship Ascensions Daily. Fireworks Thursday.

HAMMERSTEIN'S ROOF & REAL ICE CARNIVAL. 17 BIG ACTS & Daily Mats. in Theatre, 25 & 50c.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WINTER GARDEN

B'way & 50th St. Tel. 411 Columbus. MAT. TO-DAY 50c, 75c & Best Seats $1.00. New Summer Edition of WHIRL OF SOCIETY

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-morrow 2:15. 3 Weeks More—Star Revival of THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE

PLAYHOUSE 48th St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:15. BOUGHT AND PAID FOR

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-morrow 2:15. JAS. T. POWERS LAST WEEK "TWO LITTLE BRIDES"

39TH ST. Thea., 39th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-morrow 2:15. Last 2 Weeks A BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL

William Collier's COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. To-day 2:15. BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS

BROADWAY Thea. Mon. Night, June 17, Actors' Fund Benefit—Seats Now on Sale. SOTHERN AND MARLOWE. On which occasion they will present TAMING OF THE SHREW. Prices 50c., 75c., $1 and $1.50.

Manhattan Opera House. MANHATTAN STOCK CO. 34th & 8th Ave. Matinee Daily. THE LION AND THE MOUSE 10c, 20c, 30c

F. F. PROCTOR'S THEATRES

5th AVE. B'way, 28th St. Mats. 25c. Ev. 25c-$1. Macfyn, Arbuckle & Co., Vanderbilt & Moore, Moston & Moore, and others.

23RD STR. nr. 6th Av. 58TH ST. & 3d Av. 125TH ST. Lex. Av. 3 SOLID HOURS OF EXCELLENT VAUDEVILLE INTERSPERSED with Latest PHOTO PLAYS. 4 Times Daily, 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Change of Bill Mon. & Thurs. Aft. 2, 10, 15; Eves. 10 to 25. Come any time.

Academy of Music. Mat. Daily. Pop. Prices. THE TYPHOON.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

ORPHEUM BROOKLYN. Mats. Daily, 25c. Valeska Suratt & Co., Nat M. Wills, Valeria Burgess & Co., Le Titcomb, 3 American Dancers, others.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

NORTH BEACH

RESTAURANTS AT CITY PRICES

Boats from East 99th and 134th Sts. Queensboro Bridge Trolley Also Direct. FREE FIREWORKS Thursdays

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